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SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

WHITNEY



GIFT OF

Arthur Garfield Kennedy
in memory of
Bertha Miller Kennedy

Arthur G. Kennedy

Norfolk, Nebraska

Sept. 27, 1906.



BIBLIOTHEK

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BAND II.

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, INCLUDING BOTH THE CLASSICAL LANGUAGE, AND
THE OLDER DIALECTS, OF VEDA AND BRAHMANA
BY WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY.

THIRD EDITION.

LEIPZIG,
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1896.

A
SANSKRIT GRAMMAR,

INCLUDING BOTH THE CLASSICAL LANGUAGE, AND THE
OLDER DIALECTS, OF VEDA AND BRAHMANA.

BY

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY,

LATE PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY IN YALE COLLEGE,
NEW-HAVEN.



THIRD EDITION.

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PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

It was in June, 1875, as I chanced to be for a day or two in Leipzig, that I was unexpectedly invited to prepare the Sanskrit grammar for the Indo-European series projected by Messrs. Breitkopf and Härtel. After some consideration, and consultation with friends, I accepted the task, and have since devoted to it what time could be spared from regular duties, after the satisfaction of engagements earlier formed. If the delay seems a long one, it was nevertheless unavoidable; and I would gladly, in the interest of the work itself, have made it still longer. In every such case, it is necessary to make a compromise between measurably satisfying a present pressing need, and doing the subject fuller justice at the cost of more time; and it seemed as if the call for a Sanskrit grammar on a somewhat different plan from those already in use — excellent as some of these in many respects are — was urgent enough to recommend a speedy completion of the work begun.

The objects had especially in view in the preparation of this grammar have been the following:

1. To make a presentation of the facts of the language primarily as they show themselves in use in the literature, and only secondarily as they are laid down by the native grammarians. The earliest European grammars were by the necessity of the case chiefly founded on their native prede-

cessors; and a traditional method was thus established which has been perhaps somewhat too closely adhered to, at the expense of clearness and of proportion, as well as of scientific truth. Accordingly, my attention has not been directed toward a profounder study of the grammatical science of the Hindu schools: their teachings I have been contented to take as already reported to Western learners in the existing Western grammars.

2. To include also in the presentation the forms and constructions of the older language, as exhibited in the Veda and the Brāhmaṇa. Grassmann's excellent Index-Vocabulary to the Rig-Veda, and my own manuscript one to the Atharva-Veda (which I hope soon to be able to make public*), gave me in full detail the great mass of Vedic material; and this, with some assistance from pupils and friends, I have sought to complete, as far as the circumstances permitted, from the other Vedic texts and from the various works of the Brāhmaṇa period, both printed and manuscript.

3. To treat the language throughout as an accented one, omitting nothing of what is known respecting the nature of the Sanskrit accent, its changes in combination and inflection, and the tone of individual words — being, in all this, necessarily dependent especially upon the material presented by the older accentuated texts.

4. To cast all statements, classifications, and so on, into a form consistent with the teachings of linguistic science. In doing this, it has been necessary to discard a few of the long-used and familiar divisions and terms of Sanskrit grammar — for example, the classification and nomenclature of "special tenses" and "general tenses" (which is so indefensible that one can only wonder at its having maintained itself so long), the order and terminology of the conjugation-classes, the separation in treatment of the facts of internal and ex-

* It was published, as vol. XII. of the Journal of the American Oriental Society, in 1891.

ternal euphonic combination, and the like. But care has been taken to facilitate the transition from the old to the new; and the changes, it is believed, will commend themselves to unqualified acceptance. It has been sought also to help an appreciation of the character of the language by putting its facts as far as possible into a statistical form. In this respect the native grammar is especially deficient and misleading.

Regard has been constantly had to the practical needs of the learner of the language, and it has been attempted, by due arrangement and by the use of different sizes of type, to make the work as usable by one whose object it is to acquire a knowledge of the classical Sanskrit alone as those are in which the earlier forms are not included. The custom of transliterating all Sanskrit words into European characters, which has become usual in European Sanskrit grammars, is, as a matter of course, retained throughout; and, because of the difficulty of setting even a small Sanskrit type with anything but a large European, it is practiced alone in the smaller sizes.

While the treatment of the facts of the language has thus been made a historical one, within the limits of the language itself, I have not ventured to make it comparative, by bringing in the analogous forms and processes of other related languages. To do this, in addition to all that was attempted beside, would have extended the work, both in content and in time of preparation, far beyond the limits assigned to it. And, having decided to leave out this element, I have done so consistently throughout. Explanations of the origin of forms have also been avoided, for the same reason and for others, which hardly call for statement.

A grammar is necessarily in great part founded on its predecessors, and it would be in vain to attempt an acknowledgment in detail of all the aid received from other scholars. I have had at hand always especially the very scholarly and reliable brief summary of Kielhorn, the full and

excellent work of Monier Williams, the smaller grammar of Bopp (a wonder of learning and method for the time when it was prepared), and the volumes of Benfey and Müller. As regards the material of the language, no other aid, of course, has been at all comparable with the great Petersburg lexicon of Böhtlingk and Roth, the existence of which gives by itself a new character to all investigations of the Sanskrit language. What I have not found there or in the special collections made by myself or by others for me, I have called below "not quotable" — a provisional designation, necessarily liable to correction in detail by the results of further researches. For what concerns the verb, its forms and their classification and uses, I have had, as every one must have, by far the most aid from Delbrück, in his *Altindisches Verbum* and his various syntactical contributions. Former pupils of my own, Professors Avery and Edgren, have also helped me, in connection with this subject and with others, in a way and measure that calls for public acknowledgment. In respect to the important matter of the declension in the earliest language, I have made great use of the elaborate paper in the *Journ. Am. Or. Soc.* (printed contemporaneously with this work, and used by me almost, but not quite, to the end of the subject) by my former pupil Prof. Lanman; my treatment of it is founded on his. My manifold obligations to my own teacher, Prof. Weber of Berlin, also require to be mentioned: among other things, I owe to him the use of his copies of certain unpublished texts of the Brāhmaṇa period, not otherwise accessible to me; and he was kind enough to look through with me my work in its inchoate condition, favoring me with valuable suggestions. For this last favor I have likewise to thank Prof. Delbrück — who, moreover, has taken the trouble to glance over for a like purpose the greater part of the proof-sheets of the grammar, as they came from the press. To Dr. L. von Schröder is due whatever use I have been

able to make (unfortunately a very imperfect one) of the important *Māitrayaṇi-Saṁhitā*. *

Of the deficiencies of my work I am, I think, not less fully aware than any critic of it, even the severest, is likely to be. Should it be found to answer its intended purpose well enough to come to another edition, my endeavor will be to improve and complete it; and I shall be grateful for any corrections or suggestions which may aid me in making it a more efficient help to the study of the Sanskrit language and literature.

GOTHA, July 1879.

W. D. W.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In preparing a new edition of this grammar, I have made use of the new material gathered by myself during the intervening years,** and also of that gathered by others, so far as it was accessible to me and fitted into my plan;*** and I have had the benefit of kind suggestions from various quarters — for all of which I desire to return a grateful acknowledgment. By such help, I have been able not only to correct and repair certain errors and omissions of the first edition, but also to speak with more definiteness upon

* Since published in full by him, 1881—6.

** A part of this new material was published by myself in 1885, as a Supplement to the grammar, under the title "Roots, Verb-Forms, and Primary Derivatives of the Sanskrit Language".

*** Especially deserving of mention is Holtzmann's collection of material from the *Mahābhārata*, also published (1884) in the form of a Supplement to this work; also Böhrtlingk's similar collection from the larger half of the *Rāmāyaṇa*.

very many points relating to the material and usages of the language.

In order not to impair the applicability of the references already made to the work by various authors, its paragraphing has been retained unchanged throughout; for increased convenience of further reference, the subdivisions of paragraphs have been more thoroughly marked, by letters (now and then changing a former lettering); and the paragraph-numbers have been set at the outer instead of the inner edge of the upper margin.

My remoteness from the place of publication has forbidden me the reading of more than one proof; but the kindness of Professor Lanman in adding his revision (accompanied by other timely suggestions) to mine, and the care of the printers, will be found, I trust, to have aided in securing a text disfigured by few errors of the press.

Circumstances beyond my control have delayed for a year or two the completion of this revision, and have made it in some parts less complete than I should have desired.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 1888.

W. D. W.

INTRODUCTION.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN LITERATURE.

It seems desirable to give here such a sketch of the history of Indian literature as shall show the relation to one another of the different periods and forms of the language treated in the following grammar, and the position of the works there quoted.

The name "Sanskrit" (*saṁskṛta*, 1087 d, *adorned, elaborated, perfected*), which is popularly applied to the whole ancient and sacred language of India, belongs more properly only to that dialect which, regulated and established by the labors of the native grammarians, has led for the last two thousand years or more an artificial life, like that of the Latin during most of the same period in Europe, as the written and spoken means of communication of the learned and priestly caste; and which even at the present day fills that office. It is thus distinguished, on the one hand, from the later and derived dialects — as the-Prākṛit, forms of language which have datable monuments from as early as the third century before Christ, and which are represented by inscriptions and coins, by the speech of the uneducated characters in the Sanskrit dramas (see below), and by a limited literature; the Pāli, a Prakritic dialect which became the sacred language of Buddhism in Ceylon and Farther India, and is

still in service there as such; and yet later and more altered tongues forming the transition to the languages of modern India. And, on the other hand, it is distinguished, but very much less sharply and widely, from the older dialects or forms of speech presented in the canonical literature, the Veda and Brāhmaṇa.

This fact, of the fixation by learned treatment of an authorized mode of expression, which should thenceforth be used according to rule in the intercourse of the educated, is the cardinal one in Indian linguistic history; and as the native grammatical literature has determined the form of the language, so it has also to a large extent determined the grammatical treatment of the language by European scholars.

Much in the history of the learned movement is still obscure, and opinions are at variance even as to points of prime consequence. Only the concluding works in the development of the grammatical science have been preserved to us; and though they are evidently the perfected fruits of a long series of learned labors, the records of the latter are lost beyond recovery. The time and the place of the creation of Sanskrit are unknown; and as to its occasion, we have only our inferences and conjectures to rely upon. It seems, however, altogether likely that the grammatical sense of the ancient Hindus was awakened in great measure by their study of the traditional sacred texts, and by their comparison of its different language with that of contemporary use. It is certain that the grammatical study of those texts (*ṣākhās*, lit'ly *branches*), phonetic and other, was zealously and effectively followed in the Brahmanic schools; this is attested by our possession of a number of phonetico-grammatical treatises, *prātiṣākhya*s (*prati ṣākhām belonging to each several text*), each having for subject one principal Vedic text, and noting all its peculiarities of form; these, both by the depth and exactness of their own researches and by the number of authorities which they quote, speak plainly of a lively scientific activity continued during a long time. What part, on the other hand, the notice of differ-

cences between the correct speech of the learned and the altered dialects of the vulgar may have borne in the same movement is not easy to determine; but it is not customary that a language has its proper usages fixed by rule until the danger is distinctly felt of its undergoing corruption.

The labors of the general school of Sanskrit grammar reached a climax in the grammarian Pāṇini, whose text-book, containing the facts of the language cast into the highly artful and difficult form of about four thousand algebraic-formula-like rules (in the statement and arrangement of which brevity alone is had in view, at the cost of distinctness and unambiguousness), became for all after time the authoritative, almost sacred, norm of correct speech. Respecting his period, nothing really definite and trustworthy is known; but he is with much probability held to have lived some time (two to four centuries) before the Christian era. He has had commentators in abundance, and has undergone at their hands some measure of amendment and completion; but he has not been overthrown or superseded. The chief and most authoritative commentary on his work is that called the *Mahābhāṣya* *great comment*, by Patañjali.

A language, even if not a vernacular one which is in tolerably wide and constant use for writing and speaking, is, of course, kept in life principally by direct tradition, by communication from teacher to scholar and the study and imitation of existing texts, and not by the learning of grammatical rules; yet the existence of grammatical authority, and especially of a single one, deemed infallible and of prescriptive value, could not fail to exert a strong regulative influence, leading to the avoidance more and more of what was, even if lingering in use, inconsistent with his teachings, and also, in the constant reproduction of texts, to the gradual effacement of whatever they might contain that was unapproved. Thus the whole more modern literature of India has been Paninized, so to speak, pressed into the mould prepared by him and his school. What are the limits of the artificiality of this process is not yet known.

The attention of special students of the Hindu grammar (and the subject is so intricate and difficult that the number is exceedingly small of those who have mastered it sufficiently to have a competent opinion on such general matters) has been hitherto mainly directed toward determining what the Sanskrit according to Pāṇini really is, toward explaining the language from the grammar. And, naturally enough, in India, or wherever else the leading object is to learn to speak and write the language correctly — that is, as authorized by the grammarians — that is the proper course to pursue. This, however, is not the way really to understand the language. The time must soon come, or it has come already, when the endeavor shall be instead to explain the grammar from the language: to test in all details, so far as shall be found possible, the reason of Pāṇini's rules (which contain not a little that seems problematical, or even sometimes perverse); to determine what and how much genuine usage he had everywhere as foundation, and what traces may be left in the literature of usages possessing an inherently authorized character, though unratified by him.

By the term "classical" or "later" language, then, as constantly used below in the grammar, is meant the language of those literary monuments which are written in conformity with the rules of the native grammar: virtually, the whole proper Sanskrit literature. For although parts of this are doubtless earlier than Pāṇini, it is impossible to tell just what parts, or how far they have escaped in their style the leveling influence of the grammar. The whole, too, may be called so far an artificial literature as it is written in a phonetic form (see grammar, 101 a) which never can have been a truly vernacular and living one. Nearly all of it is metrical: not poetic works only, but narratives, histories (so far as anything deserving that name can be said to exist), and scientific treatises of every variety, are done into verse; a prose and a prose literature hardly has an existence (the principal exceptions, aside from the voluminous commentaries, are a few stories, as the *Daṣakumāracarita* and the *Vāsavadattā*). Of linguistic history there is next to nothing

in it all; but only a history of style, and this for the most part showing a gradual depravation, an increase of artificiality and an intensification of certain more undesirable features of the language — such as the use of passive constructions and of participles instead of verbs, and the substitution of compounds for sentences.

This being the condition of the later literature, it is of so much the higher consequence that there is an earlier literature, to which the suspicion of artificiality does not attach, or attaches at least only in a minimal degree, which has a truly vernacular character, and abounds in prose as well as verse.

The results of the very earliest literary productiveness of the Indian people are the hymns with which, when they had only crossed the threshold of the country, and when their geographical horizon was still limited to the river-basin of the Indus with its tributaries, they praised their gods, the deified powers of nature, and accompanied the rites of their comparatively simple worship. At what period these were made and sung cannot be determined with any approach to accuracy: it may have been as early as 2000 B. C. They were long handed down by oral tradition, preserved by the care, and increased by the additions and imitations, of succeeding generations; the mass was ever growing, and, with the change of habits and beliefs and religious practices, was becoming variously applied — sung in chosen extracts, mixed with other material into liturgies, adapted with more or less of distortion to help the needs of a ceremonial which was coming to be of immense elaboration and intricacy. And, at some time in the course of this history, there was made for preservation a great collection of the hymn-material, mainly its oldest and most genuine part, to the extent of over a thousand hymns and ten thousand verses, arranged according to traditional authorship and to subject and length and metre of hymn: this collection is the *Rig-Veda Veda of verses* (ṛc) or of *hymns*. Other collections were made also out of the same general mass of traditional material: doubtless later, although the inter-

relations of this period are as yet too unclear to allow of our speaking with entire confidence as to anything concerning them. Thus, the *Sāma-Veda Veda of chants* (*sāman*), containing only about a sixth as much, its verses nearly all found in the *Rig-Veda* also, but appearing here with numerous differences of reading: these were passages put together for chanting at the soma-sacrifices. Again, collections called by the comprehensive name of *Yajur-Veda Veda of sacrificial formulas* (*yajus*): these contained not verses alone, but also numerous prose utterances, mingled with the former, in the order in which they were practically employed in the ceremonies; they were strictly liturgical collections. Of these, there are in existence several texts, which have their mutual differences: the *Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā* (in two slightly discordant versions, *Mādhyandina* and *Kāṇva*), sometimes also called the *White Yajur-Veda*; and the various and considerably differing texts of the *Black Yajur-Veda*, namely the *Tāittirīya-Saṁhitā*, the *Māitrāyaṇī-Saṁhitā*, the *Kaṣiṭhala-Saṁhitā*, and the *Kāṭhaka* (the two last not yet published). Finally, another historical collection, like the *Rig-Veda*, but made up mainly of later and less accepted material, and called (among other less current names) the *Atharva-Veda Veda of the Atharvans* (a legendary priestly family); it is somewhat more than half as bulky as the *Rig-Veda*, and contains a certain amount of material corresponding to that of the latter, and also a number of brief prose passages. To this last collection is very generally refused in the orthodox literature the Name of *Veda*; but for us it is the most interesting of all, after the *Rig-Veda*, because it contains the largest amount of hymn-material (or *mantra*, as it is called, in distinction from the prose *brāhmaṇa*), and in a language which, though distinctly less antique than that of the other, is nevertheless truly Vedic. Two versions of it are extant, one of them in only a single known manuscript.

A not insignificant body of like material, and of various period (although doubtless in the main belonging to the latest time of Vedic productiveness, and in part perhaps

the imitative work of a yet more modern time), is scattered through the texts to be later described, the Brāhmaṇas and the Sūtras. To assemble and sift and compare it is now one of the pressing needs of Vedic study.

The fundamental divisions of the Vedic literature here mentioned have all had their various schools of sectaries, each of these with a text of its own, showing some differences from those of the other schools; but those mentioned above are all that are now known to be in existence; and the chance of the discovery of others grows every year smaller.

The labor of the schools in the conservation of their sacred texts was extraordinary, and has been crowned with such success that the text of each school, whatever may be its differences from those of other schools, is virtually without various readings, preserved with all its peculiarities of dialect, and its smallest and most exceptional traits of phonetic form, pure and unobscured. It is not the place here to describe the means by which, in addition to the religious care of the sectaries, this accuracy was secured: forms of texts, lists of peculiarities and treatises upon them, and so on. When this kind of care began in the case of each text, and what of original character may have been effaced before it, or lost in spite of it, cannot be told. But it is certain that the Vedic records furnish, on the whole, a wonderfully accurate and trustworthy picture of a form of ancient Indian language (as well as ancient Indian beliefs and institutions) which was a natural and undistorted one, and which goes back a good way behind the classical Sanskrit. Its differences from the latter the following treatise endeavors to show in detail.

Along with the verses and sacrificial formulas and phrases in the text of the Black Yajur-Veda are given long prose sections, in which the ceremonies are described, their meaning and the reason of the details and the accompanying utterances are discussed and explained, illustrative legends are reported or fabricated, and various speculations, etymological and other, are indulged in. Such matter comes

to be called *brāhmaṇa* (apparently relating to the *brahman* or *worship*). In the White Yajur-Veda, it is separated into a work by itself, beside the *saṁhitā* or text of verses and formulas, and is called the *Çatapatha-Brāhmaṇa Brāhmaṇa of a hundred ways*. Other similar collections are found, belonging to various other schools of Vedic study, and they bear the common name of *Brāhmaṇa*, with the name of the school, or some other distinctive title, prefixed. Thus, the *Āitareya* and *Kāuṣītaki-Brāhmaṇas*, belonging to the schools of the Rig-Veda, the *Pañcaviṅça* and *Ṣaḍviṅça-Brāhmaṇas* and other minor works, to the Sāma-Veda; the *Gopatha-Brāhmaṇa*, to the Atharva-Veda; and a *Jāiminīya-* or *Talavakāra-Brāhmaṇa*, to the Sāma-Veda, has recently Burnell been discovered in India; the *Tāittiriya-Brāhmaṇa* is a collection of mingled mantra and *brāhmaṇa*, like the *saṁhitā* of the same name, but supplementary and later. These works are likewise regarded as canonical by the schools, and are learned by their sectaries with the same extreme care which is devoted to the *saṁhitās*, and their condition of textual preservation is of a kindred excellence. To a certain extent, there is among them the possession of common material: a fact the bearings of which are not yet fully understood.

Notwithstanding the inanity of no small part of their contents, the *Brāhmaṇas* are of a high order of interest in their bearings on the history of Indian institutions; and philologically they are not less important, since they represent a form of language in most respects intermediate between the classical and that of the Vedas, and offer specimens on a large scale of a prose style, and of one which is in the main a natural and freely developed one — the oldest and most primitive Indo-European prose.

Beside the *Brāhmaṇas* are sometimes found later appendices, of a similar character, called *Āraṇyakas* (*forest-sections*): as the *Āitareya-Āraṇyaka*, *Tāittiriya-Āraṇyaka*, *Bṛhad-Āraṇyaka*, and so on. And from some of these, or even from the *Brāhmaṇas*, are extracted the earliest *Upaṇiṣads* (*sittings, lectures on sacred subjects*) — which,

however, are continued and added to down to a comparatively modern time. The Upanishads are one of the lines by which the Brāhmaṇa literature passes over into the later theological literature.

Another line of transition is shown in the Sūtras (*lines, rules*). The works thus named are analogous with the Brāhmaṇas in that they belong to the schools of Vedic study and are named from them, and that they deal with the religious ceremonies: treating them, however, in the way of prescription, not of dogmatic explanation. They, too, contain some mantra or hymn-material, not found to occur elsewhere. In part (ṛāuta or kalpa-sūtras), they take up the great sacrificial ceremonies, with which the Brāhmaṇas have to do; in part (gṛhya-sūtras), they teach the minor duties of a pious householder; in some cases (sāmāyācārika-sūtras) they lay down the general obligations of one whose life is in accordance with prescribed duty. And out of the last two, or especially the last, come by natural development the law-books (dharma-śāstras), which make a conspicuous figure in the later literature: the oldest and most noted of them being that called by the name of **Manu** (an outgrowth, it is believed by many, of the Mānava Vedic school); to which are added that of Yājñavalkya, and many others.

Respecting the chronology of this development, or the date of any class of writings, still more of any individual work, the less that is said the better. All dates given in Indian literary history are pins set up to be bowled down again. Every important work has undergone so many more or less transforming changes before reaching the form in which it comes to us, that the question of original construction is complicated with that of final redaction. It is so with the law-book of Manu, just mentioned, which has well-founded claims to being regarded as one of the very oldest works of the proper Sanskrit literature, if not the oldest (it has been variously assigned, to periods from six centuries before Christ to four after Christ). It is so, again, in a still more striking degree, with the great legendary

epic of the *Mahābhārata*. The ground-work of this is doubtless of very early date; but it has served as a text into which materials of various character and period have been inwoven, until it has become a heterogeneous mass, a kind of cyclopedia for the warrior-caste, hard to separate into its constituent parts. The story of Nala, and the philosophical poem *Bhagavad-Gītā*, are two of the most noted of its episodes. The *Rāmāyaṇa*, the other most famous epic, is a work of another kind: though also worked over and more or less altered in its transmission to our time, it is the production, in the main, of a single author (*Vālmiki*); and it is generally believed to be in part allegorical, representing the introduction of Aryan culture and dominion into Southern India. By its side stand a number of minor epics, of various authorship and period, as the *Raghuvamśa* (ascribed to the dramatist *Kālidāsa*), the *Māghakāvya*, the *Bhaṭṭikāvya* (the last, written chiefly with the grammatical intent of illustrating by use as many as possible of the numerous formations which, though taught by the grammarians, find no place in the literature).

The *Purāṇas*, a large class of works mostly of immense extent, are best mentioned in connection with the epics. They are pseudo-historical and prophetic in character, of modern date, and of inferior value. Real history finds no place in Sanskrit literature, nor is there any conscious historical element in any of the works composing it.

Lyric poetry is represented by many works, some of which, as the *Meghadūta* and *Gītogovinda*, are of no mean order of merit.

The drama is a still more noteworthy and important branch. The first indications of dramatical inclination and capacity on the part of the Hindus are seen in certain hymns of the *Veda*, where a mythological or legendary situation is conceived dramatically, and set forth in the form of a dialogue — well-known examples are the dialogue of *Saramā* and the *Paṇis*, that of *Yama* and his sister *Yamī*, that of *Vasiṣṭha* and the rivers, that of *Agni* and the other gods — but there are no extant intermediaries between these

and the standard drama. The beginnings of the latter date from a period when in actual life the higher and educated characters used Sanskrit, and the lower and uneducated used the popular dialects derived from it, the Prākritis; and their dialogue reflects this condition of things. Then, however learning (not to call it pedantry) intervened, and stereotyped the new element; a Prākrit grammar grew up beside the Sanskrit grammar, according to the rules of which Prākrit could be made indefinitely on a substrate of Sanskrit; and none of the existing dramas need to date from the time of vernacular use of Prākrit, while most or all of them are undoubtedly much later. Among the dramatic authors, Kālidāsa is incomparably the chief, and his *Çakuntalā* is distinctly his masterpiece. His date has been a matter of much inquiry and controversy; it is doubtless some centuries later than our era. The only other work deserving to be mentioned along with Kālidāsa's is the *Mṛcchakaṭikā* of Çūdraka, also of questionable period, but believed to be the oldest of the extant dramas.

A partly dramatic character belongs also to the fable, in which animals are represented as acting and speaking. The most noted works in this department are the *Pañcatantra*, which through Persian and Semitic versions has made its way all over the world, and contributes a considerable quota to the fable-literature of every European language, and, partly founded on it, the comparatively recent and popular *Hitopadeça* (*salutary instruction*).

Two of the leading departments of Sanskrit scientific literature, the legal and the grammatical, have been already sufficiently noticed; of those remaining, the most important by far is the philosophical. The beginnings of philosophical speculation are seen already in some of the later hymns of the Veda, more abundantly in the Brāhmaṇas and Āraṇyakas, and then especially in the Upanishads. The evolution and historic relation of the systems of philosophy, and the age of their text-books, are matters on which much obscurity still rests. There are six systems of primary rank, and reckoned as orthodox, although really standing in no

accordance with approved religious doctrines. All of them seek the same end, the emancipation of the soul from the necessity of continuing its existence in a succession of bodies, and its unification with the All-soul; but they differ in regard to the means by which they seek to attain this end.

The astronomical science of the Hindus is a reflection of that of Greece, and its literature is of recent date; but as mathematicians, in arithmetic and geometry, they have shown more independence. Their medical science, although its beginnings go back even to the Veda, in the use of medicinal plants with accompanying incantations, is of little account, and its proper literature by no means ancient.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

AA. Āitareya-Āraṇyaka.	AC. Aśva-Upaniṣad.
AB. Āitareya-Brahmana.	AGS. Āgvalāyana-Grhya-Sūtra.
AG. Āgvalāyana-Grāma-Sūtra.	W. Wam.
AGS. Āgvalāyana-Grhya-Sūtra.	WAC. Wācī-Upaniṣad.
Apast. Apastamba-Sūtra.	WBh. Wāśishthasūtra.
APr. Acharva-Prātiśākhya.	WUC. Wāśishtha-Upaniṣad.
AV. Atharva-Veda.	Wagh. Waghishtha.
B. or Bc. Brāhmaṇa.	WS. Wāśishtha-Samhitā.
BAC. Bṛhat-Araṇyaka-Upaniṣad.	Xia. Xiaohu.
BhG. Bhāgavata-Gītā.	Y. Yajña.
BhP. Bhāgavata-Purāṇa.	Pañc. Pañcatantra.
BR. Bṛhattingali and Brock Peters- burg Lexicon.	PB. Pañcaviṅśa- or Pāñcīya-Brāh- mana.
C. Classical Sanskrit.	PGS. Pāraskara-Grhya-Sūtra.
Çatr. Çatrumajaya-Mahātmyam.	R. Rāmāyaṇa.
ÇB. Çatapatha-Brahmana.	Ragh. Raghavaṇṣa.
ÇS. Çāṅkhāyana-Çrāuta-Sūtra.	RPr. Rīgveda-Prātiśākhya.
ÇGH. Çāṅkhāyana-Grhya-Sūtra.	RT. Rāja-Taraṅgini.
ChU. Chāndogya-Upaniṣad.	RV. Rig-Veda.
ÇvU. Çvetāsvatara-Upaniṣad.	S. Sūtras.
DKC. Daça-Kumāra-Carita.	ÇB. Çadvīṅṣa-Brahmana.
E. Epos 'MBh. and R.'	Spr. Indische Sprüche Böhltlingk.
GB. Gopatha-Brahmana.	SV. Sāma-Veda.
GGH. Gobhiliya-Grhya-Sūtra.	TA. Taittiriya-Āraṇyaka.
H. Hitopadeça.	TB. Taittiriya-Brahmana.
Har. Harivaṅça.	TPr. Taittiriya-Prātiśākhya.
JB. Jālmīniya (or Talavakāra) Brāh- mana.	Tribh. Tribhāgyaratna comm. to TPr.).
JUB. Jālmīniya-Upaniṣad-Brāh- mana.	TS. Taittiriya-Samhitā.
K. Kāthaka.	U. Upaniṣads.
Kap. Kapilsthala-Samhitā.	V. Vedas (RV., AV., SV.).
KB. Kauṣītaki- (or Çāṅkhāyana-) Brahmana.	Vas. Vasiṣṭha.
KBU. Kauṣītaki-Brāhmaṇa-Upani- ṣad.	VBS. Varāha-Brhat-Samhitā.
KÇH. Kātyāyana-Çrāuta-Sūtra.	Vet. Vetālapañcaviṅcatī.
KH. Kauçika-Sūtra.	Vikr. Vikramorvaçī.
KHH. Kathā-Sarit-Sāgara.	VPr. Vājasaneyi-Prātiśākhya.
Kātha Upaniṣad.	VS. Vājasaneyi-Samhitā.
	VS. Kāṇ. do. Kāṇva-text.
	Y. Yājñavalkya.

CHAPTER I.

ALPHABET.

1. THE natives of India write their ancient and sacred language in a variety of alphabets — generally, in each part of the country, in the same alphabet which they use for their own vernacular. The mode of writing, however, which is employed throughout the heart of Aryan India, or in Hindustan proper, is alone adopted by European scholars: it is called the *devanāgarī*.

a. This name is of doubtful origin and value. A more comprehensive name is *nāgarī* (perhaps, *of the city*); and *deva-nāgarī* is *nāgarī of the gods*, or *of the Brahmans*.

2. Much that relates to the history of the Indian alphabets is still obscure. The earliest written monuments of known date in the country are the inscriptions containing the edicts of Aśoka or Piyadasi, of about the middle of the third century B. C. They are in two different systems of characters, of which one shows distinct signs of derivation from a Semitic source, while the other is also probably, though much less evidently, of the same origin. From the latter, the Lath, or Southern Aśoka character (of Girnar), come the later Indian alphabets, both those of the northern Aryan languages and those of the southern Dravidian languages. The *nāgarī*, *devanāgarī*, Bengālī, Guzerātī, and others, are varieties of its northern derivatives; and with them are related some of the alphabets of peoples outside of India — as in Tibet and Farther India — who have adopted Hindu culture or religion.

a. There is reason to believe that writing was first employed in India for practical purposes — for correspondence and business and the like — and only by degrees came to be applied also to literary use. The literature, to a great extent, and the more fully in proportion to its claimed sanctity and authority, ignores all written record, and assumes to be kept in existence by oral tradition alone.

3. Of the *devanāgarī* itself there are minor varieties, depending on differences of locality or of period, as also of individual hand (see examples in Weber's catalogue of the Berlin Sanskrit MSS., in Rājendralāla Mitra's notices of MSS. in Indian libraries, in the published fac-similes of inscriptions, and so on); and these are in some measure reflected in the type prepared for printing, both in India and in Europe. But a student who makes himself familiar with one style of printed characters will have little difficulty with the others, and will soon learn, by practice, to read the manuscripts. A few specimens of types other than those used in this work are given in Appendix A.

a. On account of the difficulty of combining them with the smaller sizes of our Roman and Italic type, the *devanāgarī* characters are used below only in connection with the first or largest size. And, in accordance with the laudable usage of recent grammars, they are, wherever given, also transliterated, in Clarendon letters; while the latter alone are used in the other sizes.

4. The student may be advised to try to familiarize himself from the start with the *devanāgarī* mode of writing. At the same time, it is not indispensable that he should do so until, having learned the principal paradigms, he comes to begin reading and analysing and parsing; and many will find the latter the more practical, and in the end equally or more effective, way.

5. The characters of the *devanāgarī* alphabet, and the European letters which will be used in transliterating them, are as follows:

		short		long	
Vowels: simple	{ palatal labial lingual dental	1	अ a	2	आ ā
		3	इ i	4	ई ī
		5	उ u	6	ऊ ū
		7	ऋ ṛ	8	ॠ ṝ
		9	लृ l̥	10	लृ̄ l̄
diphthongs	{ palatal labial	11	ए e	12	ऐ ai
		13	ओ o	14	औ au
Visarga	15	:	ḥ		
Anusvāra	16	ं, ॡ	ṁ or ṡ (see 73 c).		
Mutes	{ guttural palatal lingual dental labial	surd		surd asp.	
		17	क k	18	ख kh
		19	ग g	20	घ gh
		21	ङ ṅ	22	च ch
		23	ज j	24	छ ch
		25	ट ṭ	26	ठ ṭh
	{ sonant son. asp. nasal	27	ड ḍ	28	ढ ḍh
		29	त t	30	थ th
		31	द d	32	ध dh
		33	न n	34	प p
		35	फ ph	36	ब b
		37	भ bh	38	म m

Semivowels	{ palatal	४२ य y
	{ lingual	४३ र r
	{ dental	४४ ल l
	{ labial	४५ व v
Sibilants	{ palatal	४६ श ष
	{ lingual	४७ ष ष
	{ dental	४८ स s
Aspiration		४९ ह h

a. To these may be added a lingual १ ऋ, which in some of the Vedic texts takes the place of ३ ऌ when occurring between two vowels (54).

6. A few other sounds, recognized by the theories of the Hindu grammarians, but either having no separate characters to represent them or only very rarely and exceptionally written, will be noticed below (71 b, c, 230). Such are the guttural and labial breathings, the nasal semivowels, and others.

7. The order of arrangement given above is that in which the sounds are catalogued and described by the native grammarians; and it has been adopted by European scholars as the alphabetic order, for indexes, dictionaries, etc.: to the Hindus, the idea of an alphabetic arrangement for such practical uses is wanting.

a. In some works (as the Petersburg lexicon), a *visarga* which is regarded as equivalent to and exchangeable with a sibilant (172) is, though written as *visarga*, given the alphabetic place of the sibilant.

8. The theory of the *devanāgarī*, as of the other Indian modes of writing, is syllabic and consonantal. That is to say, it regards as the written unit, not the simple sound, but the syllable (*akṣara*); and further, as the substantial part of the syllable, the consonant or the consonants which precede the vowel — this latter being merely implied, or, if written, being written by a subordinate sign attached to the consonant.

9. Hence follow these two principles:

A. The forms of the vowel-characters given in the alphabetical scheme above are used only when the vowel

forms a syllable by itself, or is not combined with a preceding consonant: that is, when it is either initial or preceded by another vowel. In combination with a consonant, other modes of representation are used.

B. If more consonants than one precede the vowel, forming with it a single syllable, their characters must be combined into a single compound character.

a. Native Hindu usage, in manuscripts and inscriptions, treats the whole material of a sentence alike, not separating its words from one another, any more than the syllables of the same word: a final consonant is combined into one written syllable with the initial vowel or consonant or consonants of the following word. It never occurred to the Hindus to space their words in any way, even where the mode of writing admitted such treatment; nor to begin a paragraph on a new line; nor to write one line of verse under another: everything, without exception, is written solid by them, filling the whole page.

b. Thus, the sentence and verse-line aham rudrebhir vasubhiḥ carāmy aham ādityāir uta viṣvadevāḥ (Rig-Veda X. 125. 1: see Appendix B) *I wander with the Vasus, the Rudras, I with the Ādityas and the All-Gods* is thus syllabized: a haṁ ru dre bhi rva su bhi ḡca rā mya ha mā di tyāi ru ta vi ḡva de vāḥ, each syllable ending with a vowel (or a vowel modified by the nasal-sign *anusvāra*, or having the sign of a final breathing, *visarga*, added: these being the only elements that can follow a vowel in the same syllable); and it is (together with the next line) written in the manuscripts after this fashion:

अहं रुद्रेभिर्वसुभिश्चराम्यहमादित्यै
रुतविश्वदेवैः । अहमित्रावरूपोभा
बिभर्म्यहमिन्द्राग्नीश्वरमश्निनोभा ॥

Each syllable is written separately, and by many scribes the successive syllables are parted a little from one another: thus,

अहं रुद्रेभिर्वसुभिश्चराम्यहमादित्यै

and so on.

c. In Western practice, however, it is almost universally customary to divide paragraphs, to make the lines of verse follow one another, and also to separate the words so far as this can be done without changing the mode of writing them. See Appendix B, where the verse here given is so treated.

d. Further, in works prepared for beginners in the language, it is not uncommon to make a more complete separation of words by a

free use of the virāma-sign (11) under final consonants: thus, for example,

अहं रुद्रेभिर् वसुभिर् चराम्य् अहम् अदित्यैर् उत विश्वेदेवैः ।

or even by indicating also the combinations of initial and final vowels (126, 127): for example,

अहं मित्रावरुणो भा बिभर्म्य् अहम् इन्द्राग्नी अहम् अश्विनो भा ॥

e. In transliterating, Western methods of separation of words are of course to be followed; to do otherwise would be simple pedantry.

10. Under A, it is to be noticed that the modes of indicating a vowel combined with a preceding consonant are as follows:

a. The short अ a has no written sign at all; the consonant-sign itself implies a following अ a, unless some other vowel-sign is attached to it (or else the virāma: 11). Thus, the consonant-signs as given above in the alphabetic scheme are really the signs of the syllables ka, kha, etc. etc. (to ha).

b. The long आ ā is written by a perpendicular stroke after the consonant: thus, का kā, धा dhā, हा hā.

c. Short इ i and long ई ī are written by a similar stroke, which for short i is placed before the consonant and for long ī is placed after it, and in either case is connected with the consonant by a hook above the upper line: thus, कि ki, की kī; भि bhi, भी bhī; नि ni, नी nī.

The hook above, turning to the left or to the right, is historically the essential part of the character, having been originally the whole of it; the hooks were only later prolonged, so as to reach all the way down beside the consonant. In the MSS., they almost never have the horizontal stroke drawn across them above, though this is added in the printed characters: thus, originally कि ki, की kī; in the MSS., कि, की; in print, कि, की.

d. The u-sounds, short and long, are written by hooks attached to the lower end of the consonant-sign: thus, कु ku, कू kū; दु du, दू dū. On account of the necessities of combination, du and dū are somewhat disguised: thus, डु, डू; and the forms with र r and ह h are still more irregular: thus, रु ru, रू rū; हु hu, हू hū.

e. The ṛ-vowels, short and long, are written by a subjoined hook, single or double, opening toward the right: thus, कृ kṛ, कृ kṛ; दृ dṛ, दृ dṛ. In the h-sign, the hooks are usually attached to the middle: thus, हृ hṛ, हृ hṛ.

As to the combination of ṛ with preceding r, see below, 14 d.

f. The ḷ-vowel is written with a reduced form of its full initial character: thus, कृ kḷ; the corresponding long has no real occurrence (23 a), but would be written with a similar reduced sign.

g. The diphthongs are written by strokes, single or double, above the upper line, combined, for औ o and औ āu, with the ā-sign after the consonant: thus, के ke, कै kāi; को ko, कौ kōu.

h. In some devanāgarī manuscripts (as in the Bengālī alphabet), the single stroke above, or one of the double ones, is replaced by a sign like the ā-sign before the consonant: thus, के ke, कै kāi; को ko, कौ kōu.

11. A consonant-sign, however, is capable of being made to signify the consonant-sound alone, without an added vowel, by having written beneath it a stroke called the virāma (*rest, stop*): thus, क k, द d, ह h.

a. Since, as was pointed out above, the Hindus write the words of a sentence continuously like one word (9 a, b), the virāma is in general called for only when a final consonant occurs before a pause. But it is also occasionally resorted to by scribes, or in print, in order to avoid an awkward or difficult combination of consonant-signs: thus,

लिङ्भिः liṅbhiḥ, लिङ्मु liṅmu, अङ्क्त्वा aṅkṭva;

and it is used to make a separation of words in texts prepared for beginners (9 d).

12. Under B, it is to be noticed that the consonant combinations are for the most part not at all difficult to make or to recognise for one who is familiar with the simple signs. The characteristic part of a consonant-sign that is to be added to another is taken (to the exclusion of the horizontal or of the perpendicular framing-line, or of both), and they are put together according to convenience,

either side by side, or one above the other; in a few combinations either arrangement is allowed. The consonant that is to be pronounced first is set before the other in the one order, and above it in the other order.

a. Examples of the side-by-side arrangement are: ग्ग gga, ज्ञ jja, प्य pya, न्म nma, त्थ ttha, भ्य bhya, स्क् ska, ण्ण ãña, त्क् tka.

b. Examples of the above-and-below arrangement are: क्क kka, क्क kva, च्च cca, ञ्ज ñja, द्द dda, त्त pta, त्त tna, त्त tva.

13. In some cases, however, there is more or less abbreviation or disguise of the independent form of a consonant-sign in combination. Thus,

a. Of क k in क्त kta, क्त kla; and in क्ण kña etc.

b. Of त t in त्त tta;

c. Of द d in द्ग dga, द्ग dna, etc.;

d. Of म m and य y, when following other consonants: thus, क्य kya, क्म kma, ञ्म ñma, ञ्म ñya, द्म dma, द्म dya, ह्म hma, ह्म hya, च्म chya, च्म ðhya.

e. Of श ष, which generally becomes ष when followed by a consonant: thus, ष षca, ष षna, ष षva, ष षya. The same change is usual when a vowel-sign is added below; thus, षु षu, षृ षr.

f. Other combinations, of not quite obvious value, are ण्ण ãña, ल्ल lla, द्द ddha, द्द dbha, ष्ट षta, ष्ट षtha; and the compounds of ह h: as ह्म hma, ह्म hna.

g. In a case or two, no trace of the constituent letters is recognizable: thus, क्ष kṣa, ज्ञ jña.

14. The semivowel र r, in making combinations with other consonants, is treated in a wholly peculiar manner, analogous with that in which the vowels are treated.

a. If pronounced before another consonant or combination of consonants, it is written above the latter, with a hook

opening to the right (much like the sign of the vowel $\bar{r}$ as written under a consonant: 10e): thus, $\bar{r}k$ rka, $\bar{r}ṣ$ rṣa, $\bar{r}t$ rtva, $\bar{r}m$ rmya, $\bar{r}ṣn$ rtsna.

b. Then, if a consonant-group thus containing $\bar{r}$ as first member is followed by a vowel that has its sign, or a part of its sign, or its sign of nasality (anusvāra: 70, 71), written above the line, the $\bar{r}$ -sign is placed furthest to the right: thus, $\bar{r}kē$ rke, $\bar{r}kṇ$ rkṇ, $\bar{r}ki$ rki, $\bar{r}kī$ rkī, $\bar{r}ko$ rko, $\bar{r}kīṇ$ rkīṇ, $\bar{r}kṇ$ rkṇ.

c. If $\bar{r}$ is pronounced after another consonant, whether before a vowel or before yet another consonant, it is written with a straight stroke below, slanting to the left: thus, $\bar{p}ra$, $\bar{d}hra$, $\bar{g}ra$, $\bar{s}ra$, $\bar{d}dhra$, $\bar{n}tra$, $\bar{g}rya$, $\bar{s}rva$, $\bar{n}trya$; and, with modifications of a preceding consonant-sign like those noted above (13), $\bar{t}ra$, $\bar{d}ra$, $\bar{g}ra$, $\bar{h}ra$.

d. When $\bar{r}$ is to be combined with a following $\bar{r}$, it is the vowel which is written in full, with its initial character, and the consonant in subordination to it: thus, $\bar{r}r$.

15. Further combinations, of three, or four, or even five consonant-signs, are made according to the same rules. Examples are:

of three consonants, $\bar{t}tva$, $\bar{d}dhya$, $\bar{d}dva$, $\bar{d}drya$, $\bar{d}dhrya$, $\bar{p}sva$, $\bar{g}cya$, $\bar{s}ṭhya$, $\bar{h}vya$;

of four consonants, $\bar{k}trya$, $\bar{n}kṣya$, $\bar{s}ṭrya$, $\bar{t}smya$;

of five consonants, $\bar{r}tsnya$.

a. The manuscripts, and the type-fonts as well, differ from one another more in their management of consonant combinations than in any other respect, often having peculiarities which one needs a little practice to understand. It is quite useless to give in a grammar the whole series of possible combinations (some of them excessively rare) which are provided for in any given type-font, or even in all. There is nothing which due familiarity with the simple

signs and with the above rules of combination will not enable the student readily to analyse and explain.

16. a. A sign called the *avagraha* (*separator*) — namely ऽ — is occasionally used in the manuscripts, sometimes in the manner of a hyphen, sometimes as a mark of hiatus, sometimes to mark the elision of initial अ a after final ए e or ओ o (135). In printed texts, especially European, it is ordinarily applied to the use last mentioned, and to that alone: thus, ते ब्रुवन् te 'bruvan, सो ब्रवीत् so 'bravīt, for te abruvan, so abravīt.

b. If the elided initial-vowel is nasal, and has the *anuvāra*-sign (70, 71) written above, this is usually and more properly transferred to the eliding vowel; but sometimes it is written instead over the *avagraha*-sign: thus, for so ण्णुमान्, from so ṇṇumān, either सो ण्णुमान् or सो ण्णुमान्.

c. The sign ° is used in place of something that is omitted, and to be understood from the connection: thus, वीरसेनसुतम् °तम् °तेन vīrasenasutas -tam -tena.

d. Signs of punctuation are । and ॥.

At the end of a verse, a paragraph, or the like, the latter of them is ordinarily written twice, with the figure of enumeration between: thus, ॥ २० ॥.

17. The numeral figures are

१ 1, २ 2, ३ 3, ४ 4, ५ 5, ६ 6, ७ 7, ८ 8, ९ 9, ० 0.

In combination, to express larger numbers, they are used in precisely the same way as European digits: thus, २५ 25, ६३० 630, ७००० 7000, १८९६ 1896.

18. The Hindu grammarians call the different sounds, and the characters representing them, by a *kāra* (*maker*) added to the sound of the letter, if a vowel, or to the letter followed by a, if a consonant. Thus, the sound or character a is called *akāra*; k is *kakāra*; and so on. But the *kāra* is also omitted, and a, ka, etc. are used alone. The r, however, is not called *rakāra*, but only ra, or *repha snarl*; the sole example of a specific name for an alphabetic element of its class. The *anuvāra* and *visarga* are also known by these names alone.

CHAPTER II.

SYSTEM OF SOUNDS; PRONUNCIATION.

I. Vowels.

19. THE a, i, and u-vowels. The Sanskrit has these three earliest and most universal vowels of Indo-European language, in both short and long form — अ a and आ ā, इ i and ई ī, उ u and ऊ ū. They are to be pronounced in the "Continental" or "Italian" manner — as in *far* or *farther*, *pin* and *pique*, *pull* and *rule*.

20. The a is the openest vowel, an utterance from the expanded throat, stands in no relation of kindred with any of the classes of consonantal sounds, and has no corresponding semivowel. Of the close vowels i and u, on the other hand, i is palatal, and shades through its semivowel y into the palatal and guttural consonant-classes; u is similarly related, through its semivowel v, to the labial class, as involving in its utterance a narrowing and rounding of the lips.

a. The Paninean scheme (commentary to Pāṇini's grammar i. 1. 9) classes a as guttural, but apparently only in order to give that series as well as the rest a vowel; no one of the Prātiśākhya puts a into one class with k etc. All these authorities concur in calling the i- and u-vowels respectively palatal and labial.

21. The short a is not pronounced in India with the full openness of ā, as its corresponding short, but usually as the "neutral vowel" (English so-called "short u", of *but*, *son*, *blood*, etc.). This peculiarity appears very early, being acknowledged by Pāṇini and by two of the Prātiśākhya (APr. i. 36; VPr. i. 72), which call the utterance *samvṛta*, *covered up*, *dimmed*. It is wont to be ignored by Western scholars, except those who have studied in India.

22. The a-vowels are the prevailing vowel-sounds of the language, being about twice as frequent as all the others (including diphthongs) taken together. The i-vowels, again, are about twice as numerous as the u-vowels. And, in each pair, the short vowel is more than twice ($2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times) as common as the long.

a. For more precise estimates of frequency, of these and of the other alphabetic elements, and for the way in which they were obtained, see below, 75.

23. The *ṛ*- and *ḷ*-vowels. To the three simple vowels already mentioned the Sanskrit adds two others, the *ṛ*-vowel and the *ḷ*-vowel, plainly generated by the abbreviation of syllables containing respectively a *ṛ* or *ḷ* along with another vowel: the *ṛ* coming almost always (see 237, 241-3) from *अर्* *ar* or *र* *ra*, the *ḷ* from *अल्* *al*.

a. Some of the Hindu grammarians add to the alphabet also a long *ḷ*; but this is only for the sake of an artificial symmetry, since the sound does not occur in a single genuine word in the language.

24. The vowel *ṛ* is simply a smooth or untrilled *r*-sound, assuming a vocalic office in syllable-making — as, by a like abbreviation, it has done also in certain Slavonic languages. The vowel *ḷ* is an *l*-sound similarly uttered — like the English *l*-vowel in such words as *able*, *angle*, *addle*.

a. The modern Hindus pronounce these vowels as *ri*, *rī*, *li* (or even *lri*), having long lost the habit and the facility of giving a vowel value to the pure *r*- and *l*-sounds. Their example is widely followed by European scholars; and hence also the (distorting and altogether objectionable) transliterations *ṛi*, *rī*, *li*. There is no real difficulty in the way of acquiring and practising the true utterance.

b. Some of the grammarians (see APr. i. 37, note) attempt to define more nearly the way in which, in these vowels, a real *r*- or *l*-element is combined with something else.

25. Like their corresponding semivowels, *r* and *l*, these vowels belong respectively to the general lingual and dental classes; the euphonic influence of *ṛ* and *ḷ* (189) shows this clearly. They are so ranked in the Paninean scheme; but the *Prāticākhya*s in general strangely class them with the *jihvāmūliya* sounds, our "gutturals" (39).

26. The short *ṛ* is found in every variety of word and of position, and is not rare, being just about as frequent as long *ū*. Long *ṛ* is very much more unusual, occurring only in certain plural cases of nouns in *ṛ* (371b, d, 375). The *ḷ* is met with only in some of the forms and derivatives of a single not very common verbal root (*kṛ*).

27. The diphthongs. Of the four diphthongs, two, the *ṛ* *e* and *ṛ* *o*, are in great part original Indo-European

sounds. In the Sanskrit, they wear the aspect of being products of the increment or strengthening of इ i and उ u respectively; and they are called the corresponding guṇa-vowels to the latter (see below, 235 ff.). The other two, ऐ āi and औ āu, are held to be of peculiar Sanskrit growth; they are also in general results of another and higher increment of इ i and उ u, to which they are called the corresponding vṛddhi-vowels (below, 235 ff.). But all are likewise sometimes generated by euphonic combination (127); and औ o, especially, is common as result of the alteration of a final घस् as (175).

28. The ऐ e and औ o are, both in India and in Europe, usually pronounced as they are transliterated — that is, as long e- (English "long a", or e in *they*) and o-sounds, without diphthongal character.

a. Such they apparently already were to the authors of the Prāṭicākhyas, which, while ranking them as diphthongs (saṁdhyakṣara), give rules respecting their pronunciation in a manner implying them to be virtually unitary sounds. But their euphonic treatment (131-4) clearly shows them to have been still at the period when the euphonic laws established themselves, as they of course were at their origin, real diphthongs, ai (a + i) and au (a + u). From them, on the same evidence, the heavier or vṛddhi diphthongs were distinguished by the length of their a-element, as āi (ā + i) and āu (ā + u).

b. The recognizable distinctness of the two elements in the vṛddhi-diphthongs is noticed by the Prāṭicākhyas (see Apr. i. 40, note); but the relation of those elements is either defined as equal, or the a is made of less quantity than the i and u.

29. The lighter or guṇa-diphthongs are much more frequent (6 or 7 times) than the heavier or vṛddhi-diphthongs, and the ऐ e and औ āi than the औ o and āu (a half more). Both pairs are somewhat more than half as common as the simple i- and u-vowels.

30. The general name given by the Hindu grammarians to the vowels is *svara tone*; the simple vowels are called *samānākṣara homogeneous syllable*, and the diphthongs are called *saṁdhyakṣara combination-syllable*. The position of the organs in their utterance is defined to be one of openness, or of non-closure.

a. As to quantity and accent, see below, 76 ff., 80 ff.

II. Consonants.

31. The Hindu name for 'consonant' is *vyañjana manifestar*. The consonants are divided by the grammarians into *sparṣa contact* or mute, *antaḥsthā, intermediate* or semivowel, and *ūṣman spirant*. They will here be taken up and described in this order.

32. Mutes. The mutes, *sparṣa*, are so called as involving a complete closure or contact (*sparṣa*), and not an approximation only, of the mouth-organs by which they are produced. They are divided into five classes or series (*varga*), according to the organs and parts of organs by which the contact is made; and each series is composed of five members, differing according to the accompaniments of the contact.

33. The five mute-series are called respectively guttural, palatal, lingual (or cerebral), dental, and labial; and they are arranged in the order as just mentioned, beginning with the contact made furthest back in the mouth, coming forward from point to point, and ending with the frontmost contact.

34. In each series there are two surd members, two sonant, and one nasal (which is also sonant): for example, in the labial series, *प p* and *फ ph*, *ब b* and *भ bh*, and *म m*.

a. The members are by the Hindu grammarians called respectively *first, second, third, fourth, and last or fifth*.

b. The surd consonants are known as *aghoṣa toneless*, and the sonants as *ghoṣavant having tone*; and the descriptions of the grammarians are in accordance with these terms. All alike recognise a difference of tone, and not in any manner a difference of force, whether of contact or of expulsion, as separating the two great classes in question. That the difference depends on *vivāra opening*, or *saṁvāra closure* (of the glottis), is also recognized by them.

35. The first and third members of each series are the ordinary corresponding surd and sonant mutes of European languages: thus, *क k* and *ग g*, *त t* and *द d*, *प p* and *ब b*.

36. Nor is the character of the nasal any more doubtful. What *म m* is to *प p*, and *ब b*, or *न n* to *त t* and *द d*, that is also each other nasal to its own series of mutes: a sonant expulsion into and through the nose, while the mouth-organs are in the mute-contact.

3. The Hindu grammarians are divided by this definition. The nasal *anuvāṇika* passing through the nose sounds are inclined to be formed by mouth and nose together; or their nasality *ānuvāṇikya* is to be given them by measure of the nose.

37. The second and fourth of each series are aspirates: thus beside the sori mute क *k* we have the corresponding sori aspirate क् *kh*, and beside the sonant ग *g*, the corresponding sonant aspirate ग् *gh*. Of these the precise character is more obscure and difficult to determine.

a. That the aspirates, all of them, are real mutes or sonant sounds, and not breathes like European *th* and *ph* and *ch*, &c., is beyond question.

b. It is also not doubtful, in what way the sori *kh*, for example, differs from the unaspirated *k*: such aspirates are found in many Asiatic languages, and even in some European; they involve the slipping-out of an audible bit of breath or separation between the breath of mute-closure and the following sound, whatever it may be. They are accurately enough represented by the *kh* (c), with sound, in imitation of the Latin treatment of the similar ancient Greek aspirates, we are accustomed to write them.

c. The sonant aspirates are generally understood and described as made in a similar way, with a perceptible *h*-sound after the breath of sonant mute-closure. But there are great theoretical difficulties in the way of accepting this explanation, and some of the best phonetic observers deny that the modern Hindi pronunciation is of such a character, and define the element following the mute as a "glottal burst", rather, or as an emphasized utterance of the beginning of the succeeding sound. The question is one of great difficulty, and upon it the opinions of the highest authorities are much at variance. Sonant aspirates are still in use in India, in the pronunciation of the vernacular as well as of the learned languages.

d. By the *Pratyañghya*, the aspirates of both classes are called *soṣman*: which might mean either accompanied by a rush of breath (taking *ūṣman* in its more etymological sense), or accompanied by a spirant (below, 58). And some native authorities define the sori aspirates as made by the combination of each sori non-aspirate with its own corresponding sori spirant; and the sonant aspirates, of each sonant non-aspirate with the sonant spirant, the *h*-sound (below, 65). But this would make the two classes of aspirates of quite diverse character, and would also make *th* the same as *ts*, *ṭh* as *ṭṣ*, *ch* as *cc*—which is in any measure plausible only of the last. Pāṇini has no name for aspirates; the scheme given in his comment (to i. 1. 9) attributes to them *mahapraṇa* great expiration, and to the non-aspirates *alpapraṇa* expiration.

It is usual among European scholars to pronounce some of aspirates as the corresponding non-aspirates

with a following *h*: for example, *क्* *th* nearly as in English *boathook*, *फ़* *ph* as in *haphazard*, *घ़* *dh* as in *madhouse*, *भ़* *bh* as in *abhor*, and so on. This is (as we have seen above) strictly accurate only as regards the surd aspirates.

38. The sonant aspirates are (in the opinion of most), or at least represent, original Indo-European sounds, while the surd aspirates are a special Indian development. The former are more than twice as common as the latter. The unaspirated (non-nasal) mutes are very much more frequent (5 times) than the aspirates (for the special frequency of *bh* and original *gh*, see 50 and 66); and among them the surds are more numerous ($2\frac{1}{2}$ times) than the sonants. The nasals (chiefly *n* and *m*) are nearly as frequent as the surd non-aspirates.

We take up now the several mute-series.

39. Guttural series: *क्* *k*, *ख़* *kh*, *ग़* *g*, *घ़* *gh*, *ङ़* *ñ*. These are the ordinary European *k* and *g*-sounds, with their corresponding aspirates and nasal (the last, like English *ng* in *singing*).

a. The gutturals are defined by the *Prātiśākhya*s as made by contact of the base of the tongue with the base of the jaw, and they are called, from the former organ, *jihvāmūliya tongue-root sounds*. The Paninean scheme describes them simply as made in the throat (*kanṭha*). From the euphonic influence of a *k* on a following *s* (below, 180), we may perhaps infer that in their utterance the tongue was well drawn back in the mouth.

40. The *k* is by far the commonest of the guttural series occurring considerably more often than all the other four taken together. The nasal, except as standing before one of the others of the same series, is found only as final (after the loss of a following *k*: 386, 407) in a very small number of words, and as product of the assimilation of final *k* to a following nasal (161).

41. The Sanskrit guttural series represents only a minority of Indo-European gutturals; these last have suffered more and more general corruption than any other class of consonants. By processes of alteration which began in the Indo-European period, the palatal mutes, the palatal sibilant *ç*, and the aspiration *h*, have come from gutturals. See these various sounds below.

42. Palatal series: *च्* *c*, *छ़* *ch*, *ज़* *j*, *झ़* *jh*, *ञ़* *ñ*.

The whole palatal series is derivative, being generated by the corruption of original gutturals. The *c* comes from an original *k* — as does also, by another degree of alteration, the palatal sibilant *ç* (see below, 64). The *j*, in like manner, comes from a *g*; but the

Sanskrit *j* includes in itself two degrees of alteration, one corresponding to the alteration of *k* to *c*, the other to that of *k* to *ç* (see below, 219). The *c* is somewhat more common than the *j* (about as four to three). The aspirate *ch* is very much less frequent (a tenth of *c*), and comes from the original group *sk*. The sonant aspirate *jh* is excessively rare (occurring but once in RV., not once in AV., and hardly half-a-dozen times in the whole older language); where found, it is either onomatopoetic or of anomalous or not Indo-European origin. The nasal, *ñ*, never occurs except immediately before — or, in a small number of words, also after (201) — one of the others of the same series.

43. Hence, in the euphonic processes of the language, the treatment of the palatals is in many respects peculiar. In some situations, the original unaltered guttural shows itself — or, as it appears from the point of view of the Sanskrit, the palatal reverts to its original guttural. No palatal ever occurs as a final. The *j* is differently treated, according as it represents the one or the other degree of alteration. And *c* and *j* (except artificially, in the algebraic rules of the grammarians) do not interchange, as corresponding surd and sonant.

44. The palatal mutes are by European scholars, as by the modern Hindus also, pronounced with the compound sounds of English *ch* and *j* (in *church* and *judge*).

a. Their description by the old Hindu grammarians, however, gives them a not less absolutely simple character than belongs to the other mutes. They are called *tālavya palatal*, and declared to be formed against the palate by the middle of the tongue. They seem to have been, then, brought forward in the mouth from the guttural point, and made against the hard palate at a point not far from the lingual one (below, 45), but with the upper flat surface of the tongue instead of its point. Such sounds, in all languages, pass easily into the (English) *ch*- and *j*-sounds. The value of the *ch* as making the preceding vowel "long by position" (227), and its frequent origination from *t* + *ç* (203), lead to the suspicion that it, at least, may have had this character from the beginning: compare 37 *d*, above.

45. Lingual series: $\underline{\text{ṛ}}\text{ṭ}$, $\underline{\text{ṛ}}\text{ṭh}$, $\underline{\text{ṛ}}\text{ḍ}$, $\underline{\text{ṛ}}\text{ḍh}$, $\underline{\text{ṛ}}\text{ṇ}$. The lingual mutes are by all the native authorities defined as uttered with the tip of the tongue turned up and drawn back into the dome of the palate (somewhat as the usual English smooth *r* is pronounced). They are called by the grammarians *mūrdhanya*, literally *head-sounds*, *capitals*, *cephalics*; which term is in many European grammars

rendered by 'cerebrals'. In practice, among European Sanskritists, no attempt is made to distinguish them from the dentals: ṛ t is pronounced like ṛ t , ṛ d like ṛ d , and so with the rest.

46. The linguals are another non-original series of sounds, coming mainly from the phonetic alteration of the next series, the dentals, but also in part occurring in words that have no traceable Indo-European connection, and are perhaps derived from the aboriginal languages of India. The tendency to lingualization is a positive one in the history of the language: dentals easily pass into linguals under the influence of contiguous or neighbouring lingual sounds, but not the contrary; and all the sounds of the class become markedly more frequent in the later literature. The conditions of their ordinary occurrence are briefly these: 1. ṣ comes from s , much more rarely from ç , j , kṣ , in euphonic circumstances stated below (180, 218 ff.); 2. a dental mute following ṣ is assimilated to it, becoming lingual (ṭ th , n : 197); 3. n is often changed to ṇ after a lingual vowel or semivowel or sibilant in the same word (189 ff.); 4. ḍh , which is of very rare occurrence, comes from assimilation of a dental after ṣ (198 a) or h (222); 5. ṭ and ḍ come occasionally by substitution for some other sound which is not allowed to stand as final (142, 145-7). When originated in these ways, the lingual letters may be regarded as normal; in any other cases of their occurrence, they are either products of abnormal corruption, or signs of the non-Indo-European character of the words in which they appear.

a. In a certain number of passages numerically examined (below, 75), the abnormal occurrences of lingual mutes were less than half of the whole number (74 out of 159), and most of them (43) were of ṇ : all were found more frequent in the later passages. In the Rig-Veda, only 15 words have an abnormal ṭ ; only 6, such a ṭh ; only 1, such a ḍh ; about 20 (including 9 roots, nearly all of which have derivatives) show an abnormal ḍ , besides 9 that have ṇḍ ; and 30 (including 1 root) show a ṇ .

b. Taken all together, the linguals are by far the rarest class of mutes (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the alphabet) — hardly half as frequent even as the palatals.

47. Dental series: ṛ t , ṛ th , ṛ d , ṛ dh , ṛ n . These are called by the Hindus also *dantya dental*, and are described as formed at the teeth (or at the roots of the teeth), by the tip of the tongue. They are practically the equivalents of our European *t, d, n*.

a. But the modern Hindus are said to pronounce their dentals with the tip of the tongue thrust well forward against the upper teeth, so that these sounds get a slight tinge of the quality belonging to the English and Modern Greek *th*-sounds. The absence of that quality in the European (especially the English) dentals is doubtless the reason why to the ear of a Hindu the latter appear more analogous with his linguals, and he is apt to use the linguals in writing European words.

48. The dentals are one of the Indo-European original mute-classes. In their occurrence in Sanskrit they are just about as frequent as all the other four classes taken together.

49. Labial series: प् p, फ् ph, ब् b, भ् bh, म् m. These sounds are called *oṣṭhya labial* by the Hindu grammarians also. They are, of course, the equivalents of our *p, b, m*.

50. The numerical relations of the labials are a little peculiar. Owing to the absence (or almost entire absence) of *b* in Indo-European, the Sanskrit *b* also is greatly exceeded in frequency by *bh*, which is the most common of all the sonant aspirates, as *ph* is the least common of the surd. The nasal *m* (notwithstanding its frequent euphonic mutations when final: 212 ff.) occurs just about as often as all the other four members of the series together.

a. From an early period in the history of the language, but increasingly later, *b* and *v* exchange with one another, or fail to be distinguished in the manuscripts. Thus, the double root-forms *bṛh* and *vṛh*, *bādh* and *vadh*, and so on. In the Bengal manuscripts, *v* is widely written instead of more original *b*.

51. Semivowels: य् y, र् r, ल् l, व् v.

a. The name given to this class of sounds by the Hindu grammarians is *antaṣṭhā standing between* — either from their character as utterances intermediate between vowel and consonant, or (more probably) from the circumstance of their being placed between the mutes and spirants in the arrangement of the consonants.

b. The semivowels are clearly akin with the several mute series in their physical character, and they are classified along with those series — though not without some discordances of view — by the Hindu grammarians. They are said to be produced with the organs slightly in contact (*īṣatsprṣṭa*), or in imperfect contact (*duḥsprṣṭa*).

52. The र् r is clearly shown by its influence in the euphonic processes of the language to be a lingual sound, or one made with the tip of the tongue turned up into the dome of the palate. It thus resembles the English smooth *r*, and, like this, seems to have been untrilled.

a. The Paninian scheme reckons *r* as a lingual. None of the *Prāticākyas*, however, does so; nor are they entirely consistent with one another in its description. For the most part, they define it as made at "the roots of the teeth". This would give it a position like that of the vibrated *r*; but no authority hints at a vibration as belonging to it.

b. In point of frequency, *r* stands very high on the list of consonants; it is nearly equal with *v*, *n*, *m*, and *y*, and only exceeded by *t*.

53. The ल् *l* is a sound of dental position, and is so defined and classed by all the native authorities.

a. The peculiar character of an *l*-sound, as involving expulsion at the side of the tongue along with contact at its tip, is not noticed by any Hindu phonetist.

b. The semivowels *r* and *l* are very widely interchangeable in Sanskrit, both in roots and in suffixes, and even in prefixes: there are few roots containing a *l* which do not show also forms with *r*; words written with the one letter are found in other texts, or in other parts of the same text, written with the other. In the later periods of the language they are more separated, and the *l* becomes decidedly more frequent, though always much rarer than the *r* (only as 1 to 7 or 8 or 10).

54. Some of the Vedic texts have another *l*-sound, written with a slightly different character (it is given at the end of the alphabet, 5 a), which is substituted for a lingual *ḷ* (as also the same followed by *h* for a *ḷh*) when occurring between two vowels. It is, then, doubtless a lingual *l*, one made by breach (at the side of the tongue) of the lingual instead of the dental mute closure.

a. Examples are: ईळे *īḷe*, for ईडे *īḍe*, but ईय *īḍya*; मीळुषे *mīḷhuṣe*, for मीढुषे *mīḍhuṣe*, but मीढ्वान् *mīḍhvān*. It is especially in the *Rig-Veda* and its auxiliary literature that this substitution is usual.

55. The य् *y* in Sanskrit, as in other languages generally, stands in the closest relationship with the vowel इ *i* (short or long); the two exchange with one another in cases innumerable.

a. And in the *Veda* (as the metre shows) an *i* is very often to be read where, in conformity with the rules of the later Sanskrit euphony, a *y* is written. Thus, the final *i*-vowel of a word remains *i* before an initial vowel; that of a stem maintains itself unchanged before an ending; and an ending of derivation — as *ya*, *tya* — has *i* instead of *y*. Such cases will be noticed in more detail later. The constancy of the phenomenon in certain words and classes of words shows that this was no merely optional interchange. Very probably, the Sanskrit *y* had everywhere more of an *i*-character than belongs to the corresponding European sound.

56. The *y* is by its physical character a palatal utterance; and it is classed as a palatal semivowel by the Hindu phonetists. It is one of the most common of Sanskrit sounds.

57. The *ṡ* *v* is pronounced as English or French *v* (German *w*) by the modern Hindus — except when preceded by a consonant in the same syllable, in which case it has rather the sound of English *w*; and European scholars follow the same practice (with or without the same exception).

a. By its whole treatment in the euphony of the language, however, the *v* stands related to an *u*-vowel precisely as *y* to an *i*-vowel. It is, then, a *v* only according to the original Roman value of that letter — that is to say, a *w*-sound in the English sense; though (as was stated above for the *y*) it may well have been less markedly separated from *u* than English *w*, or more like French *ou* in *oui* etc. But, as the original *w* has in most European languages been changed to *v* (English), so also in India, and that from a very early time: the Paninean scheme and two of the *Prāṭiçākhyas* (VPr. and TPr.) distinctly define the sound as made between the upper teeth and the lower lip — which, of course, identifies it with the ordinary modern *v*-sound. As a matter of practice, the usual pronunciation need not be seriously objected to; yet the student should not fail to note that the rules of Sanskrit euphony and the name of "semivowel" have no application except to a *w*-sound in the English sense: a *v*-sound (German *w*) is no semivowel, but a spirant, standing on the same articulate stage with the English *th*-sounds and the *f*.

58. The *v* is classed as a labial semivowel by the Hindu phonetical authorities. It has a somewhat greater frequency than the *y*.

a. In the Veda, under the same circumstances as the *y* (above, 55 a), *v* is to be read as a vowel, *u*.

b. As to the interchange of *v* and *b*, see above, 50 a.

59. Spirants. Under the name *ūṣman* (literally *heat*, *steam*, *flatus*), which is usually and well represented by *spirant*, some of the Hindu authorities include all the remaining sounds of the alphabet; others apply the term only to the three sibilants and the aspiration — to which it will here also be restricted.

a. The term is not found in the Paninean scheme; by different treatises the guttural and labial breathings, these and the *visarga*, or all these and *anusvāra*, are also (in addition to the sibilants and *h*) called *ūṣman* (see

APr. i. 31 note). The organs of utterance are described as being in the position of the mute-series to which each spirant belongs respectively, but unclosed, or unclosed in the middle.

60. The ण s. Of the three sibilants, or surd spirants, this is the one of plainest and least questioned character: it is the ordinary European *s* — a hiss expelled between the tongue and the roof of the mouth directly behind the upper front teeth.

a. It is, then, dental, as it is classed by all the Hindu authorities. Notwithstanding the great losses which it suffers in Sanskrit euphony, by conversion to the other sibilants, to *r*, to *visarga*, etc., it is still very high among the consonants in the order of frequency, or considerably more common than both the other two sibilants together.

61. The ण ण. As to the character of this sibilant, also, there is no ground for real question: it is the one produced in the lingual position, or with the tip of the tongue reverted into the dome of the palate. It is, then, a kind of *sh*-sound; and by European Sanskritists it is pronounced as an ordinary *sh* (French *ch*, German *sch*), no attempt being made (any more than in the case of the other lingual sounds: 45) to give it its proper lingual quality.

a. Its lingual character is shown by its whole euphonic influence, and it is described and classed as lingual by all the Hindu authorities (the APr. adds, i. 23, that the tongue in its utterance is trough-shaped). In its audible quality, it is a *sh*-sound rather than a *s*-sound; and, in the considerable variety of sibilant-utterance, even in the same community, it may coincide with the *sh* of some among ourselves. Yet the general and normal *sh* is palatal (see below, 63); and therefore the sign ण, marked in accordance with the other lingual letters, is the only unexceptionable transliteration for the Hindu character.

b. In modern pronunciation in India, ण is much confounded with *kh*; and the manuscripts are apt to exchange the characters. Some later grammatical treatises, too, take note of the relationship.

62. This sibilant (as was noticed above, 46, and will be more particularly explained below, 180 ff.) is no original sound, but a product of the lingualization of *s* under certain euphonic conditions. The exceptions are extremely few (9 out of 145 noted occurrences: 75), and of a purely sporadic character. The Rîg-Veda has (apart

from *ṽ sah*, 182 b) only twelve words which show a *ṣ* under other conditions.

a. The final *ṣ* of a root has in some cases attained a more independent value, and does not revert to *s* when the euphonic conditions are removed, but shows anomalous forms (225-6).

63. The *ṣ*. This sibilant is by all the native authorities classed and described as palatal, nor is there anything in its history or its euphonic treatment to cast doubt on its character as such. It is, then, made with the flat of the tongue against the forward part of the palatal arch — that is to say, it is the usual and normal *śh*-sound. By European scholars it is variously pronounced — more often, perhaps, as *s* than as *śh*.

a. The two *śh*-sounds, *ṣ* and *ṣ*, are made in the same part of the mouth (the *ṣ* probably rather further back), but with a different part of the tongue; and they are doubtless not more unlike than, for example, the two *t*-sounds, written *ṭ* and *t*; and it would be not less proper to pronounce them both as one *śh* than to pronounce the linguals and dentals alike. To neglect the difference of *ṣ* and *ṣ* is much less to be approved. The very near relationship of *ṣ* and *ṣ* is attested by their euphonic treatment, which is to a considerable extent the same, and by their not infrequent confusion by the writers of manuscripts.

64. As was mentioned above (41), the *ṣ*, like *c*, comes from the corruption of an original *k*-sound, by loss of mute-contact as well as forward shift of the point of production. In virtue of this derivation, it sometimes (though less often than *c*) "reverts" to *k* — that is, the original *k* appears instead of it (43); while, on the other hand, as a *śh*-sound, it is to a certain extent convertible to *ṣ*. In point of frequency, it slightly exceeds the latter.

65. The remaining spirant, *ḥ*, is ordinarily pronounced like the usual European surd aspiration *h*.

a. This is not, however, its real character. It is defined by all the native authorities as not a surd element, but a sonant (or else an utterance intermediate between the two); and its whole value in the euphony of the language is that of a sonant: but what is its precise value is very hard to say. The Paninian scheme ranks it as guttural, as it does also *a*: this means nothing. The *Prāṭiśākhya*s bring it into no relation with the guttural class; one of them quotes the opinion of some authorities that "it has the same position with the beginning of the following vowel" (TPr. ii, 47) — which so far identifies it with our *h*. There is nothing in its euphonic influence to mark it as retaining any trace of gutturally articulated character. By some of

the native phonetists it is identified with the aspiration of the sonant aspirates — with the element by which, for example, *gh* differs from *g*. This view is supported by the derivation of *h* from the aspirates (next paragraph), by that of *l* + *h* from *ḍh* (54), and by the treatment of initial *h* after a final mute (163).

66. The *h*, as already noticed, is not an original sound, but comes in nearly all cases from an older *gh* (for the few instances of its derivation from *dh* and *bh*, see below, 223 g). It is a vastly more frequent sound than the unchanged *gh* (namely, as 7 to 1); more frequent, indeed, than any of the guttural mutes except *k*. It appears, like *j* (219), to include in itself two stages of corruption of *gh*: one corresponding with that of *k* to *c*, the other with that of *k* to *ç*; see below, 223, for the roots belonging to the two classes respectively. Like the other sounds of guttural derivation, it sometimes exhibits "reversion" (43) to its original.

67. The : *ḥ*, or visarga (*visarjanīya*, as it is uniformly called by the Prātiśākhya and by Pāṇini, probably as *belonging to the end* of a syllable), appears to be merely a surd breathing, a final *h*-sound (in the European sense of *h*), uttered in the articulating position of the preceding vowel.

a. One Prātiśākhya (TPr. ii. 48) gives just this last description of it. It is by various authorities classed with *h*, or with *h* and *a*: all of them are alike sounds in whose utterance the mouth-organs have no definite shaping action.

68. The visarga is not original, but always only a substitute for final *s* or *r*, neither of which is allowed to maintain itself unchanged (170 ff.). It is a comparatively recent member of the alphabetic system; the other euphonic changes of final *s* and *r* have not passed through visarga as an intermediate stage. And the Hindu authorities are considerably discordant with one another as to how far *ḥ* is a necessary substitute, and how far a permitted one, alternative with a sibilant, before a following initial surd.

69. Before a surd guttural or labial, respectively, some of the native authorities permit, while others require, conversion of final *s* or *r* into the so-called *jihvāmūliya* and *upadhmaniya* spirants. It may be fairly questioned, perhaps, whether these two sounds are not pure grammatical abstractions, devised (like the long *ī*-vowel: 23 a) in order to round out the alphabet to greater symmetry. At any rate, both manuscripts and printed texts in general make no account of them. Whatever individual character they may have must be, it would seem, in the direction of the (German) *ch*- and *f*-sounds. When written at all, they are wont to be transliterated by *χ* and *φ*.

70. The ṛ anusvāra , ṛ or ṛṇ , is a nasal sound lacking that closure of the organs which is required to make a nasal mute or contact-sound (36); in its utterance there is nasal resonance along with some degree of openness of the mouth.

71. There is discordance of opinion among both the Hindu phonetists and their modern European successors respecting the real character of this element; hence a little detail is necessary here with regard to its occurrence and their views of it.

a. Certain nasals in Sanskrit are of servile character, always to be assimilated to a following consonant, of whatever character that may be. Such are final m in sentence-combination (213), the penultimate nasal of a root, and a nasal of increment (255) in general. If one of these nasals stands before a contact-letter or mute, it becomes a nasal mute corresponding to the latter—that is, a nasal utterance in the same position of the mouth-organs which gives the succeeding mute. If, on the other hand, the following consonant does not involve a contact (being a semivowel or spirant), the nasal element is also without contact: it is a nasal utterance with unclosed mouth-organs. The question is, now, whether this nasal utterance becomes merely a nasal infection of the preceding vowel, turning it into a nasal vowel (as in French *on*, *en*, *un*, etc., by reason of a similar loss of a nasal mute); or whether it is an element of more individual character, having place between the vowel and the consonant; or, once more, whether it is sometimes the one thing and sometimes the other. The opinions of the Prātiçākhyas and Pāṇini are briefly as follows:

b. The Atharva-Prātiçākhyas holds that the result is everywhere a nasalized vowel, except when n or m is assimilated to a following l ; in that case, the n or m becomes a nasal l : that is, the nasal utterance is made in the l -position, and has a perceptible l -character.

c. The other Prātiçākhyas teach a similar conversion into a nasal counterpart to the semivowel, or a nasal semivowel, before y and l and v (not before r also). In most of the other cases where the Atharva-Prātiçākhyas acknowledges a nasal vowel—namely, before r and the spirants—the others teach the intervention after the vowel of a distinct nasal element, called the *anusvāra after-tone*.

d. Of the nature of this nasal afterpiece to the vowel no intelligibly clear account is given. It is said (RPr.) to be either vowel or consonant; it is declared (RPr., VPr.) to be made with the nose alone, or (TPr.) to be nasal like the nasal mutes; it is held by some (RPr.) to be the sonant tone of the nasal mutes; in its formation, as in that of vowel and spirant, there is (RPr.) no contact. As to its quantity, see further on.

e. There are, however, certain cases and classes of cases where these other authorities also acknowledge a nasal vowel. So, especially, wherever

a final *n* is treated (208-9) as if it were *ns* (its historically older form); and also in a small number of specified words. They also mention the doctrine of nasal vowel instead of *anusvāra* as held by some (and TPr. is uncertain and inconsistent in its choice between the one and the other).

f. In Pāṇini, finally, the prevailing doctrine is that of *anusvāra* everywhere; and it is even allowed in many cases where the Prātiçākhyas prescribe only a nasal mute. But a nasal semivowel is also allowed instead before a semivowel, and a nasal vowel is allowed in the cases (mentioned above) where some of the Prātiçākhyas require it by exception.

g. It is evidently a fair question whether this discordance and uncertainty of the Hindu phonetists is owing to a real difference of utterance in different classes of cases and in different localities, or whether to a different scholastic analysis of what is really everywhere the same utterance. If *anusvāra* is a nasal element following the vowel, it cannot well be any thing but either a prolongation of the same vowel-sound with nasality added, or a nasalized bit of neutral-vowel sound (in the latter case, however, the altering influence of an *i* or *u*-vowel on a following *s* ought to be prevented, which is not the case: see 183).

72. The assimilated nasal element, whether viewed as nasalized vowel, nasal semivowel, or independent *anusvāra*, has the value of something added, in making a heavy syllable, or length by position (79).

a. The Prātiçākhyas (VPr., RPr.) give determinations of the quantity of the *anusvāra* combining with a short and with a long vowel respectively to make a long syllable.

73. a. Two different signs, $\bar{\text{~}}$ and $\bar{\text{~}}^{\text{~}}$, are found in the manuscripts, indicating the nasal sound here treated of. Usually they are written above the syllable, and there they seem most naturally to imply a nasal affection of the vowel of the syllable, a nasal (*anunāsika*) vowel. Hence some texts (Sāma- and Yajur-Vedas), when they mean a real *anusvāra*, bring one of the signs down into the ordinary consonant-place; but the usage is not general. As between the two signs, some manuscripts employ, or tend to employ, the $\bar{\text{~}}^{\text{~}}$ where a nasalized (*anunāsika*) vowel is to be recognized, and elsewhere the $\bar{\text{~}}$; and this distinction is consistently observed in many European printed texts; and the former is called the *anunāsika* sign: but the two are doubtless originally and properly equivalent.

b. It is a very common custom of the manuscripts to write the *anusvāra*-sign for any nasal following the vowel of a syllable, either before another consonant or as final (not before a vowel), without any reference to whether it is to be pronounced as nasal mute, nasal semivowel, or *anusvāra*. Some printed texts follow this slovenly and undesirable habit; but most write a nasal mute whenever it is to be pronounced — excepting where it is an assimilated *m* (213).

c. It is convenient also in transliteration to distinguish the assimilated *m* by a special sign, *m̐*, from the *anusvāra* of more independent origin, *ṁ*; and this method will be followed in the present work.

74. This is the whole system of sounds recognized by the written character; for certain other transitional sounds, more or less widely recognized in the theories of the Hindu phonetists, see below, 230.

75. The whole spoken alphabet, then, may be arranged in the following manner, in order to show, so far as is possible in a single scheme, the relations and important classifications of its various members:

		<i>ai, ē</i> -31 2-34 <i>o, au</i> -1-36 -16						
		<i>i, ī</i> 4-85 1-19 <i>ṛ, ṝ</i> -74 -61 <i>l̥ u, ū</i> -91 2-61 -73					Vowels	
Son.	{	<i>y</i> 4-28 <i>r</i> 3-05 <i>l</i> -69 <i>v</i> 4-99					Semivowels	
		<i>ṇ</i> -22 <i>ṇ̐</i> -35 <i>ṇ̐</i> 1-63 <i>n</i> 4-61 <i>m</i> 4-34					Nasals	
		<i>ṁ</i> -63					Anusvāra	
Surd	{	<i>h</i> 1-07					Aspiration	
		<i>ḥ</i> 1-31					Visarga	
		<i>ç</i> 1-57 <i>ṣ</i> 1-45 <i>ṣ̐</i> 3-56					Sibilants	
Son.	{	<i>gh</i> -15 <i>jh</i> -91 <i>ḍh</i> -93 <i>dh</i> -83 <i>bh</i> 1-27					asp.	
		<i>g</i> -92 <i>j</i> -94 <i>ḍ</i> -21 <i>d</i> 2-85 <i>b</i> -46					unasp.	
		<i>kh</i> -13 <i>ch</i> -17 <i>ṭh</i> -96 <i>th</i> -58 <i>ph</i> -93					asp.	
Surd	{	<i>k</i> 1-99 <i>c</i> 1-38 <i>ṭ</i> -26 <i>t</i> 6-65 <i>p</i> 2-46					unasp.	
		Gutt. Pal. Ling. Dent. Lab.						

a. The figures set under the characters give the average percentage of frequency of each sound, found by counting the number of times which it occurred in an aggregate of 10,000 sounds of continuous text, in ten different passages, of 1,000 sounds each, selected from different epochs of the literature: namely, two from the *Rig-Veda*, one from the *Atharva-Veda*, two from different *Brāhmaṇas*, and one each from *Manu*, *Bhagavad-Gītā*, *Çakuntalā*, *Hitopadeça*, and *Vāsa-vadattā* (*J.A.O.S.*, vol. X., p. cl).

III. Quantity of sounds and syllables.

76. The Hindu grammarians take the pains to define the quantity of a consonant (without distinction among consonants of different classes) as half that of a short vowel.

77. They also define the quantity of a long (dīrgha) vowel or diphthong as twice that of a short (hrasva) vowel — making no distinction in this respect between the guṇa- and the vṛddhi-diphthongs.

78. Besides these two vowel-quantities, the Hindus acknowledge a third, called pluta (literally *swimming*), or protracted, and having three *moras* or three times the quantity of a short vowel. A protracted vowel is marked by a following figure 3: thus, ए३ ā₃.

a. The protracted vowels are practically of rare occurrence (in RV., three cases; in AV., fifteen; in the Brāhmaṇa literature, decidedly more frequent). They are used in cases of questioning, especially of a balancing between two alternatives, and also of calling to a distance or urgently. The protraction is of the last syllable in a word, or in a whole phrase; and the protracted syllable has usually the acute tone, in addition to any other accent the word may have; sometimes it takes also *anuvāra*, or is made nasal.

b. Examples are: *adhāḥ svid āsīd upāri svid āsīt* (RV.) *was it, forsooth, below? was it, forsooth, above?* *idāṃ bhūyā́s idā́m íti* (AV.) *saying, is this more, or is that?* *āgnā́si pātnīvā́ḥ sōmam piba* (TS.) *O Agni! thou with thy spouse! drink the soma.*

c. A diphthong is protracted by prolongation of its first or *a*-element: thus, *e* to ā₃i, *o* to ā₃u.

d. The sign of protraction is also sometimes written as the result of accentual combination, when so-called *kampa* occurs: see below, 87 d.

79. For metrical purposes, syllables (not vowels) are distinguished by the grammarians as heavy (*guru*) or light (*laghu*). A syllable is heavy if its vowel is long, or short and followed by more than one consonant ("long by position"). *Anuvāra* and *visarga* count as full consonants in

making a heavy syllable. The last syllable of a *pāda* (primary division of a verse) is reckoned as either heavy or light.

a. The distinction in terms between the difference of long and short in vowel-sound and that of heavy and light in syllable-construction is valuable, and should be observed.

IV. Accent.

80. The phenomena of accent are, by the Hindu grammarians of all ages alike, described and treated as depending on a variation of tone or pitch; of any difference of stress involved, they make no account.

81. The primary tones (*svara*) or accent-pitches are two: a higher (*udātta raised*), or acute; and a lower (*anudātta not raised*), or grave. A third (called *svarita*: a term of doubtful meaning) is always of secondary origin, being (when not enclitic: see below, 85) the result of actual combination of an acute vowel and a following grave vowel into one syllable. It is also uniformly defined as compound in pitch, a union of higher and lower tone within the limits of a single syllable. It is thus identical in physical character with the Greek and Latin circumflex, and fully entitled to be called by the same name.

82. Strictly, therefore, there is but one distinction of tone in the Sanskrit accentual system, as described by the native grammarians and marked in the written texts: the accented syllable is raised in tone above the unaccented; while then further, in certain cases of the fusion of an accented and an unaccented element into one syllable, that syllable retains the compounded tone of both elements.

83. The *svarita* or circumflex is only rarely found on a pure long vowel or diphthong, but almost always on a syllable in which a vowel, short or long, is preceded by a *y* or *v* representing an originally acute *i*- or *u*-vowel.

a. In transliteration, in this work, the *udātta* or acute will be marked with the ordinary sign of acute, and the *svarita* or circumflex (as being a downward slide of the voice forward) with what is usually called the grave accent: thus, *á*, acute, *yà* or *và*, circumflex.

84. The Prātiçākhyas distinguish and name separately the circumflexed tones arising by different processes of combination: thus, the circumflex is called

a. *Kṣāipra* (*quick*), when an acute i- or u-vowel (short or long) is converted into y or v before a dissimilar vowel of grave tone: thus, *vyāpta* from *vī-āpta*, *apsvāntār* from *apsū antār*.

b. *Jātya* (*native*) or *nitya* (*own*), when the same combination lies further back, in the make-up of a stem or form, and so is constant, or belongs to the word in all circumstances of its occurrence: thus, *kvā* (from *kūa*), *svār* (*sūar*), *nyāk* (*nīak*), *budhnyā* (*budhnīa*), *kanyā* (*kanīa*), *nadyās* (*nadī-as*), *tanvā* (*tanū-ā*).

c. The words of both the above classes are in the Veda, in the great majority of cases, to be read with restoration of the acute vowel as a separate syllable: thus, *apsū antār*, *sūar*, *nadīas*, etc. In some texts, part of them are written correspondingly: thus, *sūvar*, *tanūvā*, *budhnyā*.

d. *Praçliṣṭa*, when the acute and grave vowels are of such character that they are fused into a long vowel or diphthong (128 c): thus, *divī 'va* (RV. AV. etc.), from *divī i va*; *sūdgātā* (TS.), from *sū-udgātā*; *nāl 'vā 'çniyāt* (ÇB.), from *nā evā açniyāt*.

e. *Abhinihita*, when an initial grave a is absorbed by a final acute é or ó (135 a): thus, *tē 'bruvan*, from *té abruvan*; *sō 'bravīt*, from *só abravīt*.

85. But further, the Hindu grammarians agree in declaring the (naturally grave) syllable following an acute, whether in the same or in another word, to be svarita or circumflex — unless, indeed, it be itself followed by an acute or circumflex; in which case it retains its grave tone. This is called by European scholars the enclitic or dependent circumflex.

a. Thus, in *téna* and *té ca*, the syllable *na* and word *ca* are regarded and marked as circumflex; but in *téna té* and *té ca svār* they are grave.

b. This seems to mean that the voice, which is borne up at the higher pitch to the end of the acute syllable, does not ordinarily drop to grave pitch by an instantaneous movement, but descends by a more or less perceptible slide in the course of the following syllable. No Hindu authority suggests the theory of a middle or intermediate tone for the enclitic, any more than for the independent circumflex. For the most part, the two are identified with one another, in treatment and designation. The enclitic circumflex is likewise divided into a number of sub-varieties, with different names: they are of too little consequence to be worth reporting.

86. The essential difference of the two kinds of circumflex is shown clearly enough by these facts: 1. the independent circumflex takes the place of the acute as the proper accent of a word, while the enclitic is the mere shadow following an acute, and following it is another word precisely as in the same word; 2. the independent circumflex maintains its character in all situations, while the enclitic before a following circumflex or acute loses its circumflex character, and becomes grave; moreover, 3. in many of the systems of marking accent below, 88, the two are quite differently indicated.

87. The accentuation is marked in manuscripts only of the older literature: namely, in the primary Vedic texts, or *samhitās*, in two of the *Brahmaṣas* Taittirīya and Ātapatha, in the Taittirīya-Āraṇyaka, in certain passages of the Āitareya-Āraṇyaka, and in the *Suparādhayā*. There are a number of methods of writing accent, more or less different from one another: the one found in manuscripts of the Rig-Veda, which is most widely known, and of which most of the others are only slight modifications, is as follows.

a. The acute syllable is left unmarked; the circumflex, whether independent or enclitic, has a short perpendicular stroke above; and the grave next preceding an acute or independent, circumflex has a short horizontal stroke below. Thus,

अग्निम् *agnim*; जुहोति *juhóti*; तन्वा *tanvā*; क्व *kva*.

b. But the introductory grave stroke below cannot be given if an acute syllable is initial; hence an unmarked syllable at the beginning of a word is to be understood as acute; and hence also, if several grave syllables precede an acute at the beginning of a sentence, they must all alike have the grave sign. Thus,

इन्द्रः *índrah*; ते *té*; करिष्यामि *karisyāsi*; तुविज्जाता *tuvi-jātā*.

c. All the grave syllables, however, which follow a marked circumflex are left unmarked, until the occurrence of another accented syllable causes the one which precedes it to take the preparatory stroke below. Thus,

सुदृशीकसंदक् *sudṛśīkasandṛk*;

but सुदृशीकसंदग्गवाम् *sudṛśīkasandṛg gāvām*.

d. If an independent circumflex be followed by an acute (or by another independent circumflex), a figure 1 is set after the former circumflexed vowel if it be short, or a figure 3 if it be long, and the signs of accent are applied as in the following examples:

अप्स्व॑न्तः *apsv antáh* (from *apsū antáh*);

रायो॑श्च॒निः *rāyòs váníḥ* (from *rāyó aváníḥ*).

The rationale of this mode of designation is not well understood; the Prātiśākhya give no account of it. In the scholastic utterance of the syllable so designated is made a peculiar quaver or *roulade* of the voice, called **kampa** or **vikampana**.

e. The accent-marks are written with red ink in the manuscripts, being added after the text is written, and perhaps often by another hand.

88 a. Nearly accordant with this, the Rīg-Veda method of designating accent, are the methods employed in the manuscripts of the Atharva-Veda, of the Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā, and of the Tāittiriya-Saṁhitā, Brāhmaṇa, and Āraṇyaka. Their differences from it are of trifling importance, consisting mainly in peculiar ways of marking the circumflex that precedes an acute (87 d). In some manuscripts of the Atharva-Veda, the accent-marks are dots instead of strokes, and that for the circumflex is made within the syllable instead of above it.

b. In most manuscripts of the Māitrāyaṇī-Saṁhitā, the acute syllable itself, besides its surroundings, is marked—namely, by a perpendicular stroke above the syllable (like that of the ordinary circumflex in the RV. method). The independent circumflex has a hook beneath the syllable, and the circumflex before an acute (87 d) is denoted simply by a figure 3, standing before instead of after the circumflexed syllable.

c. The Ṣatapatha-Brāhmaṇa uses only a single accent-sign, the horizontal stroke beneath the syllable (like the mark for grave in RV.). This is put under an acute, or, if two or more acutes immediately follow one another, only under the preceding syllable. To mark an independent circumflex, it is put under the preceding syllable. The method is an imperfect one, allowing many ambiguities.

d. The Sāma-Veda method is the most intricate of all. It has a dozen different signs, consisting of figures, or of figures and letters combined, all placed above the syllables, and varying according both to the accentual character of the syllable and to its surroundings. Its origin is obscure; if anything more is indicated by it than by the other simpler systems, the fact has not been demonstrated.

89. In this work, as everything given in the devanāgarī characters is also given in transliteration, it will in general be unnecessary to mark the accent except in the transliterated form; where, however, the case is otherwise, there will be adopted the method of marking only the really accented syllables, the acute and the independent circumflex: the latter by the usual svarita-sign, the former by a small u (for udātta) above the syllable: thus,

इन्द्र indra, अग्ने āgne, स्वर svar. नद्यम् nadyas.

a. These being given, everything else which the Hindu theory recognizes as dependent on and accompanying them can readily be understood as implied.

97. In this work, the accent of each word and form will in general be marked, so far as there is authority determining its place and character. Where specific words and forms are quoted, they will only be so far accentuated as they are found with accent in accentuated texts.

CHAPTER III.

RULES OF EUPHONIC COMBINATION.

Introductory.

98. The words in Sanskrit, as in the other languages related with it, are in great part analysable into roots, suffixes of derivation, and endings of inflection, these last being added mostly to stems containing suffixes, but also sometimes directly to roots.

a. There are, of course, a certain number of uninflected words—indeclinables, particles; and also not a few that are incapable of analysis.

99. The Sanskrit, indeed, possesses an exceptionally analysable character; its formative processes are more regular and transparent than those of any other Indo-European tongue. Hence the prevailing method of the Hindu native science of grammar, which sets up a certain body of roots, and prescribes the processes by which these may be made stems and words, giving the various added elements, and laying down the rules by which their combination is effected. And the same general method is, for like reason, followed also by European grammarians.

100. The euphonic laws, accordingly, which govern the combination of suffix or of ending with root or stem, possess a high practical importance, and require to be laid down in preparation for the topics of declension and conjugation.

101. Moreover, the formation of compounds, by joining two or more simple stems, is extremely frequent in Sanskrit; and this kind of combination has its own peculiar euphonic rules. And once more, in the form of the language as handed down to us by its literature, the words composing a sentence or paragraph are adapted to and combined with one another by nearly the same rules which govern the making of compounds; so that it is impossible to take apart and understand a Sanskrit sentence without knowing those rules. Hence

an increased degree of practical importance belonging to the subject of euphonic combination.

a. This euphonic interdependence of the words of a sentence is unknown to any other language in anything like the same degree; and it cannot but be suspected of being at least in part artificial, implying an erection into necessary and invariable rules of what in the living language were only optional practices. This is strongly indicated, indeed, by the evidence of the older dialect of the Vedas and of the derived Prakritic dialects, in both of which some of the rules (especially that as to the hiatus: see 113) are often violated.

102. The roots which are authenticated by their occurrence in the literary monuments of the language, earlier and later, number between eight and nine hundred. About half of these belong fully to the language throughout its whole history; some (about a hundred and fifty) are limited to the earlier or pre-classical period; some, again (over a hundred and twenty), make their first appearance in the later language.

a. There are in this number roots of very diverse character. Those occurring only later are, at least in great part, presumably of secondary origin; and a certain number are even doubtless artificial, used once or twice because found in the root-lists of the Hindu grammarians (103). But also of the rest, some are plainly secondary, while others are questionable; and not a few are variations or differentiated forms of one another. Thus, there are roots showing respectively *r* and *l*, as *rabh* and *labh*, *mruc* and *mluc*, *kṣar* and *kṣal*; roots with and without a strengthening nasal, as *vand* and *vad*, *mand* and *mad*; roots in *ā* and in *a* nasal, as *khā* and *khan*, *gā* and *gam*, *jā* and *jan*; roots made by an added *ā*, as *trā* from *tr*, *mnā* from *man*, *psā* from *bhas*, *yā* from *i*; roots the product of reduplication, as *jakṣ* from *ghas*, *dudh* from *dhū*; roots with a final sibilant of formative origin, as *bhakṣ* and *bhikṣ* from *bhaj*, *nakṣ* from *naç*, *çruṣ* from *çru*, *hās* from *hā*; root-forms held apart by a well-established discordance of inflection and meaning, which yet are probably different sides of one root, as *kṛṣ drag* and *kṛṣ plough*, *vid know* and *vid find*, *vṛ enclose* and *vṛ choose*; and so on. In many such cases it is doubtful whether we ought to acknowledge two roots or only one; and no absolute rule of distinction can be laid down and maintained.

103. The list of roots given by the Hindu grammarians contains about two thousand roots, without including all those which students of the language are compelled to recognize. Considerably more than half of this number, then, are unauthenticated by use; and although some of these may yet come to light, or may have existed without finding their way into any of the preserved literary documents, it is certain that most are fictitious: made in part for the explanation of words falsely described as their derivatives, but in the main for unknown and perhaps undiscoverable reasons.

a. The roots unauthenticated by traceable use will be made no account of in this grammar — or, if noticed, will be specified as of that character.

104. The forms of the roots as here used will be found to differ in certain respects from those given by the native grammarians and adopted by some European works. Thus:

a. Those roots of which the initial *n* and *s* are regularly converted to *ṇ* and *ṣ* after certain prefixes are by the Hindu grammarians given as beginning with *ṇ* and *ṣ*; no western authority follows this example.

b. The Hindus classify as simple roots a number of derived stems: reduplicated ones, as *didhī*, *jāgr*, *daridrā*; present-stems, as *ūrṇu*; and denominative stems, as *avadhīr*, *kumār*, *sabhāg*, *mantr*, *sāntv*, *arth*, and the like. These are in European works generally reduced to their true value.

c. A number of roots ending in an *ā* which is irregularly treated in the present-system are written in the Hindu lists with diphthongs — *e* or *āi* or *o*; here they will be regarded as *ā*-roots (see 251). The *o* of such root-forms, especially, is purely arbitrary; no forms or derivatives made from the roots justify it.

d. The roots showing interchangeably *ṛ* and *ir* and *īr* or *ur* and *ūr* (242) are written by the Hindus with *ṛ* or with *īr*, or with both. The *īr* here also is only formal, intended to mark the roots as liable to certain modifications, since it nowhere shows itself in any form or derivative. Such roots will in this work be written with *ṛ*.

e. The roots, on the other hand, showing a variation between *ṛ* and *ar* (rarely *ra*) as weak and strong forms will be here written with *ṛ*, as by the native grammarians, although many European authorities prefer the other or strong form. So long as we write the unstrengthened vowel in *vid* and *qī*, in *mud* and *bhū*, and their like, consistency seems to require that we write it in *spj* and *kr* also — in all cases alike, without reference to what may have been the more original Indo-European form.

105. In many cases of roots showing more than one form, the selection of a representative form is a matter of comparative indifference. To deal with such cases according to their historical character is the part rather of an Indo-European comparative grammar than of a Sanskrit grammar. We must be content to accept as roots what elements seem to have on the whole that value in the existing condition of the language.

106. Stems as well as roots have their variations of form (311). The Hindu grammarians usually give the weaker form as the normal one, and derive the other from it by a strengthening change; some European authorities do the same, while others prefer the contrary method; the choice is of unessential consequence, and may be determined in any case by motives of convenience.

107. We shall accordingly consider first of all, in the present chapter, the euphonic principles and laws which govern the combination

of the elements of words and of words as elements of the sentence; then will be taken up the subject of inflection, under the two heads of declension and conjugation; and an account of the classes of uninflected words will follow.

a. The formation of conjugational stems (tense and mode-stems; also participles and infinitive) will be taught, as is usual, in connection with the processes of conjugational inflection; that of uninflected words, in connection with the various classes of those words. But the general subject of derivation, or the formation of declinable stems, will be taken up by itself later (chap. XVII.); and it will be followed by an account of the formation of compound stems (chap. XVIII.).

108. It is by no means to be expected of beginners in the language that they will attempt to master the rules of euphonic combination in a body, before going on to learn the paradigms of inflection. On the contrary, the leading paradigms of declension may best be learned outright, without attention, or with only a minimum of attention, to euphonic rule. In taking up conjugation, however, it is practically, as well as theoretically, better to learn the forms as combinations of stem and ending, with attention to such laws of combination as apply in the particular cases concerned. The rules of external combination, governing the make-up of the sentence out of words, should be grappled with only when the student is prepared to begin the reading or the formation of sentences.

Principles of Euphonic Combination.

109. The rules of combination (*saṁdhi putting together*) are in some respects different, according as they apply —

a. to the internal make-up of a word, by the addition of derivative and inflectional endings to roots and stems;

b. to the more external putting together of stems to make compound stems, and the yet looser and more accidental collocation of words in the sentence;

c. Hence they are usually divided into rules of internal combination, and rules of external combination.

110. In both classes of cases, however, the general principles of combination are the same — and likewise, to a great extent, the specific rules. The differences depend in part on the occurrence or non-occurrence of certain combinations in the one class or the other; in part, on the difference of treatment of the same sound as final of a root or of an ending, the former being more persistent than the latter; in part, on the occurrence in external combination of certain changes which are apparently phonetic but really historical; and, most frequent and conspicuous of all, on the fact that (157) vowels and semivowels and nasals exercise a sonantizing influence in external combination, but not in internal. Hence, to avoid unnecessary repetition as well as the separation of what really belongs together, the rules for both kinds of combination are given below in connection with one another.

111. a. Moreover, before case-endings beginning with *bh* and *s* (namely, *bhyām*, *bhis*, *bhyas*, *su*), the treatment of the finals of stems is in general the same as in the combinations of words (*pada*) with one another — whence those endings are sometimes called *pada*-endings, and the cases they form are known as *pada*-cases.

b. The importance of this distinction is somewhat exaggerated by the ordinary statement of it. In fact, *dh* is the only sonant mute initial of an ending occurring in conjugation, as *bh* in declension; and the difference of their treatment is in part owing to the one coming into collision usually with the final of a root and the other of an ending, and in part to the fact that *dh*, as a dental, is more assimilable to palatals and linguals than *bh*. A more marked and problematic distinction is made between *su* and the verbal endings *si*, *sya*, etc., especially after palatal sounds and *ṣ*.

c. Further, before certain of the suffixes of derivation the final of a stem is sometimes treated in the same manner as that of a word in composition.

d. This is especially the case before secondary suffixes having a markedly distinct office, like the possessive *mant* and *vant*, the abstract-making *tva*, the suffix of material *māya*, and so on; and it is much more frequent in the later language than in the earlier. The examples are sporadic in character, and no rule can be given to cover them: for details, see the various suffixes, in chap. XVII. In the RV. (as may be mentioned here) the only examples are *vidyūnmant* (beside *garūtmant*, *kakūd-mant*, etc.), *pṛṣadvant* (beside *datvant*, *marūtvant*, etc.), *dhṛṣadvīn* (beside *namasvīn*, etc.), *ṣagmā* (beside *ajmā*, *idhmā*, etc.), *mṛnmāya* (beside *manasmāya*, etc.), and *ahamīyū*, *kiṇīyū*, *ṣamīyū*, and *añhoyū*, *duvōyū*, *āskṛdhoyu* (beside *namasyū*, *vacasyū*, etc.); and the AV. adds only *sāhovan* (RV. *sahāvan*).

112. The leading rules of internal combination (as already stated: 108) are those which are of most immediate importance to a beginner in the language, since his first task is to master the principal paradigms of

inflection; the rules of external combination may better be left untouched until he comes to dealing with words in sentences, or to translating. Then, however, they are indispensable, since the proper form of the words that compose the sentence is not to be determined without them.

a. The general principles of combination underlying the euphonic rules, and determining their classification, may be stated as follows:

113. Hiatus. In general, hiatus is forbidden; every syllable except the initial one of a sentence, or of a word or phrase not forming part of a sentence, must begin with a consonant (or with more than one).

a. For details, and for exceptions, see 125 ff.

b. In the earlier language, however, hiatus in every position was abundantly admitted. This appears plainly from the *mantras*, or metrical parts of the Veda, where in innumerable instances *y* and *v* are to be read as *i* and *u*, and, less often, a long vowel is to be resolved into two vowels, in order to make good the metre: e. g., *vāryāṇām* has to be read as *vāri-ā-ṇa-ām*, *svaṣṭyam* as *su-aṣ-vi-am*, and so on. In the *Brāhmaṇas*, also, we find *tvac*, *sva*, *dyāus* described as dissyllables, *vyāna* and *satyam* as trisyllables, *rājanya* as of four syllables, and the like. See further 129 e.

114. Deaspiration. An aspirate mute is liable to lose its aspiration, being allowed to stand unchanged only before a vowel or semivowel or nasal.

115. Assimilation. The great body of euphonic changes in Sanskrit, as elsewhere, falls under the general head of assimilation — which takes place both between sounds which are so nearly alike that the difference between them is too insignificant to be worth preserving, and between those which are so diverse as to be practically incompatible.

116. In part, assimilation involves the conversion of one sound to another of the same series, without change of articulating position; in part, it involves a change of position, or transfer to another series.

117. Of changes within the series, the most frequent and important occur in the adaptation of surd and sonant sounds to one

another; but the nasals and *l* have also in certain cases their special assimilative influence. Thus:

a. In the two classes of non-nasal mutes and spirants, surd and sonant are wholly incompatible; no surd of either class can either precede or follow a sonant of either.

b. A mute, surd or sonant, is assimilated by being changed to its correspondent of the other kind; of the spirants, the surd *s* is the only one having a sonant correspondent, namely *r*, to which it is convertible in external combination (164 ff.).

c. The nasals are more freely combinable: a nasal may either precede or follow a mute of either kind, or the sonant spirant *h*; it may also follow a surd spirant (sibilant); no nasal, however, ever precedes a sibilant in the interior of a word (it is changed instead to *anusvāra*); and in external combination their concurrence is usually avoided by insertion of a surd mute.

d. A semivowel has still less sonantizing influence; and a vowel least of all: both are freely preceded and followed by sounds of every other class, in the interior of a word.

e. Before a sibilant, however, is found, of the semivowels, only *r* and very rarely *l*. Moreover, in external combination, *r* is often changed to its surd correspondent *s*.

But

f. In composition and sentence-collocation, initial vowels and semivowels and nasals also require the preceding final to be sonant. And

g. Before a nasal and *l*, the assimilative process is sometimes carried further, by the conversion of a final mute to a nasal or *l* respectively.

118. Of conversions involving a change of articulate position, the most important are those of dental sounds to lingual, and, less often, to palatal. Thus:

a. The dental *s* and *n* are very frequently converted to *ṣ* and *ṇ* by the assimilating influence of contiguous or neighbouring lingual sounds: the *s*, even by sounds — namely, *i*- and *u*-vowels and *k* — which have themselves no lingual character.

b. A non-nasal dental mute is (with a few exceptions in external combination) made lingual when it comes into collision with a lingual sound.

c. The dental mutes and sibilant are made palatal by a contiguous palatal.

But also:

d. A *m* (not radical) is assimilated to a following consonant, of whatever kind.

e. For certain anomalous cases, see 151.

119. The euphonic combinations of the palatal mutes, the palatal sibilant, and the aspiration, as being sounds derived by phonetic alteration from more original gutturals (42 ff.), are made peculiar

and complicated by two circumstances: their reversion to a guttural form (or the appearance of the unaltered guttural instead of them: 43); and the different treatment of *j* and *h* according as they represent one or another degree of alteration—the one tending, like *c*, more to the guttural reversion, the other showing, like *ç*, a more sibilant and lingual character.

120. The lingual sibilant *ç*, also of derivative character (from dental *s*), shows as radical final peculiar and problematic phenomena of combination.

121. Extension and abbreviation of consonant-groups. The native grammarians allow or require certain extensions, by duplication or insertion, of groups of consonants. And, on the other hand, abbreviation of certain other groups is allowed, and found often practised in the manuscripts.

122. Permitted Finals. The permitted occurrence of consonants at the end of a word is quite narrowly restricted. In general, only one consonant is allowed after the last vowel; and that must be neither the aspiration, nor a sibilant, nor a semivowel (save rarely *ṛ* 1), nor an aspirate mute, nor a sonant mute if not nasal, nor a palatal.

123. Increment and Decrement. Besides these more or less regular changes accompanying the combination of the parts that make up words, there is another class of a different character, not consisting in the mutual adaptations of the parts, but in strengthening or weakening changes of the parts themselves.

124. It is impossible to carry through a perfectly systematic arrangement of the detailed rules of euphonic combination, because the different varieties of euphonic change more or less overlap and intersect one another. The order observed below will be as follows:

1. Rules of vowel combination, for the avoidance of hiatus.
2. Rules as to permitted finals (since these underlie the further treatment of final consonants in external combination).
3. Rules for loss of aspiration of an aspirate mute.
4. Rules of surd and sonant assimilation, including those for final *s* and *r*.

128. As regards the accent of these vowel combinations, it is to be noticed that, 1. as a matter of course, the union of acute with acute yields acute, and that of grave with grave yields grave; that of circumflex with circumflex cannot occur; 2. a circumflex with following acute yields acute, the final grave element of the former being raised to acute pitch; a grave with following acute does the same, as no upward slide of the voice on a syllable is acknowledged in the language; but, 3. when the former of the fused elements is acute and the latter grave, we might expect the resulting syllable to be in general circumflex, to represent both the original tones. Pāṇini in fact allows this accent in every such case; and in a single accentuated Brāhmaṇa text (ÇB.), the circumflex is regularly written. But the language shows, on the whole, an indisposition to allow the circumflex to rest on either long vowel or diphthong as its sole basis, and the acute element is suffered to raise the other to its own level of pitch, making the whole syllable acute. The only exception to this, in most of the texts, is the combination of *i* and *ī*, which becomes *ī*: thus, *divī* 'va, from *divī* *iva*; in the Tāittiriya texts alone such a case follows the general rule, while *ū* and *u*, instead, make *ū*: thus, *sūdgātā* from *sū-udgātā*.

129. The *i*-vowels, the *u*-vowels, and ऋ *r*, before a dissimilar vowel or a diphthong, are regularly converted each into its own corresponding semivowel, *y* or *v* or *r*. Examples are:

इत्याक् *ity āha* (*iti + āha*);
 मध्व *madhv iva* (*madhu + iva*);
 दुहितरथे *duhitrarthe* (*duhitṛ-arthe*);
 त्र्यस्य *stry asya* (*strī + asya*);
 वध्वै *vadvhāi* (*vadhū-āi*).

a. But in internal combination the *i* and *u*-vowels are not seldom changed instead to *iy* and *uv*—and this especially in monosyllables, or after two consonants, where otherwise a group of consonants difficult of pronunciation would be the result. The cases will be noticed below, in explaining inflected forms.

b. A radical *i*-vowel is converted into *y* even before *i* in perfect tense-inflection: so *ninyima* (*ninī + ima*).

c. In a few sporadic cases, *i* and *u* become *iy* and *uv* even in word-composition: e. g., *triyavi* (*tri + avi*), *viyaṅga* (*vi + aṅga*), *suvita* (*su + ita*): compare 1204 b, c.

d. Not very seldom, the same word (especially as found in different texts of the older language) has more than one form, showing various treatment

of an *i*- or *u*-vowel: e. g. *svâr* or *sûvar*, *tanvè* or *tanûve*, *budhnyâ* or *budhniya*, *râtryâi* or *râtriyâi*. For the most part, doubtless, these are only two ways of writing the same pronunciation, *sû-ar*, *budhnîa*, and so on; and the discordance has no other importance, historical or phonetic. There is more or less of this difference of treatment of an *i*- or *u*-element after a consonant in all periods of the language.

e. In the older language, there is a marked difference, in respect to the frequency of vowel-combination for avoiding hiatus as compared with that of non-combination and consequent hiatus, between the class of cases where two vowel-sounds, similar or dissimilar, would coalesce into one (126, 127) and that where an *i*- or *u*-vowel would be converted into a semivowel. Thus, in word-composition, the ratio of the cases of coalesced vowels to those of hiatus are in RV. as five to one, in AV. as nineteen to one, while the cases of semivowel-conversion are in RV. only one in twelve, in AV. only one in five; in sentence-combination, the cases of coalescence are in both RV. and AV. about as seven to one, while those of semivowel-conversion are in RV. only one in fifty, in AV. one in five.

f. For certain cases of the loss or assimilation of *i* and *u* before *y* and *v* respectively, see 233 a.

130. As regards the accent—here, as in the preceding case (128), the only combination requiring notice is that of an acute *i*- or *u*-vowel with a following grave: the result is circumflex; and such cases of circumflex are many times more frequent than any and all others. Examples are:

व्युष्टि व्युष्टि (*vi-uṣṭi*); अभ्यर्चति *abhyârcati*;

नद्यौ *nadyâu* (*nadî-âu*);

स्विष्टा *sviṣṭa* (*sû-iṣṭa*); तन्वस् *tanvâs* (*tanû-as*).

a. Of a similar combination of acute *i* with following grave, only a single case has been noted in accented texts: namely, *vijñâtr étât* (i. e. *vijñâtî étât*: ÇB. xiv. 6. 8¹¹); the accentuation is in accordance with the rules for *i* and *u*.

131. Of a diphthong, the final *i*- or *u*-element is changed to its corresponding semivowel, *y* or *v*, before any vowel or diphthong: thus, *ए* *e* (really *ai*: 28 a) becomes *अय्* *ay*, and *ओ* *o* (that is, *au*: 28 a) becomes *अव्* *av*; *ऐ* *âi* becomes *आय्* *ây*, and *औ* *âu* becomes *आव्* *âv*.

a. No change of accent, of course, occurs here; each original syllable retains its syllabic identity, and hence also its own tone.

b. Examples can be given only for internal combination, since in external combination there are further changes: see the next paragraph. Thus,

नय *naya* (*ne-a*); नाय *nāya* (*nāi-a*);

भव *bhava* (*bho-a*); भाव *bhāva* (*bhāu-a*).

132. In external combination, we have the important additional rule that the semivowel resulting from the conversion of the final element of a diphthong is in general dropped; and the resulting hiatus is left without further change.

133. That is to say, a final *ṛ* *e* (the most frequent case) becomes simply *अ* *a* before an initial vowel (except *अ* *a*: see 135, below), and both then remain unchanged; and a final *ऐ* *āi*, in like manner, becomes (everywhere) *आ* *ā*. Thus,

त आगताः *ta āgatāḥ* (*te + āgatāḥ*);

नगर इह *nagara iha* (*nagare + iha*);

तस्मा अद्दात् *tasmā adadāt* (*tasmāi + adadāt*);

स्त्रिया उक्तम् *striyā uktam* (*striyāi + uktam*).

a. The later grammarians allow the *y* in such combinations to be either retained or dropped; but the uniform practice of the manuscripts, of every age, in accordance with the strict requirement of the Vedic grammars (*Prātiśākhya*), is to omit the semivowel and leave the hiatus.

b. The persistence of the hiatus caused by this omission is a plain indication of the comparatively recent loss of the intervening consonantal sound.

c. Instances, however, of the avoidance of hiatus by combination of the remaining final vowel with the following initial according to the usual rules are met with in every period of the language, from the RV. down; but they are rare and of sporadic character. Compare the similar treatment of the hiatus after a lost final *s*, 176-7.

d. For the peculiar treatment of this combination in certain cases by the MS., see below, 176 d.

134. a. The diphthong *o* (except as phonetic alteration of final *as*: see 175 a) is an unusual final, appearing only in the stem *go* (361 c), in the voc. sing. of *u*-stems (341), in words of which the final *a* is combined with the particle *u*, as *atho*, and in a few interjections. In the last two classes it is uncombinable (below, 138 c, f); the vocatives sometimes retain the *v* and sometimes lose it (the practices of different texts are too different to be briefly stated); *go* (in composition only) does not ordinarily lose its final element, but remains *gav* or *go*. A final *as* becomes *a*, with following hiatus, before any vowel save *a* (for which, see the next paragraph).

b. The व् v of घाव् āv from औ āu is usually retained: thus,

तावेव tāv eva (tāu + eva);

उभाविन्द्राग्नी ubhāv indrāgnī (ubhāu + indrāgnī).

c. In the older language, however, it is in some texts dropped before an u-vowel: thus, त्ā ubhāū; in other texts it is treated like āi, or loses its u-element before every initial vowel: thus, त्ā evā, ubhā indrāgnī.

135. After final ए e or ओ o, an initial अ a disappears.

a. The resulting accent is as if the a were not dropped, but rather absorbed into the preceding diphthong, having its tone duly represented in the combination. If, namely, the e or o is grave or circumflex and the a acute, the former becomes acute; if the e or o is acute and the a grave, the former becomes circumflex, as usually in the fusion of an acute and a grave element. If both are acute or both grave, no change, of course, is seen in the result. Examples are:

ते ब्रुवन् tè 'bruvan (té abruvan);

सो ब्रवीत् sò 'bravīt (sāḥ abravīt);

हिंसितव्यो ऽग्निः hiṁsitavyò 'gnīḥ (hiṁsitavyāḥ agnīḥ);

यदिन्द्रो ब्रवीत् yád indró 'bravīt (yád indrah ābravīt);

यद्राजान्यो ब्रवीत् yád rājanyó 'bravīt (yád rājanyāḥ ābravīt).

b. As to the use of the avagraha sign in the case of such an elision, see above, 18. In transliteration, the reversed apostrophe, or rough breathing, will be used in this work to represent it.

c. This elision or absorption of initial a after final e or o, which in the later language is the invariable rule, is in the Veda only an occasional occurrence. Thus, in the RV., out of nearly 4500 instances of such an initial a, it is, as the metre shows, to be really omitted only about seventy times; in the AV., less than 300 times out of about 1600. In neither work is there any accordance in respect to the combination in question between the written and spoken form of the text: in RV., the a is (as written) elided in more than three quarters of the cases; in AV., in about two thirds; and in both texts it is written in a number of instances where the metre requires its omission.

d. In a few cases, an initial ā is thus elided, especially that of ātman.

e. To the rules of vowel combination, as above stated, there are certain exceptions. Some of the more isolated of these will be

Permitted Finals.

139. The sounds allowed to occur as finals in Sanskrit words standing by themselves (not in euphonic combination with something following) are closely limited, and those which would etymologically come to occupy such a position are often variously altered, in general accordance with their treatment in other circumstances, or are sometimes omitted altogether.

a. The variety of consonants that would ever come at the end of either an inflected form or a derivative stem in the language is very small: namely, in forms, only *t* (or *d*), *n*, *m*, *s*; in derivative stems, only *t*, *d*, *n*, *r*, *s* (and, in a few rare words, *j*). But almost all consonants occur as finals of roots; and every root is liable to be found, alone or as last member of a compound, in the character of a declined stem.

140. All the vowel sounds, both simple and diphthongal, may be sounded at the end of a word.

a. But neither *ṛ* nor *ḷ* ever actually occurs; and *ṛ* is rare (only as neuter sing. of a stem in *ṛ* or *ar*, or as final of such a stem in composition).

Thus, *indra*, *çiváyā*, *ákāri*, *nadí*, *dātu*, *camū*, *janayitṛ*, *ágne*, *çiváyāi*, *vāyo*, *agnāu*.

141. Of the non-nasal mutes, only the first in each series, the non-aspirate surd, is allowed; the others — surd aspirate, and both sonants — whenever they would etymologically occur, are converted into this.

Thus, *agnimát* for *agnimáth*, *suhṛt* for *suhṛd*, *vīrút* for *vīrúdh*, *triṣṭúp* for *triṣṭúbh*.

a. In a few roots, when their final (sonant aspirate) thus loses its aspiration, the original sonant aspiration of the initial reappears: compare *ह*, below, 147.

Thus, *dagh* becomes *dhak*, *budh* becomes *bhut*, and so on.

The roots exhibiting this change are stated below, 155.

b. There was some question among the Hindu grammarians as to whether the final mute is to be estimated as of surd or of sonant quality; but the great weight of authority, and the invariable practice of the manuscripts, favor the surd.

b. Final radical *s* is said by the grammarians to be changed to *t*; but no sure example of the conversion is quotable: see 168; and compare 555 a.

146. The compound क् क् is prescribed to be treated as simple क् (not becoming क् क् by 150, below). But the case is a rare one, and its actual treatment in the older language irregular.

a. In the only RV. cases where the क् has a quasi-radical character — namely *anák* from *anáks*, and *ámyak* from *√myaks* — the conversion is to *k*. Also, of forms of the *s*-aorist (see 890), we have *adhák*, *asrák*, *arāik*, etc. (for *adhāks-t* etc.); but also *aprāt*, *ayāt*, *avāt*, *asrāt* (for *aprāks-t* etc.). And RV. has twice *ayās* from *√yaj*, and AV. twice *srās* from *√srj* (wrongly referred by BR. to *√srañs*), both 2d sing., where the personal ending has perhaps crowded out the root-final and tense-sign.

b. The numeral *ṣaṣ* *ṣiṣ* is perhaps better to be regarded as *ṣaks*, with its क् treated as *ṣ*, according to the accepted rule.

147. The aspiration ह् is not allowed to maintain itself, but (like ज् and ण्) either reverts to its original guttural form, appearing as क्, or is changed to त् — both in accordance with its treatment in inflection: see below, 222. And, also as in inflection, the original sonant aspiration of a few roots (given at 155 b) reappears when their final thus becomes deaspirated. Where the ह् is from original ध् (223 g), it becomes त्.

148. The visarga and anusvāra are nowhere etymological finals; the former is only the substitute for an original final स् or र्; the latter occurs as final only so far as it is a substitute for म् (213 h).

149. Apart from the vowels, then, the usual finals, nearly in the order of their frequency, are : ह्, म्, न्, त्, क्, प्, त्; those of only sporadic occurrence are ण्, ल्, ण्; and, by substitution, ः, ँ.

150. In general, only one consonant, of whatever kind, is allowed to stand at the end of a word; if two or more would etymologically occur there, the last is dropped, and again the last, and so on, till only one remains.

a. Thus, *tudants* becomes *tudant*, and this *tudan*; *udañc-s* becomes *udañk* (142), and this *udañ*; and *achāntst* (s-aor., 3d sing., of *√chand* [890 b]) is in like manner reduced to *achān*.

b. But a non-nasal mute, if radical and not suffixal, is retained after *r*: thus, *ūr*k from *ūrj*, *vār*k from *√vrj*, *avart* from *√vrt*, *āmārt* from *√mrj*, *suhārt* from *suhārd*. The case is not a common one.

c. For relics of former double finals, preserved by the later language under the disguise of apparent euphonic combinations, see below, 207 ff.

151. Anomalous conversions of a final mute to one of another class are occasionally met with. Examples are:

a. Of final *t* to *k*: thus, 1. in a few words that have assumed a special value as particles, as *jyók*, *tāják* (beside *tāját*), *īdhak* (beside *īdhat*), *pīthak*, *drāk*; and of kindred character is *khādagdānt* (TA.); 2. in here and there a verbal form, as *sāviṣak* (AV. and VS. Kāp.), *dambhiṣak* (Āpast.), *aviṣyak* (Pārask.), *āhalak* (VS. MS.; = *āharat*); 3. in root-finals or the *t* added to root-stems (383 e), as *-dhṛk* for *-dhṛt* (Sūtras and later) at the end of compounds, *suçrúk* (TB.), *pṛkṣú* (SV.); and 4. we may further note here the anomalous *eñkṣva* (AB.; for *intsva*, *vidh*) and *avāksam* (AB.), and the feminines in *knī* from masculines in *ta* (1176 d).

b. Of final *d* or *t* to a lingual: thus, *pad* in Vedic *paḍbhis*, *pāḍgrbhi*, *pāḍbiṣa*; *upānāḍbhyām* (QB.); *vy avāt* (MS. iii. 4. 9; *√vas shine*), and perhaps *āpā 'rāt* (MS.; or *√raj*?).

c. Of *k* or *j* to *t*, in an isolated example or two, as *samyát*, *āsrt*, *viṣvasrt* (TS. K.), and *prayātsu* (VS. Ts.; AV. -kṣu).

d. In Tāittirīya texts, of the final of *anuṣṭúbh* and *triṣṭúbh* to a guttural: as, *anuṣṭúk ca*, *triṣṭúbhis*, *anuṣṭúbhyas*.

e. Of a labial to a dental: in *kakúd* for and beside *kakúbh*; in *sañsṛdbhis* (TS.) from *√sṛp*; and in *adbhis*, *adbhyás*, from *ap* or *āp* (303). Excepting the first, these look like cases of dissimilation; yet examples of the combination *bbh* are not very rare in the older language: thus, *kakúbbyām*, *triṣṭúbhis*, *kakubbhaṇḍá*, *anuṣṭúb bhí*.

f. The forms *pratidhūṣas*, *-ṣā* (Tāittirīya texts) from *pratidūh* are isolated anomalies.

152. For all the processes of external combination—that is to say, in composition and sentence-collocation—a stem-final or word-final is in general to be regarded as having, not its etymological form, but that given it by the rules as to permitted finals. From this, however, are to be excepted the *a* and *r*: the various transformations of these sounds have nothing to do with the visarga to which as

finals before a pause they have—doubtless at a comparatively recent period of phonetic history—come to be reduced. Words will everywhere in this work be written with final *s* or *r* instead of *ḥ*; and the rules of combination will be stated as for the two more original sounds, and not for the visarga.

Deaspiration.

153. An aspirate mute is changed to a non-aspirate before another non-nasal mute or before a sibilant; it stands unaltered only before a vowel or semivowel or nasal.

a. Such a case can only arise in internal combination, since the processes of external combination presuppose the reduction of the aspirate to a non-aspirate surd (152).

b. Practically, also, the rules as to changes of aspirates concern almost only the sonant aspirates, since the surd, being of later development and rarer occurrence, are hardly ever found in situations that call for their application.

154. Hence, if such a mute is to be doubled, it is doubled by prefixing its own corresponding non-aspirate.

a. But in the manuscripts, both Vedic and later, an aspirate mute is not seldom found written double—especially, if it be one of rare occurrence: for example (RV.), *akḥkhalī*, *jájhjhatī*

155. In a few roots, when a final sonant aspirate (घ् *gh*, ध् *dh*, भ् *bh*; also ङ् *h*, as representing an original घ् *gh*) thus loses its aspiration, the initial sonant consonant (ग् *g* or द् *d* or ब् *b*) becomes aspirate.

a. That is to say, the original initial aspirate of such roots is restored, when its presence does not interfere with the euphonic law, of comparatively recent origin, which (in Sanskrit as in Greek) forbids a root to both begin and end with an aspirate.

b. The roots which show this peculiar change are:

in *gh*—*dagh*;

in *h* (for original *gh*)—*dah*, *dih*, *duh*, *druh*, *ḍrñh*, *guh*; and also *grah* (in the later desiderative *jighrḥṣa*);

in *dh*—*bandh*, *bādh*, *budh*;

in *bh*—*dabh* (but only in the later desiderative *dhīpsa* for which the older language has *dīpsa*).

c. The same change appears when the law as to finals causes the loss of the aspiration at the end of the root: see above, 141.

d. But from *dah*, *duh*, *druh*, and *guh* are found in the Veda also forms without the restored initial aspirate: thus, *dakṣat*; *adukṣat*; *dudukṣa* etc.; *jugukṣa*; *mitradrūk*.

e. The same analogy is followed by *dadh*, the abbreviated substitute of the present-stems *dadhā*, from *√dhā* (967), in some of the forms of conjugation: thus, *dhatthas* from *dadh* + *thas*, *adhatta* from *adadh* + *ta*, *adhaddhvam* from *adadh* + *dhvam*, etc.

f. No case is met with of the throwing back of an aspiration upon combination with the 2d sing. impv. act. ending *dhi*: thus, *dugdhi*, *daddhi* (RV.), but *dhugdhvam*, *dhaddhvam*.

Surd and Sonant Assimilation.

156. Under this head, there is especially one very marked and important difference between the internal combinations of a root or stem with suffixes and endings, and the external combinations of stem with stem in composition and of word with word in sentence-making: namely—

157. a. In internal combination, the initial vowel or semivowel or nasal of an ending of inflection or derivation exercises no altering influence upon a final consonant of the root or stem to which it is added.

b. To this rule there are some exceptions: thus, some of the derivatives noted at 111 d; final *d* of a root before the participial suffix *na* (957 d); and the forms noted below, 161 b.

c. In external combination, on the other hand, an initial sonant of whatever class, even a vowel or semivowel or nasal, requires the conversion of a final surd to sonant.

d. It has been pointed out above (152) that in the rules of external combination only admitted finals, along with *s* and *r*, need be taken account of, all others being regarded as reduced to these before combining with initials.

158. Final vowels, nasals, and ऌ ॠ are nowhere liable to change in the processes of surd and sonant assimilation.

a. The *r*, however, has a corresponding surd in *ṣ*, to which it is sometimes changed in external combination, under circumstances that favor a surd utterance (178).

159. With the exceptions above stated, the collision of surd and sonant sounds is avoided in combinations—and, regularly and usually, by assimilating the final to the following initial, or by regressive assimilation.

Thus, in internal combination: átsi, átti, atthás, attá (√ad + si etc.); çagdhí, çagdhvám (√çak + dhi etc.);—in external combination, ábhūd ayám, jyóg jīva, śáḍ aṣṭáyaḥ, triṣṭúb ápi, dig-gaja, śaḍ-ahá, arcád-dhūma, bṛhád-bhānu, ab-já.

160. If, however, a final sonant aspirate of a root is followed by ṭ t or ṭ th of an ending, the assimilation is in the other direction, or progressive: the combination is made sonant, and the aspiration of the final (lost according to 153, above) is transferred to the initial of the ending.

Thus, gh with t or th becomes gdh; dh with the same becomes ddh, as buddhá (√budh + ta), ruddhás (√rundh + thas or tas); bh with the same becomes bdh, as labdhá (√labh + ta), labdhvā (√labh + tvā).

a. Moreover, h, as representing original gh, is treated in the same manner: thus, dugdhá, dōgdhum from duh—and compare rūḍhá and liḍhá from ruh and lih, etc., 222 b.

b. In this combination, as the sonant aspiration is not lost but transferred, the restoration of the initial aspiration (155) does not take place.

c. In dadh from √dhā (155 e), the more normal method is followed; the dh is made surd, and the initial aspirated: thus, dhatthas, dhattas. And RV. has dhaktam instead of dagdham from √dagh; and TA. has intām instead of inddhām from √idh.

161. Before a nasal in external combination, a final mute may be simply made sonant, or it may be still further assimilated, being changed to the nasal of its own class.

Thus, either tád námas or tán námas, vāg me or vāñ me, báḍ mahāñ or bāṇ mahāñ, triṣṭúb nūnám or triṣṭúm nūnám.

a. In practice, the conversion into a nasal is almost invariably made in the manuscripts, as, indeed, it is by the Prāticākhyas required and not permitted merely. Even by the general grammarians it is required in the compound śāṇṇavati, and before mātṛā, and the suffix maya (1225): thus, vāñmāya, mṛñmāya.

b. Even in internal combination, the same assimilation is made in some of the derivatives noted at 111 d, and in the na-participles (957 d). And a few sporadic instances are met with even in verb-inflection: thus,

stiñnoti, stiñnuyāt (MS.; for stighn-), mṛnnīta (LÇS.; for mṛdn-), jāñmayana (KS.; for jāgm-); these, however (like the double aspirates, 154 a), are doubtless to be rejected as false readings.

162. Before l, a final t is not merely made sonant, but fully assimilated, becoming l: thus, *tāl labhate, ūluptam*.

163. Before ऌ h (the case occurs only in external combination), a final mute is made sonant; and then the ऌ h may either remain unchanged or be converted into the sonant aspirate corresponding with the former: thus, either तद्वि तद hi or तद्धि तद dhi.

a. In practice, the latter method is almost invariably followed; and the grammarians of the Prātiçākhyā period are nearly unanimous in requiring it. The phonetic difference between the two is very slight.

Examples are: *vāg ghutāḥ, śāddhotā* (ṣaṭ+hotā), *taddhita* (tat+hita), *anuṣṭub bhī*.

Combinations of final स s and र r.

164. The euphonic changes of स s and र r are best considered together, because of the practical relation of the two sounds, in composition and sentence-collocation, as corresponding surd and sonant: in a host of cases स s becomes र r in situations requiring or favoring the occurrence of a sonant; and, much less often, र r becomes स s where a surd is required.

a. In internal combination, the two are far less exchangeable with one another: and this class of cases may best be taken up first.

165. Final r radical or quasi-radical (that is, not belonging to an ending of derivation) remains unchanged before both surd and sonant sounds, and even before su in declension: thus, *pīpaṛṣi, caturthā, catūrṣu, pūrṣū*.

166. Final radical s remains before a surd in general, and usually before s, as in *çāssi, çāsava, āsse, āçīṣṣu* (the last is also written *āçīṣṣu*: 172): but it is lost in *āsi* (yas+si: 636). Before a sonant (that is, bh) in declension, it is treated as in external combination: thus, *āçīrbhis*. Before a sonant (that is, dh) in conjugation it appears to be dropped, at least after long ā: thus, *çādhi, çaçādhi, cakādhi* (the only quotable cases); in *edhi* (yas+dhī: 636) the root syllable is irregularly altered; but in 2d pers. pl., made with *dhvam*, as *ādhvam, çādhvam, arādhvam* (881 a) *varādhvam* (1000).

clothe), it is, on account of the equivalence and interchangeability of *dhv* and *ddhv* (232), impossible to say whether the *s* in omitted or converted into *d*.

a. Final radical *s* is very rare; RV. (twice, both 2d pers. sing.) treats *āghas* from *√ghas* in the same manner as any ordinary word ending in *as*.

b. For certain cases of irregular loss of the *s* of a root or tense-stem, see 233 b-e.

167. In a very few cases, final radical *s* before *s* is changed to *t* (perhaps by dissimilation): they are, from *√vas* *dwel* (also sporadically from *vas* *shine*, ÇB., and *vas* *clothe*, Har.), the future *vatsyāmi* and aorist *āvātsam*; from *√ghas*, the desiderative stem *jīghatsa*.

a. For *t* as apparent ending of the 3d sing. in *s*-verbs, see 555 a.

168. According to the grammarians, the final *s* of certain other roots, used as noun-stems, becomes *t* at the end of the word, and before *bh* and *su*: thus, *dhvas*, *dhvadbhis*, *sradbhyas*, *sratsu*. But genuine examples of such change are not quotable.

a. Sporadic cases of a like conversion are found in the Veda: namely, *mādbhis* and *mādbhyās* from *mās*: *uśādbhis* from *uśās*; *svātavadbhyas* from *svātavas*; *svāvadbhis* etc. (not quotable) from *svāvas*. But the actuality of the conversion here is open to grave doubt; it rather seems the substitution of a *t*-stem for a *s*-stem. The same is true of the change of *vāns* to *vat* in the declension of perfect participles (458). The stem *anaḍvāh* (404), from *anas-vah*, is anomalous and isolated.

b. In the compounds *ducchūnā* (*duś-ṣunā*) and *pārucchepa* (*parus-ṣepa*), the final *s* of the first member is treated as if a *t* (203).

169. As the final consonant of derivative stems and of inflected forms, both of declension and of conjugation, *s* is extremely frequent; and its changes form a subject of first-rate importance in Sanskrit euphony. The *r*, on the other hand, is quite rare.

a. The *r* is found as original final in certain case-forms of stems in *ṛ* or *ar* (369 ff.); in root-stems in *ir* and *ur* from roots in *ṛ* (383 b); in a small number of other stems, as *svār*, *āhar* and *ūdhar* (beside *āhan* and *ūdhan*: 430), *dvār* or *dur*, and the Vedic *vādhār*, *uṣār*, *vasar*-, *vanar*-, *ṣrutar*-, *sapar*-, *sabar*-, *athar*- (cf. 176 c); in a few particles, as *antār*, *prātār*, *pūnar*; and in the numeral *catūr* (482 g).

b. The euphonic treatment of *s* and *r* yielding precisely the same result after all vowels except *a* and *ā*, there are certain forms with regard to which it is uncertain whether they end in *s* or *r*, and opinions differ respecting them. Such are *ur* (or *us*) of the gen.-abl. sing. of *ṛ*-stems (371 c), and *us* (or *ur*) of the 3d plur. of verbs (550 c).

170. a. The स् s, as already noticed (145), becomes visarga before a pause.

b. It is retained unchanged only when followed by त् t or थ् th, the surd mutes of its own class.

c. Before the palatal and lingual surd mutes — च् c and छ् ch, ट् t and ठ् th—it is assimilated, becoming the sibilant of either class respectively, namely श् ष or स् s.

d. Before the guttural and labial surd mutes — क् k and ख् kh, प् p and फ् ph—it is also theoretically assimilated, becoming respectively the jīhvāmūliya and upadhmanīya spirants (69); but in practice these breathings are unknown, and the conversion is to visarga.

Examples are: to b. tatas te, cakṣus te; to c. tataç ca, tasyāç chāyā; pādaṣ ṭalati; to d. nalaḥ kāmam, puruṣaḥ khanati; yaçaḥ prāpa, vṛkṣaḥ phalavān.

171. The first three of these rules are almost universal; to the last one there are numerous exceptions, the sibilant being retained (or, by 180, converted into ष), especially in compounds; but also, in the Veda, even in sentence combination.

a. In the Veda, the retention of the sibilant in compounds is the general rule, the exceptions to which are detailed in the Vedic grammars.

b. In the later language, the retention is mainly determined by the intimacy or the antiquity and frequency of the combination. Thus, the final sibilant of a preposition or a word filling the office of a preposition before a verbal root is wont to be preserved; and that of a stem before a derivative of √kr̥, before pati, before kalpa and kāma, and so on. Examples are namaskāra, vācaspati, āyuskāma, payaskalpa.

c. The Vedic retention of the sibilant in sentence-collocation is detailed in full in the Prātiçākhyas. The chief classes of cases are: 1. the final of a preposition or its like before a verbal form; 2. of a genitive before a governing noun: as divās putráḥ, idās padé; 3. of an ablative before pári: as himāvatas pári; 4. of other less classifiable cases: as dyāuṣ pitā, trīṣ pūtvā, yás pātiḥ, paridhīṣ pātāti, etc.

172. Before an initial sibilant — श् ष, स् s — स् s is either assimilated, becoming the same sibilant, or it is changed into visarga.

a. The native grammarians are in some measure at variance (see App. II. 40, note) as to whether or these changes should be made, and in

part they allow either at pleasure. The usage of the manuscripts is also discordant; the conversion to *visarga* is the prevalent practice, though the sibilant is also not infrequently found written, especially in South-Indian manuscripts. European editors generally write *visarga*; but the later dictionaries and glossaries generally make the alphabetic place of a word the same as if the sibilant were read instead.

Examples are: *manuḥ svayam* or *manus svayam*; *indraḥ cūraḥ* or *indraç cūraḥ*; *tāḥ ṣaṭ* or *tāṣ ṣaṭ*.

173. There are one or two exceptions to these rules:

a. If the initial sibilant has a surd mute after it, the final *s* may be dropped altogether—and by some authorities is required to be so dropped. Thus, *vāyava stha* or *vāyavaḥ stha*; *catustanām* or *catuḥstanām*. With regard to this point the usage of the different manuscripts and editions is greatly at variance.

b. Before *ts*, the *s* is allowed to become *visarga*, instead of being retained.

174. Before a sonant, either vowel or consonant (except *ṛ r*: see 179), *ś s* is changed to the sonant *ṛ r*—unless, indeed, it be preceded by *अ a* or *आ ā*.

Examples are: *devapatir iva*, *ṣrīr iva*; *manur gacchati*, *tanūr apsu*; *svaṣṭr ajanayat*; *tayor adṛṣṭakāmaḥ*; *sarvāir guṇāiḥ*; *agner manve*.

a. For a few cases like *dūḍāṣa*, *dūṇāṣa*, see below, 199 d.

b. The exclamation *bhos* (456) loses its *s* before vowels and sonant consonants; thus, *bho nāṣadha* (and the *s* is sometimes found omitted also before surds).

c. The endings *अस् as* and *आस् ās* (both of which are extremely common) follow rules of their own, namely:

175. a. Final *अस् as*, before any sonant consonant and before short *अ a*, is changed to *ओ o*—and the *अ a* after it is lost.

b. The resulting accentuation, and the fact that the loss of *a* is only occasional in the older language of the Veda, have been pointed out above, 135 a, c.

Examples are: *nalo nāma*, *brahmaṇyo vedavit*; *manobhava*; *hantavyo 'smi*; *anyonya* (*anyas + anya*), *yaçortham* (*yaças + artham*).

c. Final *अस् as* before any other vowel than *अ a* loses its *स् s*, becoming simple *अ a*; and the hiatus thus occasioned remains.

d. That is to say, the *o* from *as* is treated as an original *e* is treated in the same situation: see 132-3.

Examples are: *bṛhadaçva uvāca*, *āditya iva*, *nāmaūkti*, *vāsyaiṣṭi*.

176. Exceptions to the rules as to final *as* are:

a. The nominative masculine pronouns *sās* and *eśās* and (Vedic) *syās* (495 a, 499 a, b) lose their *s* before any sonsonant: thus, *sa dadarça he saw*, *eṣa puruṣaḥ this man*; but so *'bravīt he said*, *puruṣa eṣaḥ*.

b. Instances are met with, both in the earlier and in the later language, of effacement of the hiatus after alteration of *as*, by combination of the remaining final *a* with the following initial vowel: thus, *tato 'vāca* (*tatas + uvāca*), *payoṣṇī* (*payas + uṣṇī*), *adhāsana* (*adhas + āsana*): compare 133 c, 177 b. In the Veda, such a combination is sometimes shown by the metre to be required, though the written text has the hiatus. But *sa* in RV. is in the great majority of cases combined with the following vowel: e. g., *sé 'd* for *sá 'íd*, *sā 'smāi* for *sá asmāi*, *sāu 'śadhīḥ* for *sá ōśadhīḥ*; and similar examples are found also in the other Vedic texts.

c. Other sporadic irregularities in the treatment of final *as* occur. Thus, it is changed to *ar* instead of *o* once in RV. in *avās*, once in SV. in *āvas* (RV. *āvo*), once in MS. in *dambhiṣas*; in *bhuvas* (second of the trio of sacred utterances *bhūs*, *bhuvas*, *sva*), except in its earliest occurrences; in a series of words in a Brāhmaṇa passage (TS. K.), viz. *jinvār*, *ugrār*, *bhīmār*, *tveṣār*, *çrutār*, *bhūtār*, and (K. only) *pūtār*; in *janar* and *mahar*; and some of the *ar*-stems noted at 169 a are perhaps of kindred character. On the other hand, *as* is several times changed to *o* in RV. before a surd consonant; and *sās* twice, and *yās* once, retains its final sibilant in a like position.

d. In MS., the final *a* left before hiatus by alteration of either *as* (*o*) or *e* (133) is made long if itself unaccented and if the following initial vowel is accented: thus, *sūrā éti* (from *sūras + éti*), *nirupyātā índrāya* (from *-yáte + índ-*), and also *kāryā éka-* (from *kāryās*, because virtually *kārīas*); but *ādityā índraḥ* (from *ādityās + índraḥ*), *etā ítare* (from *eté + ítare*).

177. Final *याम् ās* before any sonant, whether vowel or consonant, loses its *स् s*, becoming simple *याम् ā*; and a hiatus thus occasioned remains.

a. The maintenance of the hiatus in these cases, as in that of *o* and *e* and *ai* (above, 133-4), seems to indicate a recent loss of the intermediate *y*. Opinions are divided as to what this should have been. Some of the grammarians assimilate the case of *ās* to that of *āi*, assuming

the conversion to *āy* in both alike—but probably only as a matter of formal convenience in rule-making.

b. Here, too (as in the similar cases of *e* and *āi* and *o*: 133 c, 176 b), there are examples to be found, both earlier and later, of effacement of the hiatus.

178. Final *ṛ r*, in general, shows the same form which *ṣ s* would show under the same conditions.

a. Thus, it becomes *visarga* when final, and a sibilant or *visarga* before an initial surd mute or sibilant (170): thus, *rudatī punaḥ*, *dvās tat*, *svaḥ ca*, *catūṣcatvāriṇṣat*; and (111 c, d) *prāstāna*, *antastya*, *catuṣṭaya*, *dhūstva*; *prātaḥ karoti*, *antaḥpāta*.

b. But original final *r* preceded by *a* or *ā* maintains itself unchanged before a sonant: thus, *punar eti*, *prātarjit*, *ākar jyōtiḥ*, *āhār dāmnā*, *vārdhi*.

c. The *r* is preserved unchanged even before a surd in a number of Vedic compounds: thus, *aharpāti*; *svārcanas*, *svārcakṣas*, *svārpātī*, *svaṛṣā*, *svāṛṣāti*; *dhūrṣād*, *dhūrṣah*; *pūrpati*, *vārkāryā*, *ācīrpada*, *punartta*; and in some of these the *r* is optionally retained in the later language. The RV. also has *āvar tāmaḥ* once in sentence-combination.

d. On the other hand, final *ar* of the verb-form *āvar* is changed to *o* before a sonant in several cases in RV. And *r* is lost, like *s*, in one or two cases in the same text: thus, *akṣā indub*, *āha evā*.

179. A double *r* is nowhere admitted: if such would occur, either by retention of an original *r* or by conversion of *s* to *r*, one *r* is omitted, and the preceding vowel, if short, is made long by compensation.

Thus, *punā ramate*, *nṛpatī rājati*, *mātū rihān*, *jyotīratha*, *dūrohaṇā*.

a. In some Vedic texts, however, there are instances of *ar* changed to *o* before initial *r*: thus, *svō rohāva*.

Conversion of *ṣ s* to *ṣ ṣ*.

180. The dental sibilant *ṣ s* is changed to the lingual *ṣ ṣ*, if immediately preceded by any vowel save *अ a* and *आ ā*, or by *क् k* or *ṛ r*—unless the *ṣ s* be final, followed by *ṛ r*.

a. The assimilating influence of the preceding lingual vowels and semivowel is obvious enough; that of *k* and the other vowels appears to be due to a somewhat retracted position of the tongue in the mouth during

their utterance, causing its tip to reach the roof of the mouth more easily at a point further back than the dental one.

b. The general Hindu grammar prescribes the same change after a *l* also; but the *Prātiśākhya*s give no such rule, and phonetic considerations, the *l* being a dental sound, are absolutely against it. Actual cases of the combination do not occur in the older language, nor have any been pointed out in the later.

c. The vowels that cause the alteration of *s* to *ṣ* may be called for brevity's sake "alterant" vowels.

181. Hence, in the interior of a Sanskrit word, the dental *s* is not usually found after any vowel save *a* and *ā*, but, instead of it the lingual *ṣ*. But —

a. A following *r* prevents the conversion: thus, *usra*, *tisras*, *tamisra*. And it is but seldom made in the forms and derivatives of a root containing an *r*-element (whether *r* or *ṛ*), whatever the position of that element: thus, *sisarti*, *sisṛtam*, *sarisṛpā*, *tistire*, *parisrūt*. To this rule there are a few exceptions, as *viṣṭīr*, *viṣṭārā*, *niṣṭṛta*, *vīṣpardhas*, *gāvīṣṭhira*, etc. In *ajusran* the final *ṣ* of a root is preserved even immediately before *r*.

b. This dissimilating influence of a following *r*, as compared with the invariable assimilating influence of a preceding *r*, is peculiar and problematical.

c. The recurrence of *ṣ* in successive syllables is sometimes avoided by leaving the former *s* unchanged: thus, *sisakṣi*, but *siṣakti*; *yāsisīṣṭhās*, but *yāsiṣīmahi*. Similarly, in certain desiderative formations: see below, 184 e.

d. Other cases are sporadic: RV. has the forms *sisice* and *sisicus* (but *siṣicatus*), and the stems *ṛbīsa*, *kīstā*, *bīsa*, *busā*, *bīsayā*; a single root *pis*, with its derivative *pesuka*, is found once in ÇB.; MS. has *mṛsmṛṣā*; *mūsala* begins to be found in AV.; and such cases grow more numerous; for *pums* and the roots *nihs* and *hihs*, see below, 183 a.

182. On the other hand (as was pointed out above, 62), the occurrence of *ṣ* in Sanskrit words is nearly limited to cases falling under this rule: others are rather sporadic anomalies — except where *ṣ* is the product of *ç* or *kṣ* before a dental, as is *draṣṭum*, *caṣṭe*, *tvaṣṭar*: see 218, 221. Thus, we find —

a. Four roots, *kaṣ*, *laṣ*, *bhaṣ*, *bhāṣ*, of which the last is common and is found as early as the *Brāhmaṇas*.

b. Further, in RV., *āṣa*, *kavāṣa*, *caṣāla*, *cāṣa*, *jālāṣa*, *pāṣyā*, *baṣkāya*, *vāṣat* (for *vakṣat*?), *kāṣṭhā*; and, by anomalous alteration of original *s*, -*ṣāh* (*turāṣāh* etc.), *āṣāḍha*, *upaṣṭūt*, and probably *apāṣṭhā* and *aṣṭhivánt*. Such cases grow more common later.

c. The numeral *ṣaṣ*, as already noted (149 b), is more probably *ṣaks*.

183. The nasalization of the alterant vowel—or, in other words, its being followed by anusvāra—does not prevent its altering effect upon the sibilant: thus, *haviṅṣi*, *parūṅṣi*. And the alteration takes place in the initial *s* of an ending after the final *s* of a stem, whether the latter be regarded as also changed to ṣ or as converted into visarga: thus, *haviṣṣu* or *haviḥṣu*, *paruṣṣu* or *paruḥṣu*.

a. But the *s* of *pums* (394) remains unchanged, apparently on account of the retained sense of its value as *pums*; also that of *ṣhiṅs*, because of its value as *hins* (*hinasti* etc.); *ṣniṅs* (RV. only) is more questionable.

184. The principal cases of alteration of *s* in internal combination are these:

a. In endings, inflectional or derivative, beginning with *s*—thus, *su*; *si*, *se*, *sva*; *s* of sibilant-aorist, future, and desiderative; suffixes *sna*, *snu*, *sya*, etc.—after a final alterant vowel or consonant of root or stem, or a union-vowel: thus, *juhoṣi*, *ṣeṣe*, *anāṣam*, *bhaviṣyāmi*, *ṣuṣṛuṣe*, *deṣṇa*, *jigṣu*, *vikṣu*, *akārṣam*.

b. The final *s* of a stem before an ending or suffix: thus: *haviṣa*, *haviṣas*, etc., from *havis*; *ṣakṣuṣmant*, *ṣociṣka*, *mānuṣa*, *manuṣya*, *jyotiṣṭva*.

c. Roots having a final sibilant (except *ṣ*) after an alterant vowel are—with the exception of fictitious ones and *pis*, *niṅs*, *hiṅs*—regarded as ending in ṣ, not *s*; and concerning the treatment of this ṣ in combination, see below, 225-8.

d. The initial *s* of a root after a reduplication: thus, *siṣyade*, *suṣvāpa*, *siṣāsati*, *coṣkūyate*, *saniṣvaṇat*.

e. Excepted is in general an initial radical *s* in a desiderative stem, when the desiderative-sign becomes ṣ: thus, *sisīṣati* from *ṣṣi*, *sisāṅṣati* from *ṣsaṅj*. And there are other scattering cases, as *tresus* (perf. from *ṣtras*), etc.

185. But the same change occurs also, on a considerable scale, in external combination, especially in composition. Thus:

a. Both in verbal forms and in derivatives, the final *i* or *u* of a preposition or other like prefix ordinarily lingualizes the initial *s* of the root to which it is prefixed; since such combinations are both of great frequency and of peculiar intimacy, analogous with those of root or stem and affix: thus, *abhiṣāc*, *pratiṣṭhā*, *nīṣikta*, *vīṣita*; *anuṣvadhām*, *suṣēka*; the cases are numberless.

b. The principal exceptions are in accordance with the principles already laid down: namely, when the root contains an *r*-element, and when a recurrence of the sibilant would take place. But there are also others, of a more irregular character; and the complete account of the treatment of initial radical *s* after a prefix would be a matter of great detail, and not worth giving here.

lingual sibilant or semivowel or vowels—that is to say, by *ṣ*, *ṛ*, or *ṛ* or *ṛ*—: and this, not only if the altering letter stands immediately before the nasal, but at whatever distance from the latter it may be found: unless, indeed, there intervene (a consonant moving the front of the tongue: namely) a palatal (except *y*), a lingual, or a dental.

a. We may thus figure to ourselves the *rationale* of the process: in the marked proclivity of the language toward lingual utterance, especially of the nasal, the tip of the tongue, when once reverted into the loose lingual position by the utterance of a non-contact lingual element, tends to hang there and make its next nasal contact in that position; and does so, unless the proclivity is satisfied by the utterance of a lingual mute, or the organ is thrown out of adjustment by the utterance of an element which causes it to assume a different posture. This is not the case with the gutturals or labials, which do not move the front part of the tongue (and, as the influence of *k* on following *s* shows, the guttural position favors the succession of a lingual): and the *y* is too weakly palatal to interfere with the alteration (as its next relative, the *i*-vowel, itself lingualizes a *s*).

b. This is a rule of constant application; and (as was pointed out above, 46) the great majority of occurrences of *ṇ* in the language are the result of it.

190. The rule has force especially—

a. When suffixes, of inflection or derivation, are added to roots or stems containing one of the altering sounds: thus, *rudréṇa*, *rudrāṇām*, *vāriṇe*, *vāriṇī*, *vāriṇi*, *dātṛiṇi*, *hārāṇi*, *dvēṣāṇi*, *krīṇāmi*, *ṣṛṇóti*, *kṣubhāṇá*, *ghṛṇá*, *kárṇa*, *vṛkṇá*, *rugṇá*, *dráviṇa*, *iṣāṇi*, *purāṇá*, *rékṇas*, *cákṣaṇa*, *cíkīṣamāṇa*, *kṛpamāṇa*.

b. When the final *n* of a root or stem comes to be followed, in inflection or derivation, by such sounds as allow it to feel the effect of a preceding altering cause: thus, from *yran*, *rāṇanti*, *rāṇyati*, *rāraṇa*, *arāṇiṣus*; from *brahman*, *brāhmaṇā*, *brāhmāṇi*, *brāhmaṇá*, *brahmaṇyá*, *brāhmaṇvant*.

c. The form *piṇak* (RV.: 2d and 3d sing. impf.), from *ypiṣ*, is wholly anomalous.

191. This rule (like that for the change of *s* to *ṣ*) applies strictly and especially when the nasal and the cause of its alteration both lie within the limits of the same integral word; but (also like the other) it is extended, within certain limits, to compound words—and even, in the Veda, to contiguous words in the sentence.

namely, in certain Vedic compounds with *duṣ*: *dūḍābha*, *dūḍāḥ*, *dūḍhī*, *dūṇāḥ*, *dūṇāḥ* (compare the anomalous *puroḍāḥ* and *-ḍāḥ*: *purāṣ* + *ṛdāḥ*); and, in the language of every period, certain compounds of *ṣaṣ*, with change of its vowel to an alterant quality (as in *voḍhum* and *soḍhum*: 224 b): *ṣóḍaḥ*, *ṣoḍhā* (also *ṣaḍḍhā* and *ṣaḍdhā*), *ṣoḍant*.

e. Between final *t* and initial *s*, the insertion of a *t* is permitted — or, according to some authorities, required: thus, *ṣāt saḥśrāḥ* or *ṣātṭ saḥśrāḥ*.

200. The cases of assimilation of a dental to a contiguous palatal occur almost only in external combination, and before an initial palatal. There is but one case of internal combination, namely:

201. A *ṇ* coming to follow a palatal mute in internal combination is itself made palatal.

Thus, *yācñā* (the only instance after *c*), *yajñā*, *jajñé*, *ajñata*, *rājñā*, *rājñī*.

202. a. A final *ṭ* before an initial palatal mute is assimilated to it, becoming *ṭc* before *c* or *ch*, and *ṭj* before *j* (*ṭjh* does not occur).

Thus, *uc carati*, *etac chattram*, *vidyuj jāyate*; *yātayājjana*, *vidyujjihva*, *bṛhacchandas*, *saccarita*.

b. A final *ṇ* is assimilated before *j*, becoming *ṇj*.

c. All the grammarians, of every period, require this assimilation of *n* to *j*; but it is more often neglected, or only occasionally made, in the manuscripts.

d. For *n* before a sord palatal, see below, 208.

203. Before the palatal sibilant *ṣ*, both *ṭ* and *ṇ* are assimilated, becoming respectively *ṭc* and *ṇj*; and then the following *ṣ* may be, and in practice almost always is, converted to *ch*.

Thus, *vedavic chūrah* (-vit *cū*-), *tac chrutvā*, *hṛcchaya* (*hṛt* + *çaya*); *bṛhañ cheṣaḥ* or *çeṣaḥ*, *svapañ chete* or *çete*.

a. Some authorities regard the conversion of *ç* to *ch* after *t* or *n* as everywhere obligatory, others as only optional; some except, peremptorily or optionally, a *ç* followed by a mute. And some require the same conversion after every mute save *m*, reading also *vīpāt chutudrī*, *ānaṭ chūci*, *anuṣṭup chārādī*, *çuk chuci*. The manuscripts generally write *ch*, instead of *cch*, as result of the combination of *t* and *ç*.

b. In the MS., *t* and *ç* are anomalously combined into *ñç*: e. g. *tāñ çatām*, *etāvañçās*.

Combinations of final *n̄*.

204. Final radical *n* is assimilated in internal combination to a following sibilant, becoming *anusvāra*.

Thus, *vāṅsi*, *vāṅsya*, *vāṅsat*, *maṅsyāte*, *jīghāṅsati*.

a. According to the grammarians, it is treated before *bh* and *su* in declension as in external combination. But the cases are, at best, excessively rare, and RV. has *rāṅsu* and *vāṅsu* (the only Vedic examples).

b. Final *n* of a derivative suffix is regularly and usually dropped before a consonant in inflection and composition—in composition, even before a vowel; and a radical *n* occasionally follows the same rule: see **421 a**, **439**, **1203 c**, **637**.

c. For assimilation of *n* to a preceding palatal, see **201**.

Thus remaining cases are those of external combination.

205. a. The assimilation of *n* in external combination to a following sonant palatal and the palatal sibilant *ç* have been already treated (**202 b**, **203**).

b. The *n* is also declared to be assimilated (becoming *ṇ*) before a sonant lingual (*ḍ*, *ḍh*, *ṇ*), but the case rarely if ever occurs.

206. A *n* is also assimilated to a following initial *l*, becoming (like *m*: **213 d**) a nasal *l*.

a. The manuscripts to a great extent disregard this rule, leaving the *n* unchanged; but also they in part attempt to follow it—and that, either by writing the assimilated *n* (as the assimilated *m*, **213 f**, and just as reasonably) with the *anusvāra*-sign, or else by doubling the *l* and putting a sign of nasality above; the latter, however, is inexact, and a better way would be to separate the two *l*'s, writing the first with *virāma* and a nasal sign above. Thus (from *trīṇ lokān*):

manuscripts *त्रीलोकान्* or *त्रील्लोकान्*; better *त्रील् लोकान्*.

The second of these methods is the one oftenest followed in printed texts.

207. Before the lingual and dental sibilants, *ṣ* and *s*, final *n* remains unchanged; but a *t* may also be inserted between the nasal and the sibilant: thus, *tān ṣāt* or *tānt ṣāt*; *mahān sán* or *ma-hānt sán*.

a. According to most of the grammarians of the *Prātiçākhyas* (not RPr.), the insertion of the *t* in such cases is a necessary one. In the manuscripts it is very frequently made, but not uniformly. It is probably a purely phonetic phenomenon, a transition-sound to ease the double change of sonant to surd and nasal to non-nasal utterance—although the not infrequent cases in which final *n* stands for original *nt* (as *bharan*, *abharan*, *agnimān*) may have aided to establish it as a rule. Its analogy with the conversion of *n ç* into *ñç* (**203**) is palpable.

208. Before the surd palatal, lingual, and dental mutes, there is inserted after final *n* a sibilant of each of those classes respectively, before which the *n* becomes *anusvāra*: thus, *devāṅc ca*, *bhvāṅc chidyate*, *kumārāṅs trīn*, *abharāṅs tataḥ*, *dadhaṅc* (425 c) *carum*.

a. This rule, which in the classical language has established itself in the form here given, as a phonetic rule of unvarying application, really involves a historic survival. The large majority of cases of final *n* in the language (not far from three quarters) are for original *ns*; and the retention of the sibilant in such cases, when once its historical ground had been forgotten, was extended by analogy to all others.

b. Practically, the rule applies only to *n* before *c* and *t*, since cases involving the other initials occur either not at all, or only with extreme rarity (the Veda does not present an example of any of them). In the Veda, the insertion is not always made, and the different texts have with regard to it different usages, which are fully explained in their *Prātiśākhya*s; in general, it is less frequent in the older texts. When the *c* does not appear between *n* and *c*, the *n* is of course assimilated, becoming *ñ* (203).

209. The same retention of original final *s* after a nasal, and consequent treatment of (apparent) final *ān*, *in*, *ūn*, *ṛn* as if they were *āṅs*, *iṅs*, *ūṅs*, *ṛṅs* (long nasalized vowel with final *s*), shows itself also in other Vedic forms of combination, which, for the sake of unity, may be briefly stated here together:

a. Final *ān* becomes *āṅ* (nasalized *ā*) before a following vowel: that is to say, *āṅs*, with nasal vowel, is treated like *ās*, with pure vowel (177): thus, *devāṅ é 'há*, *úpabaddhāṅ ihá*, *mahāṅ asi*. This is an extremely common case, especially in RV. Once or twice, the *s* appears as *h* before *p*: thus, *svátavāṅh pāyúh*.

b. In like manner, *s* is treated after nasal *i*, *ū*, *ṛ* as it would be after those vowels when pure, becoming *r* before a sonant sound (174), and (much more rarely) *h* before a surd (170): thus, *raçmīṅr iva*, *sūnūṅr yuvanyūṅr út*, *nṛṅr abhí*; *nṛṅh pātram* (and *nṛṅs p-*, MS.).

c. RV. has once *-iṅ* before *y*. MS. usually has *āṅ* instead of *āṅ*.

210. The nasals *n*, *ṇ*, *ṅ*, occurring as finals after a short vowel, are doubled before any initial vowel: thus, *pratyāṅñ úd eṣi*, *udyānn adityāḥ*, *āsānn-iḡu*.

a. This is also to be regarded as a historical survival, the second nasal being an assimilation of an original consonant following the first. It is always written in the manuscripts, although the Vedic metre seems to show that the duplication was sometimes omitted. The RV. has the compound *vr̥ṣaṇaṇva*.

211. The nasals *ñ* and *ṇ* before a sibilant are allowed to insert respectively *k* and *ṭ*—as *n* (207) inserts *t*: thus, *pratyāṅk sómaḥ*.

Combinations of final *m*.

212. Final radical *m*, in internal combination, is assimilated to a following mute or spirant — in the latter case, becoming anusvāra; in the former, becoming the nasal of the same class with the mute.

a. Before *m* or *v* (as when final: 143 a), it is changed to *n*: thus, from *√gam* come *áganma*, *aganmahi*, *ganvahi*, *jaganváṅs* (which appear to be the only quotable cases). According to the grammarians, the same change is made in the inflection of root-stems before *bh* and *su*: thus, *praçānbhis*, *praçānsu* (from *praçām*: *pra* + *√çam*). No derived noun-stem ends in *m*.

b. The ÇB. and KÇS. have *kāmvant* and *çāmvant*.

213. Final *m* in external combination is a servile sound, being assimilated to any following consonant. Thus:

a. It remains unchanged only before a vowel or a labial mute.

b. But also, by an anomalous exception, before *r* of the root *rāj* in *samrāj* and its derivatives *samrājñī* and *sāmrajya*.

c. Before a mute of any other class than labial, it becomes the nasal of that class.

d. Before the semivowels *y*, *l*, *v* it becomes, according to the Hindu grammarians, a nasal semivowel, the nasal counterpart of each respectively (see 71).

e. Before *r*, a sibilant, or *h*, it becomes anusvāra (see 71).

f. The manuscripts and the editions in general make no attempt to distinguish the nasal tones produced by the assimilation of *m* before a following semivowel from that before a spirant.

g. But if *h* be immediately followed by another consonant (which can only be a nasal or semivowel), the *m* is allowed to be assimilated to that following consonant. This is because the *h* has no position of the mouth-organs peculiar to itself, but is uttered in the position of the next sound. The Prātiçākhyas do not take any notice of the case.

h. Cases are met with in the Veda where a final *m* appears to be dropped before a vowel, the final and initial vowels being then combined into one. The *pada*-text then generally gives a wrong interpretation. Thus, *saṁvānāno bhayaṁkarām* (RV. viii. 1. 2; *pada*-text: *-nanā ubh*; SV. *-nanam*).

i. It has been pointed out above (73) that the assimilated *m* is generally represented in texts by the anusvāra-sign, and that in this work it is transliterated by *m̐* (instead of a nasal mute or *ñ*).

The palatal mutes and sibilant, and ङ h.

214. These sounds show in some situations a reversion (43) to the original gutturals from which they are derived. The treatment of *j* and *h*, also, is different, according as they represent the one or the other of two different degrees of alteration from their originals.

215. The palatals and *h* are the least stable of alphabetic sounds, undergoing, in virtue of their derivative character, alteration in many cases where other similar sounds are retained.

216. Thus, in derivation, even before vowels, semivowels, and nasals, reversion to guttural form is by no means rare. The cases are the following:

a. Before *a* of suffix *a*, final *c* becomes *k* in *aṅkā*, *çvaṅka*, *arkā*, *pākā*, *vākā*, *çūka*, *parka*, *markā*, *vīka*, *prātika* etc., *reka*, *sēka*, *moka*, *rokā*, *çōka*, *tokā*, *mrokā*, *vraskā*;—final *j* becomes *g* in *tyāgā*, *bhāga*, *bhāgā*, *yāga*, *aṅga*, *bhaṅgā*, *saṅga*, *svaṅga*, *ṛṅga*, *tuṅga*, *yuṅga*, *varga*, *mārga*, *mṛgā*, *varga*, *sarga*, *nega*, *vega*, *bhōga*, *yugā*, *yōga*, *loga*, *rōga*;—final *h* becomes *gh* in *aghā*, *maghā*, *arghā*, *dīrghā* (and *drāghīyas*, *drāghīṣṭha*), *deggha*, *megghā*, *oggha*, *dōgha*, *drōgha*, *mōgha*; and in *dūghāna* and *mēghamāna*. In *neka* (*ṇij*) we have further an anomalous substitution of a surd for the final sonant of the root.

b. In another series of derivatives with *a*, the altered sound appears: examples are *ajā*, *yāja*, *çucā*, *çoca*, *vrajā*, *vevijā*, *yuja*, *ūrjā*, *dōha*.

c. Before the suffixes *as* and *ana*, the guttural only rarely appears: namely, in *āṅkas*, *ōkas*, *rōkas*, *çōkas*, *bhārgas*, and in *rogaṇa*; also in *ābhogāya*.

d. Before an *i*-vowel, the altered sound appears (except in *ābhogī*, *ōgiyaṅs*, *tigītā*, *mokī*, *sphigī*): thus, *ājī*, *tuji*, *rūci*, *çāci*, *vīvici*, *rociṣṇū*.

e. Before *u*, the guttural reappears, as a rule (the cases are few): thus, *aṅku*, *vaṅkū*, *rekū*, *bhīgu*, *mārguka*, *raghū* (and *rāghīyaṅs*).

f. Before *n*, the examples of reversion are few, except of *j* (becoming *g*) before the participial ending *na* (957 c): thus, *rēkṇas*, *vagnū* (with the final also made sonant); and participles *bhagnā*, *rugṇā*, etc.; and apparently *prṇa* from *ṇpre*.

g. Before *m* (of *ma*, *man*, *mant*, *min*), the guttural generally appears: thus, *rukṃā*, *tigṃā*, *yugṃa*, *ṛgṃa* (with sonant change); *takmān*, *vākman*, *sākman*, *yugmān*; *rūkmant*; *ṛgmīn* and *vāgmīn* (with sonant change):—but *ājman*, *ojmān*, *bhujmān*.

h. Before *y*, the altered sound is used: thus, *pacya*, *yajya*, *yajyu*, *yujya*, *bhujyu*. Such cases as *bhogya*, *yogya*, *negya*, *okya* are doubtless secondary derivatives from *bhoga* etc.

i. Before *r*, the cases are few, and the usage apparently divided: thus, *takra*, *sakra*, *vakrá*, *çukrá*, *vigrá*, *ugrá*, *túgra*, *mṛgra*, *vānkri*; but *vájra* and *pajrá*(?).

j. Before *v* (of the suffixes *va*, *van*, *vin*, etc., and participial *vāns*) the guttural is regularly preserved: thus, *ṛkvá*, *pakvá*, *vákva*; *vákvan*, *ṛkvan*, *rikvan*, *çukvan*, *mṛgvan*, *túgvan*, *yugvan*; *ṛkvan*t, *pṛkvan*t; *vāgvín*, *vagvaná*, *vagvanú* (with further sonant change); *vivakvāns*, *riṛikvāns*, *vivikvāns*, *rurukvāns*, *çuçukvāns*; *çuçukvaná*, *çuçukvāni*: also before the union-vowel *i* in *okivāns* (RV., once). An exception is *yájvan*.

k. The reversion of *h* in derivation is comparatively rare. The final *j* which is analogous with *ç* (219) shows much less proclivity to reversion than that which corresponds with *c*.

l. A like reversion shows itself also to some extent in conjugational stem-formation and inflection. Thus, the initial radical becomes guttural after the reduplication in the present or perfect or desiderative or intensive stems, or in derivatives, of the roots *ci*, *cit*, *ji*, *hi*, *han*, and in *jáguri* (*yjṛ*); and *han* becomes *ghn* on the elision of *a* (402, 637). The RV. has *vivakmi* from *yvac* and *vāvakre* from *yvañc*; and SV. has *saṣṛgmahe* (RV. -*ṣṛj*-). And before *ran* etc. of 3d pl. mid. we have *g* for radical *j* in *aṣṛgran*, *aṣṛgram*, *asaṣṛgram* (all in RV.).

217. Final *ç* of a root or stem, if followed in internal combination by any other sound than a vowel or semivowel or nasal, reverts (43) to its original guttural value, and shows everywhere the same form which a *ṅ* *k* would show in the same situation.

Thus, *vákti*, *uváktha*, *vákṣi*, *vakṣyāmi*, *vagdhi*; *vāgbhís*, *vākṣú*; *uktá*, *ukthá*, *vaktár*.

a. And, as final *c* becomes *k* (above 142), the same rule applies also to *c* in external combination: thus, *vák ca*, *vāg ápi*, *vān me*.

Examples of *c* remaining unchanged in inflection are: *ucyáte*, *riricré*, *vācí*, *mumucamáhe*.

218. Final *ç* reverts to its original *ṅ* *k*, in internal combination, only before the *ṣ* of a verbal stem or ending (whence, by 180, *ṅ kṣ*); before *t* and *th*, it everywhere becomes *ṣ* (whence, by 197, *ṣ ṣt* and *ṣ ṣth*); before *dh*, *bh*, and *su* of the loc. pl., as when final (145), it regularly becomes the lingual mute (*ṅ t* or *ṅ ḍ*).

Thus, *ávikṣata*, *vekṣyāmi*; *vāṣti*, *viṣtá*, *dídeṣtu*; *dididḍhi*, *viḍbhís*.

a. But a few roots exhibit the reversion of final *ç* to *k* before *bh* and *su*, and also when final (145): they are *diç*, *dṛç*, *spṛç*, and optionally *naç*; and *viç* has in V. always *vikṣú*, loc. pl., but *viṭ*, *viḍbhís*, etc. Examples are *díkṣamṛta*, *dṛgbhís*, *hṛdispṛk*, *nák* (or *naṭ*).

Examples of *ç* remaining unchanged before vowels etc. are: *viçí*, *viviçyās*, *aviçran*, *açnomí*, *vaçmi*, *uçmási*.

b. A *ç* remains irregularly unchanged before *p* in the compound *viçpáti*.

219. Final *ç j* is in one set of words treated like *ç c*, and in another set like *ç ç*.

Thus, from *yuj*: *áyukthās*, *áyukta*, *yuñkté*, *yukti*, *yóktra*, *yokṣyāmi*, *yukṣú*; *yuñgdhí*, *áyugdhvam*, *yugbhís*.

Again, from *mṛj* etc.: *ámṛkṣat*, *sṛakṣyāmi*; *māṛṣṭi*, *mṛṣṭá*, *sṛṣṭi*, *rāṣṭrá*; *mṛḍḍhí*, *mṛḍḍhvám*, *rāḍbhís*, *rāṣṭú*, *rāṭ*.

a. To the former or *yuj*-class belong (as shown by their quotable forms) about twenty roots and radical stems: namely, *bhaj*, *saj*, *tyaj* (not V.), *raj* *color*, *svaj*, *majj*, *nij*, *tij*, *vij*, 1 and 2 *bhuj*, *yuj*, *ruj*, *vṛj*, *añj*, *bhañj*, *çiñj*; *úrj*, *sráj*, *bhiṣáj*, *ásrj*; — also, stems formed with the suffixes *aj* and *ij* (383. 1V), as *trṣṇáj*, *vañj*; and *ṛtvij*, though containing the root *yaj*.

b. To the latter or *mṛj*-class belong only about one third as many: namely, *yaj*, *bhrajj*, *vraj*, *rāj*, *bhrāj*, *mṛj*, *sṛj*.

c. A considerable number of *j*-roots are not placed in circumstances to exhibit the distinction; but such roots are in part assignable to one or the other class on the evidence of the related languages. The distinction appears, namely, only when the *j* occurs as final, or is followed, either in inflection or in derivation, by a dental mute (*t*, *th*, *dh*), or, in noun-inflection, by *bh* or *su*. In derivation (above, 216) we find a *g* sometimes from the *mṛj*-class; thus, *mārga*, *sárga*, etc.; and (216, 1) before Vedic mid. endings, *saṣṛgmahe*, *saṣṛgran*, etc. (beside *saṣṛjire*) — while from the *yuj*-class occur only *yuyujre*, *ayujran*, *bubhujire*, with *j*. And MS. has *viçvasṛk* from *y/srj*.

220. Final *ch* falls under the rules of combination almost only in the root *prach*, in which it is treated as if it were *ç* (*praç* being, indeed, its more original form): thus, *prakṣyāmi*, *prṣṭá*, and also the derivative *praçná*. As final and in noun-inflection (before *bh* and *su*), it is changed to the lingual mute: thus, *prāçvivāka*.

a. *Mūrtá* is called the participle of *murch*, and a gerund *mūrtvá* is given to the same root. They (with *mūrti*) must doubtless come from a simpler form of the root.

b. Of *jh* there is no occurrence: the grammarians require it to be treated like *c*.

221. The compound *kṣ* is not infrequent as final of a root (generally of demonstrably secondary origin), or of a tense-stem (*s*-aorist: see below, 878 ff.); and, in the not very frequent cases of its internal combination, it is treated as if a single sound, following the rules for *ç*: thus *cákṣe* (*cakṣ*+*se*), *cákṣva*; *cákṣte*, *ácakṣta*, *ásrākṣtam*, *ásrākṣta*, *tvākṣtar*. As to its treatment when final, see 146.

a. Thus, we are taught by the grammarians to make such forms as *gorát*, *gorádbhis*, *gorátṣu* (from *gorákṣ*); and we actually have *ṣát*, *ṣádbhis*, *ṣátṣú* from *ṣakṣ* or *ṣaṣ* (146 b). For *jagdhā* etc. from *ṽjakṣ*, see 233 f.

b. In the single anomalous root *vraçc*, the compound *çc* is said to follow the rules for simple *ç*. From it are quotable the future *vraççyāti*, the gerunds *vṛççvā* (AV.) and *vṛççtvī* (RV.), and the participle (957 c) *vṛççná*. Its *c* reverts to *k* in the derivative *vraçka*.

222. The roots in final *ç*, *h*, like those in *ç*, *j*, fall into two classes, exhibiting a similar diversity of treatment, appearing in the same kinds of combination.

a. In the one class, as *duh*, we have a reversion of *h* (as of *c*) to a guttural form, and its treatment as if it were still its original *gh*: thus, *ádhuḥṣam*, *dhokṣyāmi*; *dugdhām*, *dugdhá*; *ádhoḥ*, *dhúk*, *dhugbhís*, *dhukṣú*.

b. In the other class, as *ruh* and *sah*, we have a guttural reversion (as of *ç*) only before *s* in verb-formation and derivation: thus, *áruḥsat*, *rokṣyāmi*, *sākṣiyá*, *sakṣāni*. As final, in external combination, and in noun-inflection before *bh* and *su*, the *h* (like *ç*) becomes a lingual mute: thus, *turāsāt*, *pṛtanāsāḍ ayodhyāḥ*, *turāsádbhis*, *turāsátṣu*. But before a dental mute (*t*, *th*, *dh*) in verb-inflection and in derivation, its euphonic effect is peculiarly complicated: it turns the dental into a lingual (as would *ç*); but it also makes it sonant and aspirate (as would *çh*: see 160); and further, it disappears itself, and the preceding vowel, if short, is lengthened: thus, from *ruh* with *ta* comes *rūḍhā*, from *leh* with *ti* comes *lēḍhi*, from *guh* with *tar* comes *gūḍhār*, from *meh* with *tum* comes *mēḍhum*, from *lih* with *tas* or *thas* comes *lēḍhās*, from *lih* with *dhvam* comes *lēḍhvām*, etc.

c. This is as if we had to assume as transition sound a sonant aspirate lingual sibilant *çh*, with the euphonic effects of a lingual and of a sonant aspirate (160), itself disappearing under the law of the existing language which admits no sonant sibilant.

223. The roots of the two classes, as shown by their forms found in use, are:

a. of the first or *duh*-class: *dah*, *dih*, *duh*, *druh*, *muh*, *snih* (the final of *snāḥ* is similarly treated);

b. of the second or ruh-class: **vah**, **sah**, **mih**, **rih** or **lih**, **guh**, **ruh**, **ḍṛáh**, **ṛṇáh**, **ḇṛh**, **bañh**, **spṛh** (?).

c. But **muh** forms also (not in RV.) the participle **mūḍha** and agent-noun **mūḍhár**, as well as **mugdhá** and **mugdhár**; and **druh** and **snih** are allowed by the grammarians to do likewise: such forms as **drūḍha** and **snīḍha**, however, have not been met with in use.

d. From roots of the ruh-class we find also in the Veda the forms **gartārúk**, nom. sing., and **prāṇadhṛk** and **dadhṛk**; and hence **puruspṛk** (the only occurrence) does not certainly prove **ṽspṛh** to be of the **duh**-class.

e. A number of other **h**-roots are not proved by their occurring forms to belong to either class; they, too, are with more or less confidence assigned to the one or the other by comparison with the related languages.

f. In derivation, before certain suffixes (216), we have **gh** instead of **h** from verbs of either class.

g. The root **nah** comes from original **dh** instead of **gh**, and its reversion is accordingly to a dental mute: thus, **natsyāmi**, **naddhá**, **upānādbhis**, **upānadyuga**, **anupānatka**. So also the root **grah** comes from (early Vedic) **grabh**, and shows labials in many forms and derivatives (though it is assimilated to other **h**-roots in the desiderative stem **jighṛkṣa**). In like manner, **h** is used for **dh** in some of the forms and derivatives of **ṽdhā put**; and further analogous facts are the stem **kakuhá** beside **kakubhá**, the double imperative ending **ḍhi** and **hi**, and the dative **máhyam** beside **túbhyam** (491).

224. Irregularities of combination are:

a. The vowel **ṛ** is not lengthened after the loss of the **h**-element: thus, **ḍṛḍhá**, **ṛḍhá**, **ḇṛḍhá** (the only cases; and in the Veda their first syllable has metrical value as heavy or long).

b. The roots **vah** and **sah** change their vowel to **o** instead of lengthening it: thus, **voḍhám**, **voḍhám**, **voḍhár**, **sóḍhum**. But from **sah** in the older language forms with **ā** are more frequent: thus, **sāḍhá**, **ásāḍha** (also later), **sāḍhar**. The root **ṛṇáh** changes the vowel of its class-sign **na** into **e** instead of lengthening it: thus, **ṛṇēḍhi**, **ṛṇēḍhu**, **atṛṇet** (the grammarians teach also **ṛṇehmi** and **ṛṇekṣi**: but no such forms are quotable, and, if ever actually in use, they must have been made by false analogy with the others).

c. These anomalous vowel-changes seem to stand in connection with the fact that the cases showing them are the only ones where other than an alterant vowel (180) comes before the lingualized sibilant representative of the **h**. Compare **śóḍaça** etc.

d. Apparently by dissimilation, the final of **vah** in the anomalous compound **anaḍvah** is changed to **d** instead of **ḍ**: see 404.

The lingual sibilant ṣ .

225. Since the lingual sibilant, in its usual and normal occurrences, is (182) the product of lingualization of s after certain alterant sounds, we might expect final radical ṣ , when (in rare cases) it comes to stand where a s cannot maintain itself, to revert to its original, and be treated as a s would be treated under the same circumstances. That, however, is true only in a very few instances.

a. Namely, in the prefix dus (evidently identical with ṽdus); in sajṣus (adverbially used case-form from ṽjuṣ); in (RV.) vivṣas and āvivṣas , from ṽviṣ ; in āviṣas (RV.), from ṽiṣ ; and in āṣis , from ṣis as secondary form of ṽcās . All these, except the first two, are more or less open to question.

226. In general, final lingual ṣ , in internal combination, is treated in the same manner as palatal ṣ . Thus:

a. Before t and th it remains unchanged, and the latter are assimilated: e. g. dviṣṭas , dviṣṭhas , dvéṣṭum .

This is a common and perfectly natural combination.

b. Before dh , bh , and su , as also in external combination (145), it becomes a lingual mute; and dh is made lingual (by 198) after it: e. g. piṇḍḍhi , viḍḍhi , viviḍḍhi , dviḍḍhvam , dviḍḍhís , dviṣṭú ; bhinnaviṭṭka .

c. So also the dh of dhvam as ending of 2d pl. mid. becomes ḍh after final ṣ of a tense-stem, whether the ṣ be regarded as lost or as converted to ḍ before it (the manuscripts write simply ḍhv , not ḍḍhv ; but this is ambiguous: see 232). Thus, after ṣ of s -aorist stems (881 a), astoḍhvam , avṛḍhvam , cyoḍhvam (the only quotable cases), from $\text{astoṣ} + \text{dhvam}$ etc.; but arādhvam from $\text{arās} + \text{dhvam}$. Further, after the ṣ of iṣ -aorist stems (901 a), āindhiḍhvam , artiḍhvam , ajaniḍhvam , vepiḍhvam (the only quotable cases), from $\text{ajaniṣ} + \text{dhvam}$ etc. Yet again, in the precative (924), as bhaviṣiḍhvam , if, as is probable (unfortunately, no example of this person is quotable from any part of the literature), the precative-sign ṣ (ṣ) is to be regarded as present in the form. According, however, to the Hindu grammarians, the use of ḍh or of dh in the iṣ -aorist and precative depends on whether the i of iṣ or of iṣi is or is not "preceded by a semivowel or h "—which both in itself appears senseless and is opposed to the evidence of all the quotable forms. Moreover, the same authorities prescribe the change of dh to ḍh , under the same restriction as to circumstances, in the perf. mid. ending dhve also: in this case, too, without any conceivable reason; and no example of ḍhve in the 2d pl. perf. has been pointed out in the literature.

d. The conversion of ṣ to ṭ (or ḍ) as final and before bh and su is parallel with the like conversion of ṣ , and of j and h in the mṛj and ruh

classes of roots, and perhaps with the occasional change of *s* to *t* (187-8). It is a very infrequent case, occurring (save as it may be assumed in the case of *śaś*) only once in RV. and once in AV. (-*dvit* and -*prut*), although those texts have more than 40 roots with final *ś*; in the Brāhmaṇas, moreover, have been noticed further only -*prut* and *vīt* (QB.), and -*çlit* (K.). From *piṅś*, RV. has the anomalous form *piṅak* (2d and 3d sing., for *piṅaś-s* and *piṅaś-t*).

e. Before *s* in internal combination (except *su* of loc. pl.) it becomes *k*: thus, *dvēkṣi*, *dvekṣyāmi*, *ādvikṣam*.

f. This change is of anomalous phonetic character, and difficult of explanation. It is also practically of very rare occurrence. The only RV. examples (apart from *piṅak*, above) are *vivekṣi*, from *√viṣ*, and the desid. stem *ririkṣa* from *√riṣ*; AV. has only *dvikṣat* and *dvikṣata*, and the desid. stem *çiçlikṣa* from *√çliṣ*. Other examples are quotable from *√kṛṣ* and *piṣ* and *viṣ* (QB. etc.), and *çiṣ* (QB.); and they are by the Hindu grammarians prescribed to be formed from about half-a-dozen other roots.

Extension and Abbreviation.

227. As a general rule, *ch* is not allowed by the grammarians to stand in that form after a vowel, but is to be doubled, becoming *çch* (which the manuscripts sometimes write *chch*).

a. The various authorities disagree with one another in detail as to this duplication. According to Pāṇini, *ch* is doubled within a word after either a long or a short vowel; and, as initial, necessarily after a short and after the particles *ā* and *mā*, and optionally everywhere after a long. In RV., initial *ch* is doubled after a long vowel of *ā* only, and certain special cases after a short vowel are excepted. For the required usage in the other Vedic texts, see their several Prātiçākhyas. The Kāthaka writes for original *ch* (not *ch* from combination of *t* or *n* with *ç*: 203) after a vowel everywhere *çch*. The manuscripts in general write simple *ch*.

b. Opinions are still at variance as to how far this duplication has an etymological ground, and how far it is only an acknowledgment of the fact that *ch* makes a heavy syllable even after a short vowel (makes "position": 79). As the duplication is accepted and followed by most European scholars, it will be also adopted in this work in words and sentences (not in roots and stems).

228. After *r*, any consonant (save a spirant before a vowel) is by the grammarians either allowed or required to be doubled (an aspirate, by prefixing the corresponding non-aspirate: 154).

Thus:

अर्क arka, or अर्क्क arkka; कार्य kārya, or कार्त्त्य kārtya;
अर्थ artha, or अर्थ्थ arttha; दीर्घ dīrgha, or दीर्ग्घ dīrghgha.

a. Some of the authorities include, along with *r*, also *h* or *l* or *v*, or more than one of them, in this rule.

b. A doubled consonant after *r* is very common in manuscripts and inscriptions, as also in native text-editions and in the earlier editions prepared by European scholars—in later ones, the duplication is universally omitted.

c. On the other hand, the manuscripts often write a single consonant after *r* where a double one is etymologically required: thus, *kārtikeya*, *vārtika*, for *kārttikeya*, *vārttika*.

229. The first consonant of a group—whether interior, or initial after a vowel of a preceding word—is by the grammarians either allowed or required to be doubled.

a. This duplication is allowed by Pāṇini and required by the Prātiçākhyas—in both, with mention of authorities who deny it altogether. For certain exceptions, see the Prātiçākhyas; the meaning of the whole matter is too obscure to justify the giving of details here.

230. Other cases of extension of consonant-groups, required by some of the grammatical authorities, are the following:

a. Between a non-nasal and a nasal mute, the insertion of so-called *yamas* (*twins*), or nasal counterparts, is taught by the Prātiçākhyas (and assumed in Pāṇini's commentary): see APr. i. 99, note.

b. Between *h* and a following nasal mute the Prātiçākhyas teach the insertion of a nasal sound called *nāsikya*: see APr. i. 100, note.

c. Between *r* and a following consonant the Prātiçākhyas teach the insertion of a *svarabhakti* or *vowel-fragment*: see APr. i. 101-2, note.

d. Some authorities assume this insertion only before a spirant; the others regard it as twice as long before a spirant as before any other consonant—namely, a half or a quarter *mora* before the former, a quarter or an eighth before the latter. One (VPr.) admits it after *l* as well as *r*. It is variously described as a fragment of the vowel *ā* or of *ṛ* (or *ḷ*).

e. The RPr. puts a *svarabhakti* also between a sonant consonant and a following mute or spirant; and APr. introduces an element called *spṛṇāna* (*distinguisher*) between a guttural and a preceding mute of another class.

f. For one or two other cases of yet more doubtful value, see the Prātiçākhyas.

231. After a nasal, the former of two non-nasal mutes may be dropped, whether homogeneous only with the nasal, or with both: thus, *yuṇḍhī* for *yuṇḍhī*, *yuṇḍhvām* for *yuṇḍdhvām*, *āntām* for *āṇktām*, *pañtī* for *pañktī*, *chintām* for *chinttām*, *bhinthā* for *bhinthā*, *indhē* for *inddhē*.

a. The abbreviation, allowed by Pāṇini, is required by APr. (the other Prātiçākhyas take no notice of it). It is the more usual practice of the manuscripts, though the full group is also often written.

232. In general, a double consonant (including an aspirate which is doubled by the prefixion of a non-aspirate) in combination with any other consonant is by the manuscripts written as simple.

a. That is to say, the ordinary usage of the manuscripts makes no difference between those groups in which a phonetic duplication is allowed by the rules given above (228, 229) and those in which the duplication is etymological. As every *tv* after a vowel may also be properly written *ttv*, so *dattvá* and *tattvá* may be, and almost invariably are, written as *datvá* and *tatvá*. As *kártana* is also properly *kárttana*, so *kárttika* (from *kṛtti*) is written as *kárttika*. So in inflection, we have always, for example, *majñā* etc., not *majjñā*, from *majján*. Even in composition and sentence-collocation the same abbreviations are made: thus, *hr̥dyotá* for *hr̥ddyotá*; *chináty asya* for *chinátyy asya*. Hence it is impossible to determine by the evidence of written usage whether we should regard *ādhvam* or *āddhvam* (from *vās*), *ādvīdhvam* or *ādvīddhvam* (from *vdivi*), as the true form of a second person plural.

233. a. Instances are sometimes met with of apparent loss (perhaps after conversion to a semivowel) of *i* or *u* before *y* or *v* respectively. Thus, in the *Brāhmaṇas*, *tú* and *nú* with following *vái* etc. often make *tvái*, *nvái* (also *tvāvá*, *ánvái*); and other examples from the older language are *anvart-* (*anu + vart*); *paryan*, *paryanti*, *paryāyāt*, *paryāṇa* (*pari + yan*, etc.); *abhyārti* (*abhi + yarti*); *antaryāt* (*antar + iyāt*); *cārvāc*, *cārvāka*, *cārvadana* (*cāru + vāc*, etc.); *kyānt* for *kiyant*; *dvyoga* (*dvi + yoga*); *anvā*, *anvāsana* (*anu + vā*, etc.); probably *vyūnoti* for *vī yunoti* (RV.), *urvāṇī* (*uru + vāṇī*), *ṇīṇvarī* for *ṇīṇu + varī* (RV.); *vyāma* (*vi + yāma*); and the late *svarṇa* for *savarṇa*. More anomalous abbreviations are the common *ṛca* (*tri + ṛca*); and *dvṛca* (*dvi + ṛca*: S.), and *trenī* (*tri + enī*: Āpast.).

Further, certain cases of the loss of a sibilant require notice. Thus:

b. According to the Hindu grammarians, the *s* of *s*-aorist stems is lost after a short vowel in the 2d and 3d sing. middle: thus, *adithās* and *adita* (1st sing. *adiṣi*), *akṛthās* and *akṛta* (1st sing. *akṛṣi*). It is, however, probable that such cases are to be explained in a different manner: see 834 a.

c. The *s* between two mutes is lost in all combinations of the roots *sthā* and *stambh* with the prefix *ud*: thus, *ūt* thus, *ūtthita*, *ūt thāpaya*, *ūttabdha*, etc.

d. The same omission is now and then made in other similar cases: thus *cit kambhanena* (for *skāmbh-*: RV.); *tasmāt tute* (for *stute*) and *puroruk tuta* (for *stuta*: K.); the compounds *ṛkthā* (*ṛk + sthā*: PB.) and *utphulīṅga*; the derivative *utphāla* (*v/sphal*). On the other hand, we have *vidyūt stanāyantī* (RV.), *utsthalā*, *kakutstha*, etc.

e. So also the tense-sign of the *s*-aorist is lost after a final consonant of a root before the initial consonant of an ending: thus, *achāntta* (and

for this, by 231, *achānta*) for *achāntsta*, *çāpta* for *çāpsta*, *tāptam* for *tāpstam*, *abhākta* for *abhāksta*, *amāuktam* for *amāukstam*. These are the only quotable cases: compare 883.

f. A final *s* of root or tense-stem is in a few instances lost after a sonant aspirate, and the combination of mutes is then made as if no sibilant had ever intervened. Thus, from the root *ghas*, with omission of the vowel and then of the final sibilant, we have the form *gdha* (for *ghs-ta*: 3d sing. mid.), the participle *gdha* (in *agdhād*), and the derivative *gdhi* (for *ghs-ti*; in *sā-gdhi*); and further, from the reduplicated form of the same root, or *ṽjakṣ*, we have *jagdha*, *jagdhum*, *jagdhvā*, *jagdhi* (from *jaghs-ta* etc.); also, in like manner, from *baps*, reduplication of *bhas*, the form *babdhām* (for *babhs-tām*). According to the Hindu grammarians, the same utter loss of the aorist-sign *s* takes place after a final sonant aspirate of a root before an ending beginning with *t* or *th*: thus, from *ṽrudh*, *s*-aorist stem *arāuts* act. and *aruts* mid., come the active dual and plural persons *arāuddham* and *arāuddhām* and *arāuddha*, and the middle singular persons *aruddhās* and *aruddha*. None of the active forms, however, have been found quotable from the literature, ancient or modern; and the middle forms admit also of a different explanation: see 834, 883.

Strengthening and Weakening Processes.

234. Under this head, we take up first the changes that affect vowels, and then those that affect consonants—adding for convenience's sake, in each case, a brief notice of the vowel and consonant elements that have come to bear the apparent office of connectives.

Guṇa and Vṛddhi.

235. The so-called *guṇa*- and *vṛddhi*-changes are the most regular and frequent of vowel-changes, being of constant occurrence both in inflection and in derivation.

a. A *guṇa*-vowel (*guṇa secondary quality*) differs from the corresponding simple vowel by a prefixed *a*-element which is combined with the other according to the usual rules; a *vṛddhi*-vowel (*vṛddhi growth, increment*), by the further prefixion of *a* to the *guṇa*-vowel. Thus, of *ṛ i* or *ṛ ī* the corresponding *guṇa* is (*a+i=*) *ṛ e*; the corresponding *vṛddhi* is (*a+e=*) *ṛ āi*. But in all gunating processes

nged — or, as it is sometimes expressed,

अ a is its own *guṇa*; आ ā, of course, remains unchanged for both *guṇa* and *vr̥ddhi*.

236. The series of corresponding degrees is then as follows:

simple vowel	a ā	i ī	u ū	ṛ	ḷ
<i>guṇa</i>	a ā	e	o	ar	al
<i>vr̥ddhi</i>	ā	āi	āu	ār	

a. There is nowhere any occurrence of ṛ in a situation to undergo either *guṇa* or *vr̥ddhi*-change; nor does ḷ (26) ever suffer change to *vr̥ddhi*. Theoretically, ṛ would have the same changes as ar; and the *vr̥ddhi* of ḷ would be āl.

b. In secondary derivatives requiring *vr̥ddhi* of the first syllable (1204), the o of go (361 c) is strengthened to gāu: thus, gāumata, gāuṣṭhika.

237. The historical relations of the members of each vowel-series are still matters of some difference of opinion. From the special point of view of the Sanskrit, the simple vowels wear the aspect of being in general the original or fundamental ones, and the others of being products of their increment or strengthening, in two several degrees — so that the rules of formation direct a, i, u, ṛ, ḷ to be raised to *guṇa* or *vr̥ddhi* respectively, under specified conditions. But ṛ has long been so clearly seen to come by abbreviation or weakening from an earlier ar (or ra) that many European grammarians have preferred to treat the *guṇa*-forms as the original and the other as the derivative. Thus, for example: instead of assuming certain roots to be bhr̥ and vr̥dh, and making from them bharati and vardhati, and bhr̥ta and vr̥ddha, by the same rules which from bhū and nī and from budh and cit form bhavati and nayati, bodhati and cetati, bhūta and nīta, buddha and citta — they assume bhar and vardh to be the roots, and give the rules of formation for them in reverse. In this work, as already stated (104 e), the ṛ-form is preferred.

238. The *guṇa*-increment is an Indo-European phenomenon, and is in many cases seen to occur in connection with an accent on the increased syllable. It is found —

a. In root-syllables: either in inflection, as dvēṣṭi from √dviṣ, dōhmi from √duh; or in derivation, as dvēṣa, dōhas, dvēṣṭum, dōgdhum.

b. In formative elements: either conjugational class-signs, as tanōmi from tanu; or suffixes of derivation, in inflection or in further derivation, as matāye from matī, bhānāvas from bhānū, pitāram from pitṛ (or pitār), hantavyā from hāntu.

239. The *vr̥ddhi*-increment is specifically Indian, and its occurrence is less frequent and regular. It is found —

a. In root and suffix-syllables, instead of *guṇa*: thus, *stāūti* from *√stu*, *sākhāyam* from *sākhi*, *ānāṣam* from *√nī*, *ākārṣam* and *kārāyati* and *kārya* from *√kr* (or *kar*), *dātāram* from *dātṛ* (or *dātār*).

b. Especially often, in initial syllables in secondary derivation: thus, *mānasā* from *mānas*, *vāidyutā* from *vidyūt*, *bhāumā* from *bhūmi*, *pārthiva* from *pr̥thivī* (1204).

But—

240. The *guṇa*-increment does not usually take place in a heavy syllable ending with a consonant: that is to say, the rules prescribing *guṇa* in processes of derivation and inflection do not apply to a short vowel which is "long by position", nor to a long vowel unless it be final: thus, *cétati* from *√cit*, but *nīndati* from *√nind*; *nāyati* from *√nī*, but *jīvati* from *√jīv*.

a. The *vr̥ddhi*-increment is not liable to this restriction.

b. Exceptions to the rule are occasionally met with: thus, *ehā*, *ehas* from *√h*; *heḍāyāmi*, *heḍas*, etc., from *√hīḍ*; *coṣa* etc. from *√cūṣ*; *óhate* etc. from *√ūh* *consider*; and especially, from roots in *iv*: *didéva* *deviṣyati*, *dévana*, etc., from *√div*; *tiṣṭheva* from *√ṣṭhiv*; *srevāyāmi*, *srévuka*, from *√sriv*—on account of which it is, doubtless, that these roots are written with *iv* (*div* etc.) by the Hindu grammarians, although they nowhere show a short *i*, in either verb-forms or derivatives.

c. A few cases occur of prolongation instead of increment: thus *dūṣāyati* from *√duṣ*, *gūhati* from *√guh*.

The changes of *ṛ* (more original *ar* or *ra*) are so various as to call for further description.

241. The increments of *ṛ* are sometimes *ra* and *rā*, instead of *ar* and *ār*: namely, especially, where by such reversal a difficult combination of consonants is avoided: thus, from *√dṛṣ*, *drakṣyāmi* and *ādrakṣam*; but also *pr̥thū* and *prath*, *pr̥ch* and *prach*, *kr̥pā* and *ākrapīṣṭa*.

242. In a number of roots (about a dozen quotable ones) ending in *ṛ* (for more original *ar*), the *ṛ* changes both with *ar*, and more irregularly, in a part of the forms, with *ir*—or also with *ur* (especially after a labial, in *pr*, *mr*, *vr*, sporadically in others): which *ir* and *ur*, again, are liable to prolongation into *īr* and *ūr*. Thus, for example, from *tr̥* (or *tar*), we have *tarati*, *titarti*, *tatāra*, *atāriṣam*, by regular processes; but also *tirati*, *tīryati*, *tīrtvā*, *-tīrya*, *tīrṇa*, and even (V.) *turyāma*, *tuturyāt*, *taturāṇa*. The treatment of such roots has to be described in speaking of each formation.

a. For the purpose of artificially indicating this peculiarity of treatment, such roots are by the Hindu grammarians written with long *ī*, or with both *r* and *ī*; no *ī* actually appears anywhere among their forms.

b. The (quotable) $\bar{r}$ -roots are 2 $k\bar{r}$ *strew*, 1 $g\bar{r}$ *sing*, 2 $g\bar{r}$ *swallow*, 1 $j\bar{r}$ *wear out*, $t\bar{r}$, 1 $ç\bar{r}$ *crush*.

c. The (quotable) $\bar{r}$ and $\bar{r}$ -roots are $\bar{r}$, 1 $d\bar{r}$ *pierce*, 1 $p\bar{r}$ *fill*, 1 $m\bar{r}$ *die*, 2 $v\bar{r}$ *choose*, $st\bar{r}$, $h\bar{v}\bar{r}$.

d. Forms analogous with these are sometimes made also from other roots: thus, $c\bar{ir}na$, $c\bar{ir}tvā$, $c\bar{ar}cūr\bar{y}ā$, from $\bar{y}/car$; $sp\bar{u}rdhān$ and $sp\bar{u}rdhāse$ from $\bar{y}/sp\bar{r}dh$.

243. In a few cases $\bar{r}$ comes from the contraction of other syllables than ar and ra : thus, in $t\bar{r}ta$ and $t\bar{r}tiya$, from ri ; in $ç\bar{r}ru$, from ru ; in $bh\bar{r}kū\bar{t}i$, from $rū$.

Vowel-lengthening.

244. Vowel-lengthening concerns especially i and u , since the lengthening of a is in part (except where in evident analogy with that of i and u) indistinguishable from its increment, and $\bar{r}$ is made long only in certain plural cases of stems in $\bar{r}$ (or ar : 369 ff.). Lengthening is a much more irregular and sporadic change than increment, and its cases will in general be left to be pointed out in connection with the processes of inflection and derivation: a few only will be mentioned here.

245. a. Final radical i and u are especially liable to prolongation before y : as in passive and gerund and so on.

b. Final radical ir and ur (from variable $\bar{r}$ -roots: 242) are liable to prolongation before all consonants except those of personal endings: namely, before y and $tvā$ and na : and in declension before bh and s (392). Radical is has the same prolongation in declension (392).

246. Compensatory lengthening, or absorption by a vowel of the time of a lost following consonant, is by no means common. Certain instances of it have been pointed out above (179, 198 c, d, 199 d, 222 b). Perhaps such cases as $p\bar{it}ā$ for $pitar\bar{s}$ (371 a) and $dhan\bar{i}$ for $dhanins$ (439) are to be classed here.

247. The final vowel of a former member of a compound is often made long, especially in the Veda. Prolongations of final a , and before v , are most frequent; but cases are found of every variety. Examples are: $devā\bar{v}i$, $vayunā\bar{v}id$, $prāv\bar{i}ṣ$, $ṛtāvāsu$, $īndrāvānt$, $sadanāsād$, $çatāmagha$, $viçvānara$, $ékādaça$; $ap\bar{i}jū$, $paripāh$, $vīrūdh$, $tuvimaghā$, $tviṣimant$, $çāktivānt$; $vasūjū$, $anūrūdh$, $sūmāya$, $purūvāsu$.

248. In the Veda, the final vowel of a word—generally a , much less often i and u —is in a large number of cases prolonged. Usually the prolongation takes place where it is favored by the metre, but sometimes even where the metre opposes the change (for details, see the various *Prātiçākhyas*).

Words of which the finals are thus treated are:

a. Particles: namely, áthā, ádhā, evā, utā, ghā, hā, ihā, ivā, cā, smā, nā, aṅgā, kīlā, átrā, yātrā, táttrā, kútrā, anyātrā, ubhay-átrā, adyā, áccā, ápā, prā; áti, ní, yādi, nahí, abhí, ví; ū, tū, nū, sū, makṣū.

b. Case-forms: especially instr. sing., as enā, tēnā, yēnā, svēnā, and others; rarely gen. sing., as asyā, harināsyā. Cases besides these are few: so sīmā, vṛṣabhā, hariyojanā (voc.); tanvī (loc.); and urū and (not rarely) purū.

c. Verb-forms ending in a, in great number and variety: thus (nearly in the order of their comparative frequency), 2d sing. impv. act., as pibā, syā, gamayā, dhārāyā;—2d pl. act. in ta and tha, as sthā, attā, bibhrtā, jayatā, ṛṇutā, anadatā, nayathā, jivayathā (and one or two in tana: aviṣtanā, hantanā);—1st pl. act. in ma, as vidmā, riṣāmā, ṛdhyāmā, ruhemā, vanuyāmā, cakṛmā, marmṛjmā;—2d sing. impv. mid. in sva, as yukṣvā, iḍiṣvā, dadhiṣvā, vahasvā;—1st and 3d sing. perf. act., as vedā, viveṇā, jagrabhā; 2d sing. perf. act., vetthā;—2d pl. perf. act., anajā, cakrā. Of verb-forms ending in i, only the 2d sing. impv. act.: thus, kṛdhī, kṛṇuhī, kṣidhī, ṇudhī, ṇṇudhī, ṇṇuhī, didihī, jahī.

d. To these may be added the gerund in ya (993 a), as abhigūryā, ácyā.

Vowel-lightening.

249. The alteration of short a to an i- or u-vowel in the formative processes of the language, except in ṛ or ar roots (as explained above); is a sporadic phenomenon only.

250. But the lightening of a long ā especially to an i-vowel (as also its loss), is a frequent process; no other vowel is so unstable.

a. Of the class-sign nā (of the kṛī-class of verbs: 717 ff.), the ā is in weak forms changed to ī, and before vowel-endings dropped altogether. The final ā of certain roots is treated in the same manner: thus, mā, hā, etc. (862-8). And from some roots, ā- and ī- or i-forms so interchange that it is difficult to classify them or to determine the true character of the root.

b. Radical ā is weakened to the semblance of the union-vowel i in certain verbal forms: as perfect dadima from ydā etc. (794 k); aorist adhithās from ydhā etc. (834 a); present jahimas from yhā etc. (865).

c. Radical ā is shortened to the semblance of stem-a in a number reduplicated forms, as tiṣṭha, piba, dada, etc.: see 871-4; also in a few aorists, as áhvam, ákhyam, etc.: see 847.

d. Radical ā sometimes becomes e, especially before y: as stheyāsam, deya.

251. Certain ā-roots, because of their peculiar exchanges with ī and i-forms, especially in forming the present stem, are given by the Hindu grammarians as roots ending in e or āi or o. Thus, from 2 dhā *suck* (dhe) come the present dhāyati and participle and gerund dhītā, dhitvā; the other forms are made from dhā, as dadhus, adhāt, dhāsyati, dhātave, dhāpayati. From 2 gā *sing* (gāi) come the present gāyati, the participle and gerund gītā and gītvā, and passive gīyāte, and the other forms from gā. From 3 dā *cut* (do) come the present dyāti and participle ditā or dinā, and the other forms from dā. The irregularities of these roots will be treated below, under the various formations (see especially 761 d ff.).

252. By a process of abbreviation essentially akin with that of ar or ra to r, the va (usually initial) of a number of roots becomes u, and the ya of a much smaller number becomes i, in certain verbal forms and derivatives. Thus, from vac come uvāca, ucyāsam, uktvā, uktā, ukṭī, ukthā, etc.; from yaj come iyāja, i jyāsam, iṣṭvā, iṣṭā, iṣṭi, etc. See below, under the various formations.

a. To this change is given by European grammarians the name of *saṁprasāraṇa*, by adaptation of a term used in the native grammar.

253. A short a, of root or ending, is not infrequently lost between consonants in a weakened syllable: thus, in verb-forms, ghnānti, āpaptam, jagmūs, jajñūs, ājñata; in noun-forms, rājñe, rājñī.

254. Union-vowels. All the simple vowels come to assume in certain cases the aspect of union-vowels, or insertions between root or stem and ending of inflection or of derivation.

a. That character belongs oftenest to i, which is very widely used: 1. before the s of aorist and future and desiderative stems, as in ājivīṣam, jivīṣyāmi, jījivīṣāmi; 2. in tense-inflection, especially perfect, as jījīvimā; occasionally also present, as āniti, róditi; 3. in derivation, as jivitā, khānitum, janitṛ, rociṣṇú, etc. etc.

b. Long ī is used sometimes instead of short: thus, āgrahīṣam, grahīṣyāmi; bravīti, vāvadīti; tarīṭṛ, savitṛ; it is also often introduced before s and t of the 2d and 3d sing. of verbs: thus, āsīs, āsīt.

c. For details respecting these, and the more irregular and sporadic occurrences of u- and a-vowels in the same character, see below.

Nasal Increment.

255. Both in roots and in endings, a distinction of stronger and weaker forms is very often made by the presence or absence of a nasal element, a nasal mute or anusvāra, before a following consonant. In general, the stronger form is doubtless the more original; but, in the present condition of the language, the nasal has come in great measure to seem, and to some extent also to be used, as an actually strengthening element, introduced under certain conditions in formative and inflective processes.

a. Examples are, of roots: *ac* and *añc*, *grath* and *granth*, *vid* and *vind*, *daç* and *dañç*, *sras* and *srañs*, *dṛh* and *dṛñh*: of endings, *bhārantam* and *bhāratā*, *mānasī* and *mānāñsi*.

256. A final *n*, whether of stem or of root, is less stable than any other consonant, where a weaker form is called for: thus, from *rājan* we have *rājā* and *rājabbhis*, and in composition *rāja*; from *dhanín*, *dhaní* and *dhaníbbhis* and *dhāni*; from *√han* we have *hathá* and *hatá*, etc. A final radical *m* is sometimes treated in the same way: thus, from *√gam*, *gahí*, *gatám*, *gatá*, *gáti*.

257. Inserted *n*. On the other hand, the nasal *n* has come to be used with great — and, in the later history of the language, with increasing — frequency as a union-consonant, inserted between vowels: thus, from *agní*, *agnínā* and *agnínām*; from *mádhu*, *mádhunas*, *mádhunī*, *mádhūni*; from *çivá*, *çivéna*, *çivāni*, *çivānām*.

258. Inserted *y*. a. After final *ā* of a root, a *y* is often found as apparently a mere union-consonant before another vowel: thus, in inflection, *ádihāyi* etc. (844), *çāyáyati* etc. (1042), *çivāyās* etc. (363 c), *gāyati* etc. (781 e); further, in derivation, *-gāya*, *-yāyam*, *dāyaka* etc.; *-sthāyika*; *pāyāna*, *-gāyana*; *dhāyas*, *-hāyas*; *sthāyin* etc. (many cases); *-hitāyin*, *-tatāyin*; *sthāyuka*.

b. Other more sporadic cases of inserted *y* — such as that in the pronoun-forms *ayam*, *iyam*, *vayam*, *yūyam*, *svayam*; and in optative inflection before an ending beginning with a vowel (566) — will be pointed out below in their connection.

Reduplication.

259. Reduplication of a root (originating doubtless in its complete repetition) has come to be a method of radical increment or strengthening in various formative processes: namely,

- a. in present-stem formation (642 ff.): as *dádāmi*, *bibhārmī*;
- b. in perfect-stem formation, almost universally (782 ff.): as *tatāna*, *dadhāu*, *cakāra*, *rirēca*, *lulópa*;
- c. in aorist-stem formation (856 ff.): as *ádīdharam*, *ácucyavam*;
- d. in intensive and desiderative-stem formation, throughout (1000 ff., 1026 ff.): as *jāñghanti*, *jóhāvīti*, *marmṛjyáte*; *pípāsati*, *jíghāñsati*;
- e. in the formation of derivative noun-stems (1143 e): as *pápri*, *cárcara*, *sāsahí*, *cikitú*, *malimlucá*.

f. Rules for the treatment of the reduplication in these several cases will be given in the proper connection below.

260. As, by reason of the strengthening and weakening changes indicated above, the same root or stem not seldom exhibits, in the processes of inflection and derivation, varieties of stronger and weaker form, the distinction and description of these varieties forms an important part of the subjects hereafter to be treated.

CHAPTER IV.

DECLENSION.

261. The general subject of declension includes nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, all of which are inflected in essentially the same manner. But while the correspondence of nouns and adjectives is so close that they cannot well be separated in treatment (chap. V.), the pronouns, which exhibit many peculiarities, will be best dealt with in a separate chapter (VII.); and the words designating number, or numerals, also form a class peculiar enough to require to be presented by themselves (chap. VI.).

262. Declensional forms show primarily case and number; but they also indicate gender—since, though the distinctions of gender are made partly in the stem itself, they also appear, to no inconsiderable extent, in the changes of inflection.

263. Gender. The genders are three, namely masculine, feminine, and neuter, as in the other older Indo-European languages; and they follow in general the same laws of distribution as, for example, in Greek and Latin.

a. The only words which show no sign of gender-distinction are the personal pronouns of the first and second person (491), and the numerals above *four* (483).

264. Number. The numbers are three—singular, dual, and plural.

a. A few words are used only in the plural: as *dārās* *wife*, *āpas* *water*; the numeral *dva* *two*, is dual only; and, as in other languages, many words are, by the nature of their use, found to occur only in the singular.

265. As to the uses of the numbers, it needs only to be remarked that the dual is (with only very rare and sporadic exceptions) used strictly in all cases where two objects are logically indicated, whether directly or by combination of two individuals: thus, *çivé te dyāvāpṛthivī ubhé stām* *may heaven and earth both be propitious to thee!* *dāivam ca mānuṣam ca hotārāu vṛtvā* *hucving chosen both the divine and the human sacrificers*; *pathor devayānasya pitryānasya ca* *of the two paths leading respectively to the gods and to the Fathers.*

a. The dual is used alone (without *dva two*) properly when the duality of the objects indicated is well understood; thus, *açvínāu the two Açvins*; *indrasya hārī Indra's two bays*; but *tasya dvāv açvāu staḥ he has two horses*. But now and then the dual stands alone pregnantly: thus, *vedaṁ vedāu vedān vā one Veda or two or more than two*; *ekaṣaṣṭe çate two hundred and sixty-one*.

266. Case. The cases are (including the vocative) eight: nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, locative, and vocative.

a. The order in which they are here mentioned is that established for them by the Hindu grammarians, and accepted from these by Western scholars. The Hindu names of the cases are founded on this order: the nominative is called *prathamā first*, the accusative *dvitīyā second*, the genitive *ṣaṣṭhī sixth* (sc. *vibhakti division*, i. e. *case*), etc. The object sought in the arrangement is simply to set next to one another those cases which are to a greater or less extent, in one or another number, identical in form; and, putting the nominative first, as leading case, there is no other order by which that object could be attained. The vocative is not considered and named by the native grammarians as a case like the rest; in this work, it will be given in the singular (where alone it is ever distinguished from the nominative otherwise than by accent) at the end of the series of cases.

A compendious statement of the uses of the cases is given in the following paragraphs:

267. Uses of the Nominative. The nominative is the case of the subject of the sentence, and of any word qualifying the subject, whether attributively, in apposition, or as predicate.

268. One or two peculiar constructions call for notice:

a. A predicate nominative, instead of an objective predicate in the accusative, is used with middle verb-forms that signify regarding or calling one's self: thus, *sómaṁ manyate papivān (RV.) he thinks he has been drinking soma*; *sá manyeta purāṇavít (AV.) he may regard himself as wise in ancient things*; *durgād vā āhartā 'vocathāḥ (MS.) thou hast claimed to be a savior out of trouble*; *índro brāhmaṇó brúvāṇaḥ (TS.) Indra pretending to be a Brahman*; *katthase satyavādī (R.) thou boastest thyself truthful*. Similarly with the phrase *rūpaṁ kṛ*: thus, *kṛṣṇó rūpaṁ kṛtvā (TS.) taking on a black form (i. e. making shape for himself as one that is black)*.

b. A word made by *iti* (1102) logically predicate to an object is ordinarily nominative: thus, *svargó loká ití yám vādanti (AV.) what they call the heavenly world*; *tam agniṣṭoma ity ācakṣate (AB.) it they style agniṣṭoma*; *vidarbharājatanayāṁ damayantī 'ti viddhi mām (MBh.) know me for the Vidarbha-king's daughter, Damayantī by*

name. Both constructions are combined in *ajñam hi bālam ity āhuḥ pite 'ty eva tu mantradam* (M.) *for to an ignorant man they give the name of 'child', but that of 'father' to one who imparts the sacred texts.*

c. A nominative, instead of a second vocative, is sometimes added to a vocative by *ca* and: thus, *indraḥ ca sōmam pibataḥ bṛhaspate* (RV.) *together with Indra, do ye two drink the soma, O Bṛhaspati!* *viśve devā yājamāṇaḥ ca sīdatā* (TS.) *O ye All-Gods, and the sacrificer, take seats!*

269. Uses of the accusative. The accusative is especially the case of the direct object of a transitive verb, and of any word qualifying that object, as attribute or appositive or objective predicate. The construction of the verb is shared, of course, by its participles and infinitives; but also, in Sanskrit, by a number of other derivatives, having a more or less participial or infinitival character, and even sometimes by nouns and adjectives. A few prepositions are accompanied by the accusative. As less direct object, or goal of motion or action, the accusative is construed especially with verbs of approach and address. It is found used more adverbially as adjunct of place or time or manner; and a host of adverbs are accusative cases in form. Two accusatives are often found as objects of the same verb.

270. The use of the accusative as direct object of a transitive verb and of its infinitives and participles hardly needs illustration; an example or two are: *agnīm iḍe* *I praise Agni*; *nāmo bharantaḥ* *bringing homage*; *bhūyo dātum arhasi* *thou shouldst give more*. Of predicate words qualifying the object, an example is *tām ugrām kṛṇomi tām brahmṇam* (RV.) *him I make formidable, him a priest.*

271. Of verbal derivatives having so far a participial character that they share the construction of the verb, the variety is considerable: thus —

a. Derivatives in *u* from desiderative stems (1038) have wholly the character of present participles: thus, *damayantīm abhīpsavaḥ* (MBh.) *desiring to win Damayanti*; *didṛkṣur janakātmaṇām* (R.) *desiring to see Janaka's daughter*. Rarely, also, the verbal noun in *ā* from such a root: thus, *svargam abhikāṅkṣayā* (R.) *with desire of paradise.*

b. So-called primary derivatives in *in* have the same character: thus, *mām kāmīnī* (AV.) *loving me*; *enam abhibhāṣiṇī* (MBh.) *addressing him*. Even the obviously secondary *garbhīn* has in ÇB. the same construction: thus, *sārvāṇi bhūtāni garbhy ābhavat* *he became pregnant with all beings.*

c. Derivatives in *aka*, in the later language: as, *bhavantam abhivādakaḥ* (MBh.) *intending to salute you*; *mithilām avarodhakaḥ* (R.) *besieging Mithilā.*

d. Nouns in *tar*, very frequently in the older language, and as periphrastic future forms (942 ff.) in the later: thus, *hāp'*

sānito 'tā vājaṃ dātā maghāni (RV.) *who slayeth the dragon, winneth booty, bestoweth largesses*; tāu hī 'daṃ sarvaṃ hartārāu (JB.) *for they seize on this universe*; tyaktāraḥ saṃyuge prāṇaṃ (MBh.) *risking life in battle*.

e. The root itself, in the older language, used with the value of a present participle at the end of a compound: thus, yāṃ yajñāṃ paribhūr āsi (RV.) *what offering thou surroundest (protectest)*; āhim apāḥ pariṣṭhām (RV.) *the dragon confining the waters*. Also a superlative of a root-stem (468, 471): thus, tvāṃ vāsu devayatē vāniṣṭhaḥ (RV.) *thou art chief winner of wealth for the pious*; tā sōmaṃ somapātāmā (RV.) *they two are the greatest drinkers of soma*.

f. The derivative in i from the (especially the reduplicated) root, in the older language: thus, babhrīr vājraṃ papīḥ sōmaṃ dadīr gāḥ (RV.) *bearing the thunderbolt, drinking the soma, bestowing kine*; yajñām ātāniḥ (RV.) *extending the sacrifice*.

g. Derivatives in uka, very frequently in the Brāhmaṇa language: thus, vatsāṇḥ ca ghātuko vīkaḥ (AV.) *and the wolf destroys his calves*; vēduko vāso bhavati (TS.) *he wins a garment*; kāmukā enaṃ strīyo bhavanti (MS.) *the women fall in love with him*.

h. Other cases are more sporadic: thus, derivatives in a, as īndro dṛḍhā cid ārujāḥ (RV.) *Indra breaks up even what is fast*; nāi 'vā 'rhaḥ pāitṛkaṃ riktham (M.) *by no means entitled to his father's estate*;—in atnu, as viḍu cid ārujatnūbhīḥ (RV.) *with the breakers of whatever is strong*;—in atha, as yajāthāya devān (RV.) *to make offering to the gods*;—in ana, as taṃ nivāraṇe (MBh.) *in restraining him*; svamāṃsam iva bhojane (R.) *as if in eating one's own flesh*;—in ani, as samātsu turvāṇiḥ pṛtanyūn (RV.) *overcoming foes in combats*;—in ti, as nā tāṃ dhūrṭīḥ (RV.) *there is no injuring him*;—in van, as āpaçcāddaghvā 'nnam bhavati (MS.) *he does not come short of food*;—in snu, as sthirā cin namayiṣṇavaḥ (RV.) *bowing even firm things*.

272. Examples of an accusative with an ordinary noun or adjective are only occasional: such words as ānuvrata *faithful to*, prātirūpa *corresponding to*, abhidhṛṣṇu *daring to cope with*, pratyāñc *opposite to*, may be regarded as taking an accusative in virtue of the preposition they contain; also ānuka, as ānukā devā vāruṇam (MS.) *the gods are inferior to Varuṇa*. RV. has tāṃ antārvatīḥ *pregnant with him*; and AV. has mām kāmēna *through loving me*.

273. The direct construction of cases with prepositions is comparatively restricted in Sanskrit (1123 ff.). With the accusative are oftenest found prati, *opposite to*, in reference to, etc.; also anu *after*, in the course of; antar or antarā *between*; rarely ati *across*; abhi *against*, to; and others (1129). Case-forms which have assumed a prepositional value are also often used with the accusative: as antareṇa, uttareṇa, dakṣiṇena, avareṇa, ūrdhvaṃ, ṛte.

274. The accusative is very often found also as object of verbs which in the related languages are not transitive.

a. It stands especially as the goal of motion, with verbs of going, bringing, sending, and the like: thus, *vidarbhān agaman* (MBh.) *they went to Vidarbha*; *divaṃ yayaḥ* (MBh.) *they went to heaven*; *vanagulmān dhāvantaḥ* (MBh.) *running to woods and bushes*; *apō divam ūd vahanti* (AV.) *they carry up waters to the sky*; *devān yaje* (AV.) *I make offering to the gods*.

b. With verbs meaning *go*, this is an extremely common construction; and the use of such a verb with an abstract noun makes peculiar phrases of *becoming*: thus, *samatām eti* *he goes to equality* (i. e. *becomes equal*); *sa gached badhyatām mama* (MBh.) *he shall become liable to be slain by me*; *sa pañcatvam āgataḥ* (H.) *he was resolved into the five elements (underwent dissolution, died)*.

c. Verbs of speaking follow the same rule: thus, *tam abravīt* *he said to him*; *prākroṇad uccāir nāṣadham* (MBh.) *she cried out loudly to the Nishadhan*; *yās tvo 'vāca* (AV.) *who spoke to thee*.

d. The assumption of an accusative object is exceptionally easy in Sanskrit, and such an object is often taken by a verb or phrase which is strictly of intransitive character: thus, *sāhasā prā'sy anyān* (RV.) *in might thou excellest* (lit. *art ahead*) *others*; *devā vāi brāhma sām avadanta* (MS.) *the gods were discussing* (lit. *were talking together*) *brahman*; *antār vāi mā yajñād yanti* (MS.) *surely they are cutting me off* (lit. *are going between*) *from the offering*; *tām sām babhūva* (QB.) *he had intercourse with her*.

275. Examples of the cognate accusative, or accusative of implied object, are not infrequent: thus, *tāpas tapyāmahe* (AV.) *we do penance*; *té hāi 'tām edhatūm edhām cakrire* (QB.) *they prospered with that prosperity*; *uṣitvā sukhavāsam* (R.) *abiding happily*.

276. The accusative is often used in more adverbial constructions. Thus:

a. Occasionally, to denote measure of space: thus, *yojanaçataṃ gantum* (MBh.) *to go a hundred leagues*; *ṣaḍ uochrito yojanāni* (MBh.) *six leagues high*.

b. Much more often, to denote measure or duration of time: thus, *sā saṃvatsarām ūrdhvō 'tiṣṭhat* (AV.) *he stood a year upright*; *tisrō rātrīr dīkṣitāḥ syāt* (TS.) *let him be consecrated three nights*; *gatvā trīn ahorātrān* (MBh.) *having traveled three complete days*.

c. Sometimes, to denote the point of space, or, oftener, of time: thus, *yām asya dīçaṃ dāsyuḥ syāt* (QB.) *whatever region his enemy may be in*; *ténai 'tām rātrīm sahā* jagāma (QB.) *he arrived that night with him*; *imām rajanīm vyuṣṭām* (MBh.) *this current night*.

d. Very often, to denote manner or accompanying circumstance. Thus, the neuter accusative of in-

(1111), is used adverbially, while certain kinds of compounds are thus used to such an extent that the Hindu grammarians have made of them a special adverbial class (1313).

e. Special cases are occasionally met with: thus, *brahmacāryam uvāsa* (GB.) *he kept a term of studentship*; *phalāṁ pacyānte* (MS.) *they ripen their fruit*; *gāṁ divyadhvam* (MS., S.) *gamble for a cow*.

277. The accusative is, of course, freely used with other cases to limit the same verb, as the sense requires. And whenever it is usable with a verb in two different constructions, the verb may take two accusatives, one in each construction: and such combinations are quite frequent in Sanskrit. Thus, with verbs of appealing, asking, having recourse: as, *apó yācāmi bheṣajām* (RV.) *I ask the waters for medicine*; *tvām ahaṁ satyam icchāmi* (R.) *I desire truth from thee*; *tvām vayaṁ caraṇaṁ gatāḥ* (MBh.) *we have resorted to thee for succor*; — with verbs of bringing, sending, following, imparting, saying: as, *gurutvaṁ naraṁ nayanti* (H.) *they bring a man to respectability*; *sītā cā 'nvetu mām vanam* (R.) *and let Sita accompany me to the forest*; *supēcasāṁ mā 'va sṛjanty āstam* (RV.) *they let me go home well adorned*; *tām idam abravīt* (MBh.) *this he said to her*; — and in other less common cases: as, *vṛkṣāṁ pakvāṁ phalāṁ dhūnuhi* (RV.) *shake ripe fruit from the tree*; *tām viṣāṁ evā 'dhok* (AV.) *poison he milked from her*; *jītvā rājyaṁ nalam* (MBh.) *having won the kingdom from Nala*; *āmuṣṭitaṁ paṇīm gāḥ* (RV.) *ye robbed the Paṇi of the kine*; *draṣṭum icchāvaḥ putraṁ paścimadar-ṇanam* (R.) *we wish to see our son for the last time*.

a. A causative form of a transitive verb regularly admits two accusative objects: thus, *devāṁ uçatāḥ pāyayā haviḥ* (RV.) *make the eager gods drink the oblation*; *ōṣadhīr evā phalāṁ grāhayati* (MS.) *he makes the plants bear fruit*; *vaṇijo dāpayet karān* (M.) *he should cause the merchants to pay taxes*. But such a causative sometimes takes an instrumental instead of a second accusative: see 282 b.

278. Uses of the Instrumental. The instrumental is originally the *with*-case: it denotes adjacency, accompaniment, association — passing over into the expression of means and instrument by the same transfer of meaning which appears in the English prepositions *with* and *by*.

a. Nearly all the uses of the case are readily deducible from this fundamental meaning, and show nothing anomalous or difficult.

279. The instrumental is often used to signify accompaniment: thus, *agnīr devébhir ā gamat* (RV.) *may Agni come hither along with the gods*; *marúdbhī rudrāṁ huvema* (RV.) *we would call Rudra with the Maruts*; *dvāpareṇa sahāyena kva yāsyasi* (MBh.) *whither wilt thou go, with Dvāpara for companion?* *kathayan nāṣadhena* (MBh.) *talking with the Nishadhan*. But the relation of simple accompaniment is more often helped to plainer expression by prepositions (*saha* etc.: 284).

280. The instrumental of means or instrument or agent is yet more frequent: thus, *bhadrām kārṇebhiḥ ṛṇuyāma* (RV.) *may we hear with our ears what is propitious*; *çastreṇa nidhanam* (MBh.) *death by the sword*; *kecit padbhyām hatā gajāiḥ* (MBh.) *some were slain by the elephants with their feet*; *prthak pāṇibhyām darbhataruṇakāir navanitenā 'ṅguṣṭhopakaniṣṭhikābhyām akṣiṇī ājya* (AGS.) *anointing their eyes with fresh butter, by help of the bunches of darbha-grass, with the thumb and ring-finger, using the two hands successively*. And this passes easily over into the expression of occasion or reason (for which the ablative is more frequent): thus, *kṛpayā through pity*; *tena satyena in virtue of that truth*.

281. Of special applications, the following may be noticed:

a. Accordance, equality, likeness, and the like: thus, *samām jyōtiḥ sūryeṇa* (AV.) *a brightness equal with the sun*; *yeṣām ahaṁ na pādarajasā tulyaḥ* (MBh.) *to the dust of whose feet I am not equal*.

b. Price (by which obtained): thus, *daçābhiḥ kṛṇāti dhenúbhiḥ* (RV.) *he buys with ten kine*; *gavām çatasahasreṇa diyatām çabalā mama* (R.) *let Çabalā be given me for a hundred thousand cows*; *sa te 'kṣahṛdayam datā rājā 'çvahrdayena vāi* (MBh.) *the king will give thee the secret science of dice in return for that of horses*.

c. Medium, and hence also space or distance or road, traversed: thus, *udnā nā nāvam anayanta* (RV.) *they brought [him] as it were a ship by water*; *é 'há yātaṁ pathibhir devayānāiḥ* (RV.) *come hither by god-traveled paths*; *jagmur vihāyasā* (MBh.) *they went off through the air*.

d. Time passed through, or by the lapse of which anything is brought about: thus, *vidarbhān yātum icchāmy ekāhnā* (MBh.) *I wish to go to Vidarbha in the course of one day*; *te ca kālena mahatā yāuvanam pratipedire* (R.) *and they in a long time attained adolescence*; *tatra kālena jāyante mānavā dirghajīvināḥ* (M.) *there in time are born men long-lived*. This use of the instrumental borders upon that of the locative and ablative.

e. The part of the body on (or by) which anything is borne is usually expressed by the instrumental: as, *kukkuraḥ skandhenō 'hyate* (H.) *a dog is carried on the shoulder*; and this construction is extended to such cases as *tulayā kṛtam* (H.) *put on* (i. e. *so as to be carried by*) *a balance*.

f. Not infrequent are such phrases as *bahunā kim pralāpena* (R.) *what is the use of* (i. e. *is gained by*) *much talking?* *ko nu me jīvitena 'rthaḥ* (MBh.) *what object is life to me?* *nīrujas tu kim āuśadhāiḥ* (H.) *but what has a well man to do with medicines?*

g. An instrumental of accompaniment is occasionally used almost or quite with the value of an instrumental absolute: thus, *na tvayā 'tra mayā 'vasthitenā kā 'pi cintā kāryā* (Pañc.) *with me at hand, thou needst feel no anxiety whatever on this point*.

282. a. The construction of a passive verb (or participle) with an instrumental of the agent is common from the earliest period, and becomes decidedly more so later, the passive participle with instrumental taking to no small extent the place of an active verb with its subject. Thus, *yaména dattāḥ* (RV.) *given by Yama*; *ṛṣibhir īdyaḥ* (RV.) *to be praised by sages*; *vyādhena jālaṁ vistīrṇam* (H.) *by the hunter a net [was] spread*; *tac chrutvā jaradgaveno 'ktam* (H.) *Jaradgava, hearing this, said*; *mayā gantavyam* (H.) *I shall go*. A predicate to the instrumental subject of such a construction is, of course, also in the instrumental: thus, *adhunā tavā 'nucareṇa mayā sarvathā bhavitavyam* (H.) *henceforth I shall always be thy companion*; *avahitāir bhavitavyaṁ bhavadbhiḥ* (Vikr.) *you must be attentive*.

b. A causative verb sometimes takes an instrumental instead of an accusative as second object: thus, *tām ṣvabhiḥ khādayed rāja* (M.) *the king should have her devoured by dogs*; *tā vāruṇenā 'grāhayat* (MS.) *he caused Varuṇa to seize them*.

283. Many instrumental constructions are such as call in translation for other prepositions than *with* or *by*; yet the true instrumental relation is usually to be traced, especially if the etymological sense of the words be carefully considered.

a. More anomalously, however, the instrumental is used interchangeably with the ablative with words signifying separation: thus, *vatsāir víyutāḥ* (RV.) *separated from their calves*; *mā 'hām ātmānā ví rādhiṣi* (AV.) *let me not be severed from the breath of life*; *sa tayā vyayujyata* (MBh.) *he was parted from her*; *pāpmānāi 'vāi 'nam ví punanti* (MS.) *they cleanse him from evil* (compare English *parted with*). The same meaning may be given to the case even when accompanied by *saha with*: thus, *bhartrā saha viyogaḥ* (MBh.) *separation from her husband*.

284. The prepositions taking the instrumental (1127) are those signifying *with* and the like: thus, *saha*, with the adverbial words containing *sa* as an element, as *sākam*, *sārdham*, *saratham*;—and, in general, a word compounded with *sa*, *sa-*, *sam*, *saha* takes an instrumental as its regular and natural complement. But also the preposition *vinā without* takes sometimes the instrumental (cf. 283 a).

285. Uses of the Dative. The dative is the case of the indirect object—or that toward or in the direction of or in order to or for which anything is or is done (either intransitively or to a direct object).

a. In more physical connections, the uses of the dative approach those of the accusative (the more proper *to*-case), and the two are sometimes interchangeable; but the general value of the dative as the *toward*- or *for*-case is almost everywhere distinctly to be traced.

286. Thus, the dative is used with—

a. Words signifying *give*, *share out*, *assign*, and the like: thus, *yó ná dádati sákhye* (RV.) *who gives not to a friend*; *yáccchā 'smāi ṣarma* (RV.) *bestow upon him protection*.

b. Words signifying *show, announce, declare*, and the like: thus, dhanur darçaya rāmāya (R.) *show the bow to Rāma*; āvir ebhyo abhavat sūryaḥ (RV.) *the sun was manifested to them*; ṛtuparṇaṁ bhīmāya pratyavedayan (MBh.) *they announced Rituparṇa to Bhīma*; tebhyaḥ pratijñāya (MBh.) *having promised to them*.

c. Words signifying *give attention, have a regard or feeling, aspire*, and the like: thus, niveṣāya mano dadhuḥ (MBh.) *they set their minds upon encamping*; mātē 'va putrēbhyo mṛḍa (AV.) *be gracious as a mother to her sons*; kīm asmābhyam hr̥ṣiṣe (RV.) *why art thou angry at us?* kāmāya sprhayaty ātmā (Spr.) *the soul longs for love*.

d. Words signifying *please, suit, conduce*, and the like: thus, yadyad rocate viprebhyaḥ (M.) *whatever is pleasing to Brahmins*; tad anantyaḥ kalpate (KU.) *that makes for immortality*.

e. Words signifying *inclination, obeisance*, and the like: thus, māhyam namantām pradīṣaḥ cātasraḥ (RV.) *let the four quarters bow themselves to me*; devebhyo namaskṛtya (MBh.) *having paid homage to the gods*.

f. Words signifying *hurling or casting*: as yēna dūḍāḇe āsyasi (AV.) *with which thou hurlest at the impious*.

g. In some of these constructions the genitive and locative are also used: see below.

287. In its more distinctive sense, as signifying *for, for the benefit of, with reference to*, and the like, the dative is used freely, and in a great variety of constructions. And this use passes over into that of the dative of end or purpose, which is extremely common. Thus, iṣum kṛṇvānā āsanāya (AV.) *making an arrow for hurling*; gr̥hṇāmi te saubhagatvāya hāstam (RV.) *I take thy hand in order to happiness*; rāṣṭrāya māhyam badhyatām sapātnebhyaḥ parābhūve (AV.) *be it bound on in order to royalty for me, in order to destruction for my enemies*.

a. Such a dative is much used predicatively (and oftenest with the copula omitted), in the sense of *makes for, tends toward*; also *is intended for*, and so *must*; or *is liable to*, and so *can*. Thus, upadeṣo mūrkhāṇām prakopāya na cāntaye (H.) *good counsel [tends] to the exasperation, not the conciliation, of fools*; sa ca tasyāḥ saṁtoṣāya nā 'bhavat (H.) *and he was not to her satisfaction*; sugopā asi nā dābhāya (RV.) *thou art a good herdsman, not one for cheating* (i. e. *not to be cheated*).

b. These uses of the dative are in the older language especially illustrated by the dative infinitives, for which see 982.

288. The dative is not used with prepositions (1124).

289. Uses of the Ablative. The ablative is the *from*-case in the various senses of that preposition; it is used to express removal, separation, distinction, issue, and the like.

290. The ablative is used where expulsion, removal, distinction, release, defense, and other notions are expressed: thus, té sedhanti pathó vṛkḥ (RV.) *if from the path; mā prā*

gāma pathāḥ (RV.) *may we not go away from the path*; *ēti vā eṣā yajñamukhāt* (MS.) *he verily goes away from the face of the sacrifice*; *ārē asmād astu hetīḥ* (AV.) *far from us be your missile*; *pātām no vṛkāt* (RV.) *save us from the wolf*; *āstabhnād dyām avasrāsaḥ* (RV.) *he kept* (lit. *made firm*) *the sky from falling*.

291. The ablative is used where procedure or issue from something as from a source or starting-point is signified: thus, *çukrā kṛṣṇād aja-niṣṭa* (RV.) *the bright one has been born from the black one*; *lobhāt kro-dhaḥ prabhavati* (MBh.) *passion arises from greed*; *vātāt te prāṇām avidam* (AV.) *I have won thy life-breath from the wind*; *yé prācyā diçó abhidāsanty asmān* (AV.) *who attack us from the eastern quarter*; *tac chrutvā sakhigaṇāt* (MBh.) *having heard that from the troop of friends*; *vāyur antarikṣād abhāṣata* (MBh.) *the wind spoke from the sky*.

a. Hence also, procedure as from a cause or occasion is signified by the ablative: this is especially frequent in the later language, and in technical phraseology is a standing construction; it borders on instrumental constructions. Thus, *vájrasya çuṣṇād dadāra* (RV.) *from* (by reason of) *the fury of the thunderbolt he burst asunder*; *yasya daṇḍabhayāt sarve dharmam anurudhyanti* (MBh.) *from fear of whose rod all are constant to duty*; *akāramiçritatvād ekārasya* (Tribh.) *because e contains an element of a*.

b. Very rarely, an ablative has the sense of *after*: thus, *agacchann ahorātrāt tirtham* (MBh.) *they went to the shrine after a whole day*; *ṭakārāt sakāre takāreṇa* (APr.) *after ṭ, before s, is inserted t*.

292. One or two special applications of the ablative construction are to be noticed:

a. The ablative with words implying fear (terrified recoil from): thus, *tāsyā jātāyāḥ sārvaṃ abibhet* (AV.) *everything was afraid of her at her birth*; *yāsmād rējanta kṛṣṭāyaḥ* (RV.) *at whom mortals tremble*; *yusmād bhiyā* (RV.) *through fear of you*; *yasmān no 'dvijate lokaḥ* (BhG.) *of whom the world is not afraid*.

b. The ablative of comparison (distinction from): thus, *prā ririce divā indraḥ pṛthivyāḥ* (RV.) *Indra is greater than the heaven and the earth*. With a comparative, or other word used in a kindred way, the ablative is the regular and almost constant construction: thus, *svādóḥ svādī-yaḥ* (RV.) *sweeter than the sweet*; *kiṃ tasmād duḥkhataṛam* (MBh.) *what is more painful than that?* *ko mitrād anyaḥ* (H.) *who else than a friend*; *gā avṛṇīthā mat* (AB.) *thou hast chosen the kine rather than me*; *ajñebhyo granthināḥ çreṣṭhā granthibhyo dhāriṇo varāḥ* (M.) *possessors of texts are better than ignorant men*; *rememberers are better than possessors*; *tād anyātra tvān ní dadhmasi* (AV.) *we set this down elsewhere (away) from thee*; *pūrvā vīçvasmād bhūvanāt* (RV.) *earlier than all beings*.

c. Occasionally, a probably possessive genitive is used with the comparative; or an instrumental (as in a comparison of equality): thus,

nā 'sti dhanyataro mama (R.) *there is no one more fortunate than I* (i. e. *my superior in fortune*); putraṁ mama prāṇāir gariyasam (MBh.) *a son dearer than my life*.

d. Occasionally, an ablative is used instead of a partitive genitive; thus, mithunād ekaṁ jaghāna (R.) *he slew 'one out of the pair*; tebhya ekam (KSS.) *one of them*.

293. The ablative is used with a variety of prepositions and words sharing a prepositional character (1128); but all these have rather an adverbial value, as strengthening or defining the *from*-relation, than any proper governing force. We may notice here:

a. In the Veda, ādhi and pári are much used as directing and strengthening adjuncts with the ablative: as, jātó himávatas pári (AV.) *born from the Himalaya (forth)*; samudrād ādhi jajñise (AV.) *thou art born from the ocean*; cāraṇaṁ pári tasthūsaḥ (RV.) *moving forth from that which stands fast*.

b. Also purā (and purás), in the sense of *forward from*, and hence *before*: as, purā járasaḥ (RV.) *before old age*; and hence also, with words of protection and the like, *from*: as çaçamānáḥ purā nidāḥ (RV.) *securing from ill-will*.

c. Also ā, in the sense of *hither from*, *all the way from*: as, ā mūlād ānu çuṣyatu (AV.) *let it dry completely up from the root*; tasmād ā nadyò náma stha (AV.) *since that time ye are called rivers*. But usually, and especially in the later language, the measurement of interval implied in ā is reversed in direction, and the construction means *all the way to*, *until*: as yatí giribhya ā samudrāt (RV.) *going from the mountains to the ocean*; ā 'syá yajñáso 'dīcaḥ (VS.) *until the end of this sacrifice*; ā ṣoḍaçāt (M.) *till the sixteenth year*; ā pradānāt (Ç.) *until her marriage*.

294. Uses of the Genitive. a. The proper value of the genitive is adjectival; it belongs to and qualifies a noun, designating something relating to the latter in a manner which the nature of the case, or the connection, defines more nearly. Other genitive constructions, with adjective or verb or preposition, appear to arise out of this, by a more or less distinctly traceable connection.

b. The use of the genitive has become much extended, especially in the later language, by attribution of a noun-character to the adjective, and by pregnant verbal construction, so that it often bears the aspect of being a substitute for other cases—as dative, instrumental, ablative, locative.

295. The genitive in its normal adjective construction with a noun or pronoun is classifiable into the usual varieties: as, genitive of possession or appurtenance, including the complement of implied relation—this is, as elsewhere, the commonest of all; the so-called partitive genitive; the subjective and objective genitives; and so on. Genitives of apposition or

equivalence (*city of Rome*), and of characteristic (*man of honor*), do not occur, and hardly that of material (*house of wood*). Examples are: *indra-sya vājraḥ Indra's thunderbolt*; *pitā putrāṇām father of sons*; *putraḥ pituḥ son of the father*; *pituḥ kāmāḥ putrasya the father's love of the son*; *ke naḥ which of us*; *çatām dāsīnām a hundred female slaves*.

a. The expression of possession etc. on the part of pronouns is made almost entirely by the genitive case, and not by a derived possessive adjective (516).

b. Exceptional cases like *nagarasya mārgaḥ the road to the city* (cf. *le chemin de Paris*), *yasyā 'haṁ dūta īpsitaḥ* (MBh.) *as messenger to whom I am wanted*, are occasionally met with.

296. The genitive is dependent on an adjective:

a. A so-called partitive genitive with a superlative, or another word of similar substantival value: thus, *çreṣṭhaṁ virāṇām best of heroes*; *vīrūdhāṁ vīryavati* (AV.) *of plants the mighty (mightiest) one*.

b. Very often, by a transfer of the possessive genitive from noun to adjective, the adjective being treated as if it had noun-value: thus, *tasya samaḥ* or *anurūpaḥ* or *sadr̥çaḥ* *resembling him* (i. e. *his like*); *tasya priyā* *dear to him (his dear one)*; *tasyā 'viditam* *unknown to him (his unknown thing)*; *hāvyaç carṣaṇīnām* (RV.) *to be sacrificed to by mortals (their object of sacrifice)*; *īpsito naranārīṇām* (MBh.) *desired of men and women (their object of desire)*; *yasya kasya prasūtaḥ* (H.) *of whomsoever born (his son)*; *hantavyo 'smi na te* (MBh.) *I am not to be slain of thee*; *kim arthināṁ vañcayitavyam asti* (H.) *why should there be a deceiving of suppliants?*

c. In part, by a construction similar to that of verbs which take a genitive object: thus, *abhiññā rājadharmāṇām* (R.) *understanding the duties of a king*.

297. The genitive as object of a verb is:

a. A possessive genitive of the recipient, by pregnant construction, with verbs signifying *give*, *impart*, *communicate*, and the like: thus, *varāṇ pradāyā 'sya* (MBh.) *having bestowed gifts upon him (made them his by bestowal)*; *rājño niveditam* (H.) *it was made known to the king (made his by knowledge)*; *yad anyasya pratijñāya punar anyasya diyate* (M.) *that after being promised to one she is given to another*. This construction, by which the genitive becomes substitute for a dative or locative, abounds in the later language, and is extended sometimes to problematic and difficult cases.

b. A (in most cases, probably) partitive genitive, as a less complete or less absolute object than an accusative: thus, with verbs meaning *partake* (*eat*, *drink*, etc.), as *pība sūtāsya* (AV.) *drink (of) the soma*; *mādhvaḥ pāyaya* (RV.) *cause to drink the sweet draught*; — with verbs meaning *impart* (of the thing imparted) etc., as *dādāta no amṛtasya* (RV.) *bestow immortality*; — with verbs meaning *enjoy*, *be satisfied* or *filled*

with: as, *mātsy āndhasaḥ* (RV.) *do thou enjoy the juice*; *ājyasya pūrayanti* (S.) *they fill with butter*; — with verbs meaning *perceive, note, care for, regard* with feeling of various kinds: as, *vásiṣṭhasya stuvatā indro aśrot* (RV.) *Indra listened to Vasishtha who was praising him*; *yáthā máma smárāt* (AV.) *that he may think of me*; *tasya cukopa* (MBh.) *he was angry at him*.

c. A genitive of more doubtful character, with verbs meaning *rule or have authority*: as, *tvám iṣiṣe vāsūnām* (RV.) *thou art lord of good things*; *yáthā 'hám eṣām virājāni* (AV.) *that I may rule over them*; *kathaṁ mṛtyuḥ prabhavati vedaśāstravidām* (M.) *how has death power over those who know the Vedas and treatises?*

d. A genitive, instead of an ablative, is sometimes found used with a verb of receiving of any kind (hearing included), and with one of fearing: thus, *yo rājñāḥ pratigrhṇāti lubdhasya* (M.) *whoever accepts a gift from a greedy king*; *ṣṇu me* (MBh.) *learn from me*; *bibhīmas tava* (MBh.) *we are afraid of thee*.

298. A genitive in its usual possessive sense is often found as predicate, and not seldom with the copula omitted: thus, *yáthā 'so máma kévalaḥ* (AV.) *that thou mayest be wholly mine*; *sarvāḥ saṃpattayas tasya saṃtuṣṭaṁ yasya mānasam* (H.) *all good fortunes are his who has a contented mind*; — as objective predicate, *bhartuḥ putrāṁ vijānanti* (M.) *they recognise a son as the husband's*.

299. a. The prepositional constructions of the genitive (1130) are for the most part with such prepositions as are really noun-cases and have the government of such: thus, *agre, arthe, kṛte*, and the like; also with other prepositional words which, in the general looseness of use of the genitive, have become assimilated to these. A few more real prepositions take the genitive: either usually, like *upāri* *above*, or occasionally, like *adhás, antár, āti*.

b. A genitive is occasionally used in the older language with an adverb, either of place or of time: thus, *yátra kvā ca kurukṣetrasya* (QB.) *in whatever part of Kurukshetra*; *yátra tú bhúmer jāyeta* (MS.) *on what spot of earth he may be born*; *idānīm áhnaḥ* (RV.) *at this time of the day*; *yásyā rātryāḥ prātāḥ* (MS.) *on the morn of what night*; *dviḥ saṃvatsarasya* (K.) *twice a year*. Such expression as the last occur also later.

300. a. The genitive is very little used adverbially; a few genitives of time occur in the older language: as, *aktos* *by night*, *vastos* *by day*; and there are found later such cases as *kasya cit kālasya* (Ṟ) *after a certain time*; *tataḥ kālasya mahataḥ prayayāu* (R.) *then after a long time he went forth*.

b. A genitive, originally of possession, passing over into one of general concernment, comes in the later language (the construction is unknown earlier) to be used absolutely, with an agreeing participle, or quite rarely

an adjective. Form such cases as the following—*paçyato bakamûrkha-sya nakulâir bhakṣitâḥ sutâḥ* (H.) *of the foolish heron, while he looked on, the young were eaten by the ichneumons*, or *gato 'rdharâtraḥ kathâḥ kathayato mama* (KSS.) *half my night was passed in telling stories*, or *kartavyasya karmaṇaḥ kṣipram akriyamāṇasya kâlâḥ pibati tadrasm* (H.) *of a work needing to be done but left undone time quickly drinks up its essence*—come into currency, by increasing independence of the genitive, such other cases as: *divaṁ jagāma munināṁ paçyatāṁ tadā* (R.) *he went then to heaven, the ascetics looking on*; *evaṁ lâlâpatas tasya devadûtas tadā 'bhyetya vākyaṁ āha* (MBh.) *as he thus lamented, a divine messenger coming addressed him*; *iti vādina evā 'sya dhenur āvavṛte vanāt* (Ragh.) *while he thus spoke, the cow came from the forest*. The genitive always indicates a living actor, and the participle is usually one of seeing or hearing or uttering, especially the former. The construction is said by the Hindu grammarians to convey an implication of disregard or despite; and such is often to be recognized in it, though not prevaillingly.

301. Uses of the Locative. a. The locative is properly the *in*-case, the case expressing situation or location; but its sphere of use has been somewhat extended, so as to touch and overlap the boundaries of other cases, for which it seems to be a substitute.

b. Unimportant variations of the sense of *in* are those of *amid* or *among*, *on*, and *at*. Of course, also, situation in time as well as place is indicated by the case; and it is applied to yet less physical relations, to sphere of action and feeling and knowledge, to state of things, to accompanying circumstance; and out of this last grows the frequent use of the locative as the case absolute.

c. Moreover, by a pregnant construction, the locative is used to denote the place of rest or cessation of action or motion (*into* or *on to* instead of *in* or *on*; German *in* with accusative instead of dative: compare English *there* for *thither*).

302. a. The locative of situation in space hardly needs illustration. An example or two are: *yé devā divī sthā* (AV.) *which of you gods are in heaven*; *na deveṣu na yakṣeṣu tādṛk* (MBh.) *not among gods or Yakshas is such a one*; *pārvatasya prsthé* (RV.) *on the ridge of the mountain*; *vidāthe santu devāḥ* (RV.) *may the gods be at the assembly*; *daçame pade* (MBh.) *at the tenth step*.

b. The locative of time indicates the point of time at which anything takes place: thus, *asyā uḡaso vyūṣṭāu* (RV.) *at the shining forth of this dawn*; *etasminn eva kâle* (MBh.) *at just that time*; *dvādaçe varṣe* (MBh.) *in the twelfth year*. That the accusative is occasionally used in this sense, instead of the locative, was pointed out above (276 c).

c. The person with whom, instead of the place at which, one is or remains is put in the locative: thus, *tīṣṭhanty asmin paçavaḥ* (MS.) *animals abide with him*; *gurāu vasan* (M.) *living at a teacher's*; and, pregnantly, *tāvat tvayi bhaviṣyāmi* (MBh.) *so long will I cleave to thee*.

303. The locative of sphere or condition or circumstance is of very frequent use: thus, *māde āhim indro jaghāna* (RV.) *in fury Indra slew the dragon*; *mitrāsya sumatāu syāma* (RV.) *may we be in the favor of Mitra*; *te vacane ratam* (MBh.) *delighted in thy words*.

a. This construction is, on the one hand, generalized into an expression for *in the matter* or *case of*, or *with reference to*, *respecting*, and takes in the later language a very wide range, touching upon genitive and dative constructions: thus, *é 'mām bhaja grāme ācveṣu gōṣu* (AV.) *be generous to him in retainers, in horses, in cattle*; *tām it sakhitvā imahe* (RV.) *him we beg for friendship*; *upāyo 'yam mayā dṛṣṭa ānayane tava* (MBh.) *this means was devised by me for (with reference to) bringing thee hither*; *satitve kāraṇam striyāḥ* (H.) *the cause of (in the case of) a woman's chastity*; *na cakto 'bhavan nivāraṇe* (MBh.) *he was not capable of preventing*.

b. On the other hand, the expression by the locative of a condition of things in which anything takes place, or of a conditioning or accompanying circumstance, passes over into a well-marked absolute construction, which is known even in the earliest stage of the language, but becomes more frequent later. Transitional examples are: *hāve tvā sūra údite hāve madhyāhndine divāḥ* (RV.) *I call to thee at the arisen sun (when the sun has risen), I call at midtime of the day*; *aparādhe kṛte 'pi ca na me kopah* (MBh.) *and even in case of an offence committed, there is no anger on my part*.

c. The normal condition of the absolute construction is with a participle accompanying the noun: thus, *stīrṇé barhiṣi samidhānē agnāu* (RV.) *when the barhis is strewn and the fire kindled*; *kāle çubhe prāpte* (MBh.) *a propitious time having arrived*; *avasannāyām rātrāv astācala-cūḍāvalambini candramasi* (H.) *the night having drawn to a close, and the moon resting on the summit of the western mountain*.

d. But the noun may be wanting, or may be replaced by an adverbial substitute (as *evam*, *tathā*, *iti*): thus, *varṣati* *when it rains*; *[sūrye] astamite* *after sunset*; *ādityasya dṛçyamāne* (S.) *while there is seen [some part] of the sun*; *ity ardhokte* (Ç.) *with these words half uttered*; *asmābhiḥ samanujñāte* (MBh.) *it being fully assented to by us*; *evam ukte kalinā* (MBh.) *it being thus spoken by Kali*; *tathā 'nuṣṭhite* (H.) *it being thus accomplished*. So likewise the participle may be wanting (a copula *sati* or the like having to be supplied): thus, *dūre bhaye* *the cause of fear being remote*; while, on the other hand, the participle *sati* etc. is sometimes redundantly added to the other participle: thus, *tathā kṛte sati* *it being thus done*.

e. The locative is frequently used adverbially or prepositionally (1116): thus, *-arthe* or *-kṛte* *in the matter of, for the sake of*; *agre* *in front of*; *ṛte* *without*; *samīpe* *near*.

304. The pregnant construction by which the locative comes to express the goal or object of motion or action or feeling exercised is not

uncommon from the earliest time. It is by no means to be sharply distinguished from the ordinary construction; the two pass into one another, with a doubtful territory between. It occurs:

a. Especially with verbs, as of arriving, sending, placing, communicating, bestowing, and many others, in situations where an accusative or a dative (or a genitive, 297 a) might be looked for, and exchangeable with them: thus, *sá íd devéṣu gacchati* (RV.) *that, truly, goes to (to be among) the gods*; *ímāñ no yajñám amṛteṣu dhehi* (RV.) *set this offering of ours among the immortals*; *yá āsiñcānti rāsam óṣadhiṣu* (AV.) *who pour in the juice into the plants (or, the juice that is in the plants)*; *mā prayacche "çvare dhanam* (H.) *do not offer wealth to a lord*; *papāta medinyām* (MBh.) *he fell to (so as to be upon) the earth*; *skandhe kṛtvā* (H.) *putting on the shoulder*; *sañçrutya pūrvam asmāsu* (MBh.) *having before promised us*.

b. Often also with nouns and adjectives in similar constructions (the instances not always easy to separate from those of the locative meaning with reference to: above, 303 a): thus, *dayā sarvabhūteṣu* *compassion toward all creatures*; *anurāgañ nāiṣadhe* (MBh.) *affection for the Nishadhan*; *rājā samyag vṛttaḥ sadā tvayi* (MBh.) *the king has always behaved properly toward thee*.

305. The prepositions construed with the locative (1126) stand to it only in the relation of adverbial elements strengthening and directing its meaning.

306. Declensional forms are made by the addition of endings to the stem, or base of inflection.

a. The stem itself, however, in many words and classes of words, is liable to variation, especially assuming a stronger form in some cases and a weaker in others.

b. And between stem and ending are sometimes inserted connecting elements (or what, in the recorded condition of the language, have the aspect of being such).

c. Respecting all these points, the details of treatment, as exhibited by each class of words or by single words, will be given in the following chapters. Here, however, it is desirable also to present a brief general view of them.

307. Endings: Singular. a. In the nominative, the usual masc. and fem. ending is *s* — which, however, is wanting in derivative *ā* and *i*-stems; it is also euphonically lost (150) by consonant-stems. Neuters in general have no ending, but show in this case the bare stem; *a*-stems alone add *m* (as in the accus. masc.). Among the pronouns, *am* is a frequent masc. and fem. nom. ending (and is found even in du. and pl.); and neuters show a form in *d*.

b. In the accusative, *m* or *am* is the masc. and fem. ending — *am* being added after a consonant and *r*, and after *ī* and *ū* in the radical division, and *m* elsewhere after vowels. The neuter accusative is like the nominative.

c. The instrumental ending for all genders alike is *ā*. With final *i*- and *u*-vowels, the *ā* is variously combined, and in the older language it is sometimes lost by contraction with them. Stems in *a* make the case end in *ena* (sometimes *enā* in V.), and those in *ā* make it end in *ayā*; but instances occur, in the early language, of immediate addition of *ā* to both *a* and *ā*.

d. The dative ending is in general *e*; and with it likewise the modes of combination of *i* and *u* final are various (and disappearance by contraction not unknown in the oldest language). The *a*-stems are quite irregular in this case, making it end in *āya* — excepted is the pronominal element *-sma*, which combines (apparently) with *e* to *-smāi*. In the personal pronouns is found *bhyam* (or *hyam*).

e. A fuller ending *āi* (like gen.-abl. *ās* and loc. *ām*: see below) belongs to feminine stems only. It is taken (with interposed *y*) by the great class of those in derivative *ā*; also by those in derivative *ī*, and (as reckoned in the later language) in derivative *ū*. And later it is allowed to be taken by feminine stems in radical *ī* and *ū*, and even by those in *i* and *u*: these last have it in the earliest language in only exceptional instances. For the substitution of *āi* for abl.-gen. *ās*, see below, h.

f. The ablative has a special ending, *d* (or *t*), only in *a*-stems, masc. and neut., the *a* being lengthened before it (except in the personal pronouns of 1st and 2d person, which have the same ending *at* in the pl., and even, in the old language, in the dual). Everywhere else, the ablative is identical with the genitive.

g. The genitive of *a*-stems (and of one pronominal *u*-stem, *amu*) adds *sya*. Elsewhere, the usual abl.-gen. ending is *as*; but its irregularities of treatment in combination with a stem-final are considerable. With *i* and *u*, it is either directly added (only in the old language), added with interposed *n*, or fused to *es* and *os* respectively. With *r* (or *ar*) it yields *ur* (or *us*: 189 b).

h. The fuller *ās* is taken by feminine stems precisely as *āi* is taken in the dative: see above. But in the language of the Brāhmaṇas and Sūtras, the dative-ending *āi* is regularly and commonly used instead of *ās*, both of ablative and of genitive. See 365 d.

i. The locative ending is *i* in consonant- and *r*- and *a*-stems (fusing with *a* to *e* in the latter). The *i*- and *u*-stems (unless the final vowel is saved by an interposed *n*) make the case end in *āu*; but the Veda has some relics or traces of the older forms (*ay-i* [?] and *av-i*) out of which this appears to have sprung. Vedic locatives

from *i*-stems end also in *ā* and *ī*. The pronominal element *-sma* makes the locative *-smin*. Stems in *an* in the older language often lose the *i*, and use the bare stem as locative.

j. The ending *ām* is the locative correspondent to dat. *ai* and abl.-gen. *ās*, and is taken under the same circumstances: see above.

k. The vocative (unless by accent: 314) is distinguished from the nominative only in the singular, and not quite always there. In *a*-stems, it is the unaltered stem, and so also in most consonant-stems; but neuters in *an* and in *may* drop the *n*; and the oldest language has sometimes a vocative in *s* from stems in *nt* and *ns*. Stems in *r* change this to *ar*. In masc. and fem. *i*- and *u*-stems, the case ends respectively in *e* and *o*; in neuters, in the same or in *i* and *u*. Stems in *ā* change *ā* to *e*; derivative *ī* and *ū* are shortened; radical stems in long vowels use the nominative form.

308. Dual. a. The dual has—except so far as the vocative is sometimes distinguished from nominative and accusative by a difference of accent: 314—only three case-forms: one for nom., accus., and voc.; one for instr., dat., and abl.; and one for gen. and loc.

b. But the pronouns of 1st and 2d person in the older language distinguish five dual cases: see 492 b.

c. The masc. and fem. ending for nom.-accus.-voc. is in the later language usually *āu*; but instead of this the Veda has pre-vaillingly *ā*. Stems in *ā* make the case end in *e*. Stems in *i* and *u*, masc. and fem., lengthen those vowels; and derivative *ī* in the Veda remains regularly unchanged, though later it adds *āu*. The neuter ending is only *ī*; with final *a* this combines to *e*.

d. The universal ending for the instr.-dat.-abl. is *bhyām*, before which final *a* is made long. In the Veda, it is often to be read as two syllables, *bhiām*.

e. The universal ending of gen.-loc. is *os*; before this, *a* and *ā* alike become *e* (*ai*).

309. Plural. a. In the nominative, the general masculine and feminine ending is *as*. The old language, however, often makes the case in *āsas* instead of *ās* from *a*-stems, and in a few examples also from *ā*-stems. From derivative *i*-stems, *īs* instead of *yas* is the regular and usual Vedic form. Pronominal *a*-stems make the masc. nom. in *e*.

b. The neuter ending (which is accusative also) is in general *i*; and before this the final of a stem is apt to be strengthened, by prolongation of a vowel, or by insertion of a nasal, or by both. But in the Veda the hence resulting forms in *āni*, *īni*, *ūni* are frequently abbreviated by loss of the *ni*, and sometimes by further shortening eding vowel.

c. The accusative ending is also as in consonant-stems and in the radical division of ī- and ū-stems (and in the old language even elsewhere). Stems in short vowels lengthen those vowels and add in the masculine n (for ns, of which abundant traces remain), and in the feminine s. In the neuter, this case is like the nominative.

d. In the instrumental, the case-ending is everywhere bhis except in a-stems, where in the later language the case always ends in ais, but in the earlier either in āis or the more regular ebhis (ābhis in the two personal pronouns; and the pronominal stem a [501] makes ebhis only).

e. The dative and ablative have in the plural the same form, with the ending bhyas (in Veda often bhias), before which only a is altered, becoming e. But the two personal pronouns distinguish the two cases, having for the ablative the singular ending (as above pointed out), and for the dative the peculiar bhyam (almost never in Veda bhiam), which they extend also into the singular.

f. Of the genitive, the universal ending is ām; which (except optionally after radical ī and ū, and in a few scattering Vedic instances) takes after final vowels an inserted consonant, s in the pronominal declension, n elsewhere; before n, a short vowel is lengthened; before s, a becomes e. In the Veda, it is frequently to be pronounced in two syllables, as a-am

g. The locative ending is su, without any exceptions, and the only change before it is that of a to e.

h. The vocative, as in the dual, differs from the nominative only by its accent.

310. The normal scheme of endings, as recognized by the native grammarians (and conveniently to be assumed as the basis of special descriptions), is this:

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
	m. f. n.	m. f. n.	m. f. n.
N.	s —	āu ī	as i
A.	am —	āu ī	as i
I.	ā	bhyām	bhis
D.	e	bhyām	bhyas
Ab.	as	bhyām	bhyas
G.	as	os	ām
L.	i	os	su

a. It is taken in bulk by the consonantal stems and by the radical division of ī- and ū-stems; by other vowel-stems, with more or less considerable variations and modifications. The endings which have almost or quite unbroken range, through stems of all classes, are bhyām and os of the dual, and bhis, bhyas, ām, and su of the plural.

311. Variation of Stem. a. By far the most important matter under this head is the distinction made in large classes of words (chiefly those ending in consonants) between strong and weak stem-forms — a distinction standing in evident connection with the phenomena of accent. In the nom. and accus. sing. and du. and the nom. pl. (the five cases whose endings are never accented: 316 a), the stem often has a stronger or fuller form than in the rest: thus, for example (424), राज्ञानम् *rājān-am*, राज्ञानौ *rājān-āu*, राज्ञानम् *rājān-as*, against राज्ञा *rājñ-ā* and राज्ञिम् *rājñ-bhis*; or (450 b) महात्तम् *mahānt-am* and (447) अदत्तम् *adānt-am* against महात्ता *mahat-ā* and अदत्ता *adat-ā*. These five, therefore, are called the cases with strong stem, or, briefly, the strong cases; and the rest are called the cases with weak stem, or the weak cases. And the weak cases, again, are in some classes of words to be distinguished into cases of weakest stem, or weakest cases, and cases of middle stem, or middle cases: the former having endings beginning with a vowel (instr., dat., abl.-gen., and loc. sing.; gen.-loc. du.; acc. and gen. pl.); the latter, with a consonant (instr.-dat.-abl. du.; instr., dat.-abl., and loc. pl.).

b. The class of strong cases, as above defined, belongs only to masculine and feminine stems. In neuter inflection, the only strong cases are the nom.-acc. pl.; while, in those stems that make a distinction of weakest and middle form, the nom.-acc. du. belongs to the weakest class, and the nom.-acc. sing. to the middle: thus, for example, compare (408) प्रत्यञ्चि *pratyāñc-i*, nom.-acc. pl. neut., and प्रत्यञ्चम् *pratyāñc-as*, nom. pl. masc.; प्रतीची *pratīcī*, nom.-acc. du. neut., and प्रतीचीम् *pratīcī-ós*, gen.-loc. du.; प्रत्यक् *pratyāk*, nom.-acc. sing. neut., and प्रत्यग्भिम् *pratyág-bhis*, instr. pl.

312. Other variations concern chiefly the final vowel of a stem, and may be mainly left to be pointed out in detail below. Of consequence

enough to mention here is only the *guṇa*-strengthening of a final *i* or *u*, which in the later language is always made before *as* of nom. pl. and *e* of dat. sing. in masc. and fem.; in the Veda, it does not always take place; nor is it forbidden in dat. sing. neut. also; and it is seen sometimes in loc. sing. Final *r* has *guṇa*-strengthening in loc. sing.

313. Insertions between Stem and Ending. After vowel-stems, an added *n* often makes its appearance before an ending. The appendage is of least questionable origin in nom.-acc. pl. neut., where the interchange in the old language of the forms of *a*- and *i*-stems with those of *an*- and *in*-stems is pretty complete; and the *u*-stems follow their analogy. Elsewhere, it is most widely and firmly established in the gen. pl., where in the great mass of cases, and from the earliest period, the ending is virtually *nām* after a vowel. In the *i*- and *u*-stems of the later language, the instr. sing. of masc. and neut. is separated by its presence from the fem., and it is in the other weakest cases made a usual distinction of neuter forms from masculine; but the aspect of the matter in the Veda is very different: there the appearance of the *n* is everywhere sporadic; the neuter shows no special inclination to take it, and it is not excluded even from the feminine. In the ending *ena* from *a*-stems (later invariable, earlier predominating) its presence appears to have worked the most considerable transformation of original shape.

a. The place of *n* before gen. pl. *ām* is taken by *s* in pronominal *n*- and *ā*-stems.

b. The *y* after *ā* before the endings *āi*, *ās*, and *ām* is most probably an insertion, such as is made elsewhere (258).

Accent in Declension.

314. a. As a rule without exception, the vocative, if accented at all, is accented on the first syllable.

b. And in the Veda (the case is a rare one), whenever a syllable written as one is to be pronounced as two by restoration of a semivowel to vowel form, the first element only has the vocative accent, and the syllable as written is circumflex (83-4): thus, *dyāūs* (i. e. *dīāūs*) when dissyllabic, but *dyāūs* when monosyllabic; *jyāke* when for *jīāke*.

c. But the vocative is accented only when it stands at the beginning of a sentence—or, in verse, at the beginning also of a metrical division or *pāda*; elsewhere it is accentless or enclitic: thus, *āgne yāh yajñāh paribhūr āsi* (RV.) *O Agni! whatever offering thou protectest*; but *ūpa tvā 'gna é 'masi* (RV.) *unto thee, Agni, we come*.

d. A word, or more than one word, qualifying a vocative—usually an adjective or appositive noun, but sometimes a dependent noun in the genitive (very rarely in any other case)—constitutes, so far as accent is

concerned, a unity with the vocative: thus (all the examples from RV.), at the beginning of a *pāda*, with first syllable of the combination accented, *indra brātaḥ* *O brother Indra!* *rājan soma* *O king Soma!* *yāviṣṭha dūta* *most youthful messenger!* *hōtar yaviṣṭha sukrato* *most youthful skilled offerer!* *ūrjo napāt sahasvan* *mighty son of strength!* — in the interior of a *pāda*, without accent, *sómāsa indra girvaṇaḥ* *the somas, O song-loving Indra!* *tāv aṇvinā bhadrahastā supāṇī ye,* *O Aṇvins of propitious and beautiful hands!* *ā rājānā maha ṛtasya gopā* *hither, ye two kingly guardians of great order!*

e. On the other hand, two or more independent or coördinate vocatives at the beginning of a *pāda* are regularly and usually both accented: thus, *pītar mātāḥ* *O father! O mother!* *agna indra varuṇa mitra devāḥ* *Agni! Indra! Varuṇa! Mitra! gods!* *çātamūte çātakrato* *thou of a hundred aids! of a hundred arts!* *vásiṣṭha çūkra didivaḥ pāvaka* *best, bright, shining, cleansing one!* *ūrjo napād bhādraçoce* *son of strength, propitiously bright one!* But the texts offer occasional irregular exceptions both to this and to the preceding rule.

f. For brevity, the vocative dual and plural will be given in the paradigms below along with the nominative, without taking the trouble to specify in each instance that, if the latter be accented elsewhere than on the first syllable, the accent of the vocative is different.

315. As regards the other cases, rules for change of accent in declension have to do only with monosyllables and with stems of more than one syllable which are accented on the final; for, if a stem be accented on the penult, or any other syllable further back — as is *sárpant*, *vári*, *bhágavant*, *sumánas*, *sahásravāja* — the accent remains upon that syllable through the whole inflection (except in the vocative, as explained in the preceding paragraph).

a. The only exceptions are a few numeral stems: see 483.

316. Stems accented on the final (including monosyllables) are subject to variation of accent in declension chiefly in virtue of the fact that some of the endings have, while others have not, or have in less degree, a tendency themselves to take the accent. Thus:

a. The endings of the nominative and accusative singular and dual and of the nominative plural (that is to say, of the strong cases: 311) have no tendency to take the accent away from the stem, and are therefore only accented when a final vowel of the stem and the vowel of the ending are blended together into a single vowel or diphthong. Thus, from *dattá* come *dattāú* (= *dattá + āu*) and *dattās* (= *dattá + as*); but from *nadí* come *nadyāu* (= *nadí + āu*) and *nadyās* (= *nadí + as*).

b. All the other endings sometimes take the accent; but those beginning with a vowel (i. e. of the weakest cases: 311) do so more readily than those beginning with a consonant (i. e. of the middle cases: 311). Thus, from *nāús* come *nāvā* and *nāubhis*; from *mahánt*, however, come *mahatā* but *mahádbhis*.

The general rules of accent, then, may be thus stated:

317. In the declension of monosyllabic stems, the accent falls upon the ending in all the weak cases (without distinction of middle and weakest): thus, *nāvā*, *nāubhyām*, *nāvām*, *nāuṣū*; *vāci*, *vāgbhis*, *vācām*, *vākṣū*.

a. But some monosyllabic stems retain the accent throughout: thus, *góbhis*, *gávām*, *góṣu*. For such cases, see below, 350, 361 c, d, 372, 390, 427. And in the acc. pl. the stem is even oftener accented than the ending, some words also admitting either accentuation.

318. Of polysyllabic stems ending in consonants, only a few shift the accent to the ending, and that in the weakest (not the middle) cases. Such are:

a. Present participles in *ánt* or *át*: thus, from *tudánt*, *tudatā* and *tudatós* and *tudatām*; but *tudádbhyām* and *tudátsu*.

b. A few adjectives having the form of such participles, as *mahatā*, *bṛhatás*.

c. Stems of which the accented final loses its syllabic character by synecopation of the vowel: thus, *majjñā*, *mūrdhné*, *dāmnás* (from *majján* etc.: 423).

d. Other sporadic cases will be noticed under the different declensions.

e. Case-forms used adverbially sometimes show a changed accent: see 1110 ff.

319. Of polysyllabic stems ending in accented short vowels the final of the stem retains the accent if it retains its syllabic identity: thus, *datténa* and *dattāya* from *dattā*; *agnínā* and *agnāye* from *agní*; and also *dattébhyas*, *agníbhis*, and so on. Otherwise, the accent is on the ending: and that, whether the final and the ending are combined into one, as in *dattāís*, *dhenāú*, *agnín*, *dhenús*, and so on; or whether the final is changed into a semivowel before the ending: thus, *dhenvá*, *pitrá*, *jāmyós*, *bāhvós*, etc.

a. But *ām* of the gen. pl. from stems in *í* and *ú* and *ṛ* may, and in the older language always does, take the accent, though separated by *n* from the stem: thus, *agnínām*, *dhenūnām*, *pitṛnām*. In RV., even derivative *ī*-stems show usually the same shift: thus, *bahvīnām*. Of stems in *ā*, only numerals (483 a) follow this rule: thus, *saptānām*, *daṣṇām*.

320. Root-words in *ī* and *ū* as final members of compounds retain the accent throughout, not shifting it to any of the endings. And in the older language there are polysyllabic words in long final vowels which follow in this respect as in others the analogy of the root-declension (below, 355 ff.). Apart from these, the treatment of stems in derivative long vowels is, as regards accent, the same as of those in short vowels — save that the tone is not thrown forward upon the ending in gen. plural.

CHAPTER V.

NÓUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

321. a. THE accordance in inflection of substantive and adjective stems is so complete that the two cannot be separated in treatment from one another.

b. They may be classified, for convenience of description, as follows:

I. Stems in अ a;

II. Stems in इ i and उ u;

III. Stems in आ ā, ई ī, and ऊ ū: namely, A. radical-stems (and a few others inflected like them); B. derivative stems;

IV. Stems in अर r (or अर ar);

V. Stems in consonants.

c. There is nothing absolute in this classification and arrangement; it is merely believed to be open to as few objections as any other. No general agreement has been reached among scholars as to the number and order of Sanskrit declensions. The stems in a are here treated first because of the great predominance of the class.

322. The division-line between substantive and adjective, always an uncertain one in early Indo-European language, is even more wavering in Sanskrit than elsewhere. There are, however, in all the declensions as divided above — unless we except the stems in र r or अर ar — words which are distinctly adjectives; and, in general, they are inflected precisely like noun-stems of the same final: only, among consonant-stems, there are certain sub-classes of adjective stems with peculiarities of inflection to which there is among nouns nothing corresponding. But there are also two considerable classes of adjective-compounds, requiring special notice: namely —

323. Compound adjectives having as final member a bare verbal root, with the value of a present participle (383 a ff.): thus, सु-दृक् *well-looking*; प्रा-बुध् *foreknowing*; अ-द्रुह् *not hating*; वेदा-विद् *Veda-knowing*; वृत्रा-हन् *Vitra-slaying*; उपस्था-सद् *sitting in the lap*. Every root is liable to be used in this way, and such compounds are not infrequent in all ages of the language: see chapter on Compounds, below (1269).

a. This class is essentially only a special class of compound adjectives, since in the earliest Veda the simple as well as the compounded root was sometimes used adjectively. But the compounded root was from the beginning much more often so used, and the later the more exclusively, so that practically the class is a separate and important one.

324. Compound adjectives having a noun as final member, but obtaining an adjective sense secondarily, by having the idea of *possession* added, and being inflected as adjectives in the three genders (1293 ff.). Thus, *prajākāmā* *desire of progeny*, whence the adjective *prajākāma*, meaning *desirous* (i. e. *having desire*) *of progeny*; *sabhārya* (*sa + bhāryā*) *having one's wife along*; and so on.

a. In a few cases, also, the final noun is syntactically object of the preceding member (1309-10): thus, *atimātra* *immoderate* (*ati mātram beyond measure*); *yāvayāddveṣas* *driving away enemies*.

325. Hence, under each declension, we have to notice how a root or a noun-stem of that declension is inflected when final member of an adjective compound.

a. As to accent, it needs only to be remarked here that a root-word ending a compound has the accent, but (320) loses the peculiarity of monosyllabic accentuation, and does not throw the tone forward upon the ending (except *añc* in certain old forms: 410).

Declension I.

Stems (masculine and neuter) in ऋ a.

326. a. This declension contains the majority of all the declined stems of the language.

b. Its endings deviate more widely than any others from the normal.

327. Endings: Singular. a. The nom. masc. has the normal ending *s*.

b. The acc. (masc. and neut.) adds *m* (not *am*); and this form has the office also of nom. neuter.

c. The instr. changes *a* to *ena* uniformly in the later language; and even in the oldest Vedic this is the predominant ending (in RV., eight ninths of all cases). Its final *i* in Vedic verse frequently made long (*enā*). But the normal ending *ā* — thus, *yajñā*, *suhāvā*, *mahitvā* (for *yajñēna* etc.) — is also not rare in the Veda.

d. The dat. has *āya* (as if by adding *aya* to *a*), alike in all ages of the language.

e. The abl. has *t* (or doubtless *d*; it is impossible from the evidence of the Sanskrit to tell which is the original form of the ending),

before which *a* is made long: this ending is found in no other noun-declension, and elsewhere only in the personal pronouns (of all numbers).

f. The gen. has *syā* added to the final *a*; and this ending is also limited to *a*-stems (with the single exception of the pronoun *amúṣya*: 501). Its final *a* is in only three cases made long in the Veda; and its *y* is vocalized (*asia*) almost as rarely.

g. The loc. ends in *e* (as if by combining the normal ending *i* with the final of the stem), without exception.

h. The voc. is the bare stem.

328. Dual. a. The dual endings in general are the normal ones.

b. The nom., acc., and voc. masc. end in the later language always in *āu*. In the Veda, however, the usual ending is simple *ā* (in RV., in seven eighths of the occurrences). The same cases in the neut. end in *e*, which appears to be the result of fusion of the stem-final with the normal ending *i*.

c. The instr., dat., and abl. have *bhyām* (in only one or two Vedic instances resolved into *bhiām*), with the stem-final lengthened to *ā* before it.

d. The gen. and loc. have a *y* inserted after the stem-final before *os* (or as if the *a* had been changed to *e*). In one or two (doubtful) Vedic instances (as also in the pronominal forms *enos* and *yos*), *os* is substituted for the final *a*.

329. Plural. a. The nom. masc. has in the later language the normal ending *as* combined with the final *a* to *ās*. But in the Veda the ending *āsas* instead is frequent (one third of the occurrences in RV., but only one twenty-fifth in the peculiar parts of AV.).

b. The acc. masc. ends in *ān* (for earlier *āns*, of which abundant traces are left in the Veda, and, under the disguise of apparent euphonic combination, even in the later language: see above, 208 ff.).

c. The nom. and acc. neut. have in the later language always the ending *āni* (like the *an*-stems: see 421; or else with *n*, as in the gen. pl., before normal *i*). But in the Veda this ending alternates with simple *ā* (which in RV. is to *āni* as three to two, in point of frequency; in AV., as three to four).

d. The instr. ends later always in *āis*; but in the Veda is found abundantly the more normal form *ebhis* (in RV., nearly as frequent as *āis*; in AV., only one fifth as frequent).

e. The dat. and abl. have *bhyas* as ending, with *e* instead of the final *a* before it (as in the Vedic instr. *ebhis*, the loc. pl., the gen. loc. du. [?], and the instr. sing.). The resolution into *ebhiās* is not infrequent in the Veda.

f. The gen. ends in *ānām*, the final *a* being lengthened and having *n* inserted before the normal ending. The *ā* of the ending is not seldom (in less than half the instances) to be read as two syllables, *aam*: opinions are divided as to whether the resolution is historical or metrical only. A

very small number (half-a-dozen) of examples of simple *ām* as ending instead of *ānām* occur in RV.

g. The loc. ends in *eṣu*—that is to say, with the normal ending, before which the stem-final is changed to *e* (with consequent change of *s* to *ṣ*: 180).

h. Of accent, in this declension, nothing requires to be said; the syllable accented in the stem retains its own accent throughout.

330. Examples of declension. As examples of the inflection of *a*-stems may be taken काम *kāma* m. *love*; देव *devā* m. *god*; आस्य *āsyā* n. *mouth*.

Singular:

N.	कामस् kāmas	देवस् devās	आस्यम् āsyām
A.	कामम् kāmam	देवम् devām	आस्यम् āsyām
I.	कामेन kāmena	देवेन devēna	आस्येन āsyēna
D.	कामाय kā māya	देवाय devāya	आस्याय āsyāya
Ab.	कामात् kā māṭ	देवात् devāt	आस्यात् āsyāt
G.	कामस्य kā masya	देवस्य devāsyā	आस्यस्य āsyāsya
L.	कामे kā me	देवे devé	आस्ये āsyè
V.	काम kā ma	देव devā	आस्य āsyā

Dual:

N. A. V.	कामौ kā māu	देवौ devāu	आस्ये āsyè
I. D. Ab.	कामाभ्याम् kā mābhyām	देवाभ्याम् devābhyām	आस्याभ्याम् āsyābhyām
G. L.	कामयोस् kā mayos	देवयोस् devāyos	आस्ययोस् āsyāyos

Plural:

N. V.	कामास् kā māś	देवास् devās	आस्यानि āsyāni
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A.	कामान् kāman	देवान् devān	आस्यानि āsyāni
I.	कामैस् kāmaīs	देवैस् devāīs	आस्यैस् āsyāīs
D. Ab.	कामेभ्यस् kāmebhyas	देवेभ्यस् devébhyas	आस्येभ्यस् āsyébhyas
G.	कामानाम् kāmanām	देवानाम् devānām	आस्यानाम् āsyānām
L.	कामेषु kāmeṣu	देवेषु devēṣu	आस्येषु āsyēṣu

Examples of the peculiar Vedic forms are:

a. Sing.: instr. *raṁáthenā*, *yajñā* (such genitive forms as *áqvasiā* are purely sporadic).

b. Du.: nom. etc. masc. *devā*; gen.-loc. *pastyòs* (stem *pastyā*).

c. Pl.: nom.-voc. masc. *devāsas*; neut. *yugā*; instr. *devébhis*; gen. *carāthām*, *devānaam*.

331. Among nouns, there are no irregularities in this declension. For irregular numeral bases in *a* (or *an*), see 483-4. For the irregularities of pronominal stems in *a*, which are more or less fully shared also by a few adjectives of pronominal kindred, see the chapter on Pronouns (495 ff).

Adjectives.

332. Original adjectives in *a* are an exceedingly large class, the great majority of all adjectives. There is, however, no such thing as a feminine stem in *a*; for the feminine, the *a* is changed to *ā*—or often, though far less often, to *ī*; and its declension is then like that of *senā* or *devī* (364). An example of the complete declension of an adjective *a*-stem in the three genders will be given below (368).

a. Whether a masc.-neut. stem in *a* shall form its feminine in *ā* or in *ī* is a question to be determined in great part only by actual usage, and not by grammatical rule. Certain important classes of words, however, can be pointed out which take the less common ending *ī* for the feminine: thus, 1. the (very numerous) secondary derivatives in *a* with *vr̥ddhi* of the first syllable (1204): e. g. *āmitrá -trī*, *mānuṣa -ṣī*, *pāvamānā -nī*, *pāurṇamāsā -sī*; 2. primary derivatives in *ana* with accent on the radical syllable (1150): e. g. *códana -nī*, *saṁgrāhaṇa -ṇī*, *subhāgaṁkārāṇa -nī*; 3. primary derivatives in *a*, with strengthening of the radical syllable, having a quasi-participial meaning: e. g. *divākarā -rī*, *avakrāmā -mī*,

rathavāhā -hī (but there are many exceptions); 4. secondary derivatives in *maya* (1225) and *tana* (1245 e): e. g. *ayasmāya -yi*; *adyatana -nī*; 5. most ordinal numerals (487 h): e. g. *pañcamā -mī*, *navadaçā -çī*, *triṇçattamā -mī*. Not a few words make the feminine in either *ā* or *ī*: e. g. *kévalā* or *-lī*, *ugrā* or *-rī*, *pāpā* or *-pī*, *rāmā* or *-mī*; but ordinarily only one of these is accepted as regular.

333. There are no verbal roots ending in *a*. But *a* is sometimes substituted for the final *ā* of a root (and, rarely, for final *an*), and it is then inflected like an ordinary adjective in *a* (see below, 354).

334. *a*. A noun ending in *a*, when occurring as final member of an adjective compound, is inflected like an original adjective in *a*, making its feminine likewise in *ā* or *ī* (367).

b. For the most part, an adjective compound having a noun in *a* as final member makes its feminine in *ā*. But there are numerous exceptions, certain nouns taking, usually or always, *ī* instead. Some of the commonest of these are as follows: *akṣa eye* (e. g. *lohitākṣī*, *dvyakṣī*, *gavākṣī*), *parṇa leaf* (e. g. *tilaparṇī*, *saptaparṇī*; but *ekaparṇā*), *mukha face* (e. g. *kṛṣṇamukhī*, *dur mukhī*; but *trimukhā* etc.), *aṅga limb, body* (e. g. *anavadyāṅgī*, *sarvāṅgī*; but *caturāṅgā* etc.), *keça hair* (e. g. *sukeçī*, *muktakeçī* or *-çā*, etc.), *karṇa ear* (e. g. *mahākarṇī*; but *gokarṇā* etc.), *udara belly* (e. g. *lambodarī*), *mūla root* (e. g. *pañcamūlī*; but oftener *çatāmūlā* etc.). The very great majority of such nouns (as the examples indicate) signify parts of the body.

c. On the other hand, a feminine noun ending in derivative *ā* shortens its final to *a* to form a masculine and neuter base: see 367 c.

d. In frequent cases, nouns of consonant ending are, as finals of compounds, transferred to the *a*-declension by an added suffix *a* (1209 a) or *ka* (1222).

Declension II.

Stems (of all genders) in ङि and उ.

335. The stems in ङि and उ are inflected in so close accordance with one another that they cannot be divided into two separate declensions. They are of all the three genders, and tolerably numerous — those in ङि more numerous than those in उ, especially in the feminine (there are more neuters in उ than in ङि).

a. The endings of this declension also differ frequently and widely from the normal, and the irregularities in the older language are numerous.

336. Endings: Singular. **a.** The nom. masc. and fem. adds to the stem the normal ending **s**. The nom. and acc. neut. is the bare stem, without ending. In the Veda, the final **u** of a few neuters is lengthened (248 b): thus, **urū**, **purū**.

b. The acc. masc. and fem. adds **m** to the stem. Vedic forms in **iam** and **uam**, and, with **n**, **inam** and **unam**, are excessively rare, and doubtful.

c. The instr. fem. in the later language takes the normal ending **ā** simply, while the masc. and neut. insert **n** before it, making **inā** and **unā**. But in the Veda, forms in **yā** and **vā** (or **iā** and **uā**) are not infrequent in masc. and neut. also; while **inā** is found, very rarely, as a fem. ending. Moreover, fem. **yā** is often (in two thirds of the occurrences) contracted to **ī**; and this is even sometimes shortened to **i**. An adverbial instr. in **uyā** from half-a-dozen stems in **u** occurs.

d. The dat. masc. and fem. gunates the final of the stem before the ending **e**, making **aye** and **ave**. These are the prevailing endings in the Veda likewise; but the more normal **ye** and **ve** (or **ue**) also occur; and the fem. has in this case, as in the instr., sometimes the form **ī** for **ie**. In the later language, the neuter is required in this, as in all the other weakest cases, to insert **n** before the normal ending; but in the Veda such forms are only sporadic; and the neut. dat. has also the forms **aye**, **ve**, **ave**, like the other genders.

e. The abl. and gen. masc. and fem. have regularly, both earlier and later, the ending **s** with gunated vowel before it: thus, **es**, **os**; and in the Veda, the neut. forms the cases in the same way; although **unas**, required later, is also not infrequent (**inas** does not occur). But the normal forms **yas** (or **ias**) and **vas** (or **uas**) are also frequent in both masc. and neuter. As masc. ending, **unas** occurs twice in RV. The anomalous **didyót** (so TS.; in the corresponding passages, **vidyót** VS., **didyāut** K., **didivās** MS.) is of doubtful character.

f. The loc. masc. and fem. has for regular ending in the later language **āu**, replacing both finals, **i** and **u**. And this is in the Veda also the most frequent ending; but, beside it, the **i**-stems form (about half as often in RV.) their loc. in **ā**: thus, **agnā**; and this is found once even in the neuter. The RV. has a number of examples of masc. and neut. locatives in **avi** (the normal ending and the **u** gunated before it) from **u**-stems; and certain doubtful traces of a corresponding **ayi** from **i**-stems. Half-a-dozen locatives in **ī** (regarded by the Vedic grammarians as **pragṛhya** or uncombinable: 138 d) are made from **i**-stems. The later language makes the neuter locatives in **ini** and **uni**; but the former never occurs in the oldest texts, and the latter only very rarely.

g. The later grammar allows the dat., abl.-gen., and loc. fem. to be formed at will with the fuller fem. terminations of long-vowel stems, namely **āi**, **ās** (for which, in Brāhmaṇa etc., **āi** is substituted: 307 h), **ām**. Such forms are quite rare in the oldest language even from **i**-stems (less than 40 occurrences altogether in RV.; three times as many in AV.); and from **u**-stems they are almost unknown (five in RV. and AV.).

h. The voc. gunates the final of the stem, in masc. and fem., alike in the earlier and in the later language. In the neut., it is later allowed to be either of the same form or the unaltered stem; and this was probably the usage in the older time also; not instances enough are quotable to determine the question (AV. has *u* once, and VS. *o* once).

337. Dual. a. The later and earlier language agree in making the nom.-acc.-voc. masc. and fem. by lengthening the final of the stem. The same cases in the neuter (according to the rule given above) end later in *inī* and *unī*; but these endings are nearly unknown in the Veda (as, indeed, the cases are of only rare occurrence): AV. has *inī* twice (RV. perhaps once); VS. has *unī* once; RV. has *uī* from one *u*-stem, and *ī*, once shortened to *i*, from one or two *i*-stems.

b. The unvarying ending of instr.-dat.-abl., in all genders, is *bhyām* added to the unchanged stem.

c. The gen.-loc. of all ages add *os* to the stem in masc. and fem.; in neut., the later language interposes, as elsewhere in the weakest cases, a *n*; probably in the earlier Vedic the form would be like that of the other genders; but the only occurrence noted is one *unos* in AV.

338. Plural. a. The nom.-voc. masc. and fem. adds the normal ending *as* to the gunated stem-final, making *ayas* and *avas*. The exceptions in the Veda are very few: one word (*ari*) has *ias* in both genders, and a few feminines have *is* (like *i*-stems); a very few *u*-stems have *uas*. The neut. nom.-acc. ends later in *inī* and *ūnī* (like *ānī* from a: 329 c); but the Veda has *ī* and *i* (about equally frequent) much oftener than *inī*; and *ū* and (more usually) *u*, more than half as often as *ūnī*.

b. The accus. masc. ends in *in* and *ūn*, for older *ins* and *ūns*, of which plain traces remain in the Veda in nearly half the instances of occurrence, and even not infrequently in the later language, in the guise of phonetic combination (208 ff.). The accus. fem. ends in *īs* and *ūs*. But both masc. and fem. forms in *ias* and *uas* are found sparingly in the Veda.

c. The instr. of all genders adds *bhis* to the stem.

d. The dat.-abl. of all genders adds *bhyas* (in V., almost never *bhias*) to the stem.

e. The gen. of all genders is made alike in *inām* and *ūnām* (of which the *ā* is not seldom, in the Veda, to be resolved into *aam*). Stems with accented final in the later language may, and in the earlier always do, throw forward the accent upon the ending.

f. The loc. of all genders adds *su* (as *ṣu*: 180) to the stem-final.

g. The accent is in accordance with the general rules already laid down, and there are no irregularities calling for special notice.

339. Examples of declension. As models of *i*-stems may be taken अग्नि *agnī* m. *fire*; गति *gāti* f. *gait*; वारि *vāri* n. *water*.

Singular :

N.	अग्निम् agnís	गतिम् gátis	वारि vāri
A.	अग्निम् agním	गतिम् gátim	वारि vāri
I.	अग्निना agnínā	गत्या gátyā	वारिणा vāriṇā
D.	अग्नये agnáye	गतये, गत्यै gátaye, gátyāi	वारिणे vāriṇe
Ab. G.	अग्नेस् agnés	गतेस् गत्यास् gátes, gátyās	वारिणस् vāriṇas
L.	अग्नी agnāu	गती, गत्याम् gātāu, gátyām	वारिणि vāriṇi
V.	अग्ने agne	गते gáte	वारि, वारे vāri, vāre

Dual :

N. A. V.	अग्नी agní	गती gátī	वारिणी vāriṇī
I. D. Ab.	अग्निभ्याम् agníbhyaṃ	गतिभ्याम् gátibhyaṃ	वारिभ्याम् vāribhyaṃ
G. L.	अग्नयोस् agnyós	गत्योस् gátyos	वारिणोस् vāriṇos

Plural :

N. V.	अग्नयस् agnáyas	गतयस् gátayas	वारिणि vāriṇi
A.	अग्निन् agnín	गतीम् gátis	वारिणि vāriṇi
I.	अग्निभिस् agníbhis	गतिभिस् gátibhis	वारिभिस् vāribhis
D. Ab.	अग्निभ्यस् agníbhyaṣ	गतिभ्यस् gátibhyaṣ	वारिभ्यस् vāribhyaṣ
G.	अग्निनाम् agnínām	गतिनाम् gátinām	वारिणाम् vāriṇām
L.	अग्निषु agníṣu	गतिषु gátīṣu	वारिषु vāriṣu

340. In order to mark more plainly the absence in Vedic language of some of the forms which are common later, all the forms of Vedic occurrence are added below, and in the order of their frequency.

a. Singular. Nom. *agnís* etc., as above.

b. Acc.: masc. *agním*, *yayíam*, *úrmiṇam*(?); fem. and neut. as above.

c. Instr.: masc. *agnínā*, *rayyā* and *úrmiā*; fem. *ácittī*, *útiā*, *matyā*, *suṽṛktī*, *dhāsínā*; neut. wanting.

d. Dat.: masc. *agnáye*; fem. *tujáye*, *úti*, *turyái*; neut. *çúcaye*.

e. Gen.-abl.: masc. *agnés*, *ávyas*, *ariás*; fem. *ádites*, *hetyās* and *bhūmíās*; neut. *bhūres*.

f. Loc.: masc. *agnāū*, *agnā*, *ājáyī*(?); fem. *āgatāu*, *úditā*, *dhānasātayī*(?), *védī*, *bhūmyām*; neut. *apratā*, *saptāraçmāu*.

g. Voc.: as above (neut. wanting).

h. Dual. Nom.-acc.-voc.: masc. *hárī*; fem. *yuvatī*; neut. *çúcī*, *máhi*, *hárinī*(?).

i. Instr.-dat.-abl.: as above.

j. Gen.-loc.: masc. *hários*; fem. *yuvatyós* and *jāmiós*; neut. wanting.

k. Plural. Nom.: masc. *agnáyas*; fem. *matáyas*, *bhūmís*; neut. *çúcī*, *bhūri*, *bhūrīpi*.

l. Accus.: masc. *agnín*; fem. *kṣitís*, *çúcayas*(?).

m. Instr., dat.-abl., and loc.: as above.

n. Gen.: masc. fem. *kavínām*, *ṛṣīṇaam* etc. (neut. wanting).

341. As models of u-stems may be taken शत्रु *çátru* m. *enemy*; धेनु *dhenú* f. *cow*; मधु *mádhu* n. *honey*.

Singular:

N.	शत्रुम् çátrus	धेनुम् dhenús	मधु mádhu
A.	शत्रुम् çátrum	धेनुम् dhenúm	मधु mádhu
I.	शत्रुणा çátruṇā	धेन्वा dhenvā	मधुना mádhunā
D.	शत्रवे çátrave	धेनवे, धेन्वे dhenáve, dhenvái	मधुने mádhune
Ab. G.	शत्रोस् çátros	धेनोस्, धेन्वास् dhenós, dhenvās	मधुनस् mádhunas
L.	शत्रौ çátrāu	धेनौ, धेन्वाम् dhenāū, dhenvām	मधुनि mádhuni
V.	शत्रो çátro	धेनो dhenó	मधु, मधो mádhu, mádho

Dual:

N. A. V.	शत्रू çátrū	धेनू dhenū	मधुनी mádhunī
I. D. Ab.	शत्रुभ्याम् çátrubhyām	धेनुभ्याम् dhenúbhyām	मधुभ्याम् mádhubhyām
G. L.	शत्र्वोस् çátrvos	धेन्वोस् dhenvós	मधुनोस् mádhunos

Plural:

N. V.	शत्रवस् çátravas	धेनवस् dhenávas	मधूनि mádhūni
A.	शत्रून् çátrūn	धेनून् dhenūs	मधूनि mádhūni
I.	शत्रुभिस् çátrubhis	धेनुभिस् dhenúbhis	मधुभिस् mádhubhis
D. Ab.	शत्रुभ्यस् çátrubhyas	धेनुभ्यस् dhenúbhyas	मधुभ्यस् mádhubhyas
G.	शत्रूणाम् çátrūṇām	धेनूणाम् dhenūṇām	मधूणाम् mádhūṇām
L.	शत्रुषु çátruṣu	धेनुषु dhenúṣu	मधुषु mádhūṣu

342. The forms of Vedic occurrence are given here for the u-stems in the same manner as for the i-stems above.

a. Singular. Nom.: masc. and fem. as above; neut. urú, urū.

b. Accus.: masc. ketúm, ábhīruam, sucetúnám(?); fem. dhenúm.

c. Instr.: masc. ketúnā, paçvā and krátuā; fem. ádhenuā and panvā, āçuyā; neut. mádhunā, mádhvā.

d. Dat.: masc. ketāve, çīçve; fem. çārave, íṣvāi; neut. páçve(?), urāve, mádhune.

e. Abl.-gen.: masc. manyós, pitvās, cāruṇas; fem. síndhos, íṣvās; neut. mádhvas and mádhvas, mádhos, mádhunas.

f. Loc.: masc. pūrāu, sūnávi; fem. síndhāu, rájvām; neut. sánāu, sánavi, sáno, sánuni.

g. Voc.: as above.

h. Dual. Nom.-acc.-voc.: masc. and fem. as above; neut. urví, jánuni.

i. Instr.-dat.-abl.: as above.

j. Gen.-loc.: as above (but vos or uos).

k. Plural. Nom.: masc. řbhávas, mádhvas and mádhvas; fem. ıvas, çatakratvas; neut. purūṇi, purú, purū.

L. Accus.: masc. *ṛtūn*, *paçvās*; fem. *igūs*, *mādhvas*.

m. Instr., dat.-abl., and loc.: as above; also gen. (but with the resolution *ūnaam* in part).

343. Irregular declension. There are no irregular u-stems, and only a very few t-stems.

a. *Sākhi* m. *friend* has for the five strong cases a peculiarly strengthened base (vridhied), namely *sākhāy*, which in the nom. sing. is reduced to *sākha* (without ending), and in the other cases takes the normal endings. The instr. and dat. sing. have the normal endings simply, without inserted *n* or *guṇa*; the abl.-gen. sing. adds *us*; and the loc. sing. adds *āu*; the rest is like *agnī*. Thus:

Sing. *sākha*, *sākhāyam*, *sākhyā*, *sākhye*, *sākhyus*, *sākhyāu*, *sākhe*; Du. *sākhāyau*, *sākhībhyām*, *sākhyos*; Pl. *sākhāyas*, *sākhin*, etc. etc.

b. The Veda has usually *sākhāyā* du., and often resolves the *y* to *i*, in *sākhīā*, *sākhīus*, etc. The compounds are usually declined like the simple word, unless (1315 b) *sākha* be substituted.

c. There is a corresponding fem., *sakhī* (declined like *devī*: 364); but the forms of *sakhī* are also sometimes found used with feminine value.

d. *Pāti* m. is declined regularly in composition, and when it has the meaning *lord*, *master*; when uncompounded and when meaning *husband*, it is inflected like *sākhi* in the instr., dat., abl.-gen., and loc. sing., forming *pātyā*, *pātye*, *pātyus*, *pātyāu*. There are occasional instances of confusion of the two classes of forms.

e. For *pati* as final member of a possessive compound is regularly and usually substituted *patnī* in the fem.: thus, *jīvapatnī* *having a living husband*; *dānapatnī* *having a barbarian for master*.

f. *Jāni* f. *wife* has the gen. sing. *jānyus* in the Veda.

g. *Arī* *cruel*, *greedy*, *hostile* has in the Veda *aryās* in pl. nom. and accus., masc. and fem. Its accus. sing. is *arīm* or *aryām*.

h. *Vī* *bird* has in RV. the nom. *vēs* (beside *vīs*). In the plural it accends *vībhī*, *vībhyas*, but *vīnām*.

i. The stems *ākṣi* *eye*, *āsthī* *bone*, *dādhi* *curds*, and *sākthī* *thigh*, are defective, their forms exchanging with and complementing forms from stems in *ān* (*akṣān* etc.): see the stems in *an*, below (431).

j. The stem *pathī* *road* is used to make up part of the inflection of *pāṇthan*; see below, 433.

k. *Kṛoçtu* m. *judicial* lacks the strong cases, for which the corresponding forms of *kroçtṛ* are substituted.

Adjectives.

344. Original adjective stems in *i* are few; those in *u* are much more numerous (many derivative verb-stems forming a participial

adjective in u). Their inflection is like that of nouns, and has been included in the rules given above. In those weak cases, however—namely, the dat., abl-gen., and loc. sing., and the gen-loc. dual—in which neuter nouns differ from masculines in the later language by an inserted *n* (we have seen above that this difference does not exist in the Veda), the neuter adjective is allowed to take either form. The stem is the same for masculine and neuter, and generally (and allowably always) for feminine also.

a. There are a few instances of a feminine noun in *ī* standing (sometimes with changed accent) beside a masculine in *i*: thus, *krīmi* m., *krīmī* f.; *sākhi* (343 a) m., *sakhī* f.; *dundubhī* m., *dundubhī* f.; *dhūni* m., *dhunī* f.; *ṣakūni* m., *ṣakunī* or *-ni* f. In the later language, especially, there is a very frequent interchange of *i* and *ī* as finals of the same stem. No adjective in *i* makes a regular feminine in *ī*.

b. With stems in *u* the case is quite different. While the feminine may, and in part does, end in *u*, like the masculine and neuter, a special feminine-stem is often made by lengthening the *u* to *ū*, or also by adding *ī*; and for some stems a feminine is formed into two of these three ways, or even in all the three: thus, *kārū*, *-dipsū*, *ṇundhyū*, *carigṇū*, *vacasyū*; *-anvī*, *urvī*, *gurvī*, *pūrvī* (with prolongation of *u* before *r*: compare 245 b), *bahvī*, *prabhvī*, *raghvī*, *sādhvī*, *svādvī*;—*pṛthū* and *pṛthvī*, *vibhū* and *vibhvī*, *mṛdū* and *mṛdvī*, *laghu* and *laghvī*, *vāsu* and *vāsvī*; *babhrū* and *babhrvī*, *bībhatsū* and *bībhatsvī*, *bhīrū* and *bhīrvī*;—*tanū* and *tanvī* and *tanvī*, *phalgū* and *phalgvī* and *phalgvī*, *mādhū* and *madhvī* and *mādhvī*. There are also some feminine noun-stems in *ū* standing (usually with changed accent) beside masculines in *u*: thus, *āgrū* m., *agrū* f.; *kādrū* m., *kadrū* f.; *gūggulū* m., *guggulū* f.; *jatū* m., *jatū* f.; *pṛdākū* m., *pṛdākū* f.

345. Roots ending in *i* or *u* (or *ṛ*: 376 b) regularly add a *t* when used as root-words or as root-finals of compounds; and hence there are no adjectives of the root-class in this declension.

a. Yet, in the Veda, a few words ending in a short radical *u* are declined as if this were suffixal: thus, *āsmṛtadhru*, *suṣṭū*; and the AV. has *pṛtanājī* (once). Roots in *ū* sometimes also shorten *ū* to *u*: thus, *prabhū*, *vibhū*, etc. (354); *go* (361 e) becomes *gu* in composition; and *re* perhaps becomes *ri* (361 e); while roots in *ā* sometimes apparently weaken *ā* to *i* (in *-dhi* from *ṽdhā* etc.: 1155).

346. Compound adjectives having nouns of this declension as final member are inflected in general like original adjectives of the same endings.

a. But in such compounds a final *i* or *u* is sometimes lengthened to form a feminine stem: thus, *suṣṇōṇī*, *svayonī* or *-nī*, *-gātrayaṣṭī* or *-ṭī*; *vāmorū* or *-ru*, *durhanū* or *-ṇu*, *varatanū*, *mātrbandhū*; and RV. has *āciṣvī* from *ciṣu*.

Declension III.

Stems in long vowels: $\text{आ } \bar{a}$, $\text{इ } \bar{i}$, $\text{ऊ } \bar{u}$.

347. The stems ending in long vowels fall into two well-marked classes or divisions: A. monosyllabic stems — mostly bare roots — and their compounds, with a comparatively small number of others inflected like them; B. derivative feminine stems in $\text{आ } \bar{a}$ and $\text{इ } \bar{i}$, with a small number in $\text{ऊ } \bar{u}$ which in the later language have come to be inflected like them. The latter division is by far the larger and more important, since most feminine adjectives, and considerable classes of feminine nouns, ending in $\text{आ } \bar{a}$ or $\text{इ } \bar{i}$, belong to it.

A. Root-words, and those inflected like them.

348. The inflection of these stems is by the normal endings throughout, or in the manner of consonant-stems (with $\text{अम् } am$, not $\text{म् } m$, in the accus. sing.); peculiarities like those of the other vowel-declensions are wanting. The simple words are, as nouns, with few exceptions feminine; as adjectives (rarely), and in adjective compounds, they are alike in masculine and feminine forms. They may, for convenience of description, be divided into the following sub-classes:

1. Root-words, or monosyllables having the aspect of such. Those in $\bar{a}$ are so rare that it is hardly possible to make up a whole scheme of forms in actual use; those in $\bar{i}$ and $\bar{u}$ are more numerous, but still very few.

2. Compounds having such words, or other roots with long final vowels, as last member.

3. Polysyllabic words, of various origin and character, including in the Veda many which later are transferred to other declensions.

4. As an appendix to this class we may most conveniently describe the half-dozen stems, mostly of regular inflection, ending in diphthongs.

349. Monosyllabic stems. Before the endings beginning with vowels, final ī is changed to iy and ū to uv; while final ā is dropped altogether, except in the strong cases, and in the acc. pl., which is like the nominative (according to the grammarians, ā is lost here also: no instances of the occurrence of such a form appear to be quotable). Stems in ī and ū are in the later language allowed to take optionally the fuller endings āi, ās, ām in the singular (dat., abl.-gen., loc.); but no such forms are ever met with in the Veda (except bhiyāi [P], RV., once). Before ām of gen. pl., n may or may not be inserted; in the Veda it is regularly inserted, with a single exception (dhiyām, once). The vocative is like the nominative in the singular as well as the other numbers; but instances of its occurrence in uncompound stems are not found in the Veda, and must be extremely rare everywhere. The earlier Vedic dual ending is ā instead of āu.

350. To the ī- and ū-stems the rules for monosyllabic accent apply: the accent is thrown forward upon the endings in all the weak cases except the accus. pl., which is like the nom. But the ā-stems appear (the instances are extremely few) to keep the accent upon the stem throughout.

351. Examples of declension. As models of monosyllabic inflection we may take ज्ञा jā f. *progeny*; धी dhī f. *thought*; and भू bhū f. *earth*.

a. The first of these is rather arbitrarily extended from the four cases which actually occur; of the loc. sing. and gen.-loc. du., no Vedic examples from ā-stems are found.

Singular:			
N.	ज्ञास् jās	धीस् dhīs	भूस् bhūs
A.	ज्ञाम् jām	धियम् dhiyam	भुवम् bhuvam
I.	ज्ञा jā	धिया dhiyā	भुवा bhuvā
D.	ज्ञे jé	धिये, धियै dhiyé, dhiyāi	भुवे, भुवै bhuvé, bhuvāi
Ab. G.	ज्ञस् jās	धियस्, धियास् dhiyās, dhiyās	भुवस्, भुवास् bhuvās, bhuvās
L.	ज्ञि jī	धियि, धियाम् dhiyī, dhiyām	भुवि, भुवाम् bhuvī, bhuvām
V.	ज्ञाम् jās	धीस् dhīs	भूस् bhūs

Dual:

N. A. V.	ज्ञौ jāú	धियौ dhíyāu	भुवौ bhúvāu
I. D. Ab.	ज्ञाभ्याम् jābhyām	धीभ्याम् dhībhyām	भूभ्याम् bhūbhyām
G. L.	ज्ञोस् jós	धियोस् dhíyós	भुवोस् bhuvós

Plural:

N.	ज्ञास् jās	धियस् dhíyas	भुवस् bhúvas
A.	ज्ञास् (ज्ञस्?) jās, jās	धियस् dhíyas	भुवस् bhúvas
I.	ज्ञभिस् jābhis	धीभिस् dhībhis	भूभिस् bhūbhis
D. Ab.	ज्ञाभ्यस् jābhyas	धीभ्यस् dhībhyás	भूभ्यस् bhūbhyás
G.	ज्ञानाम् (ज्ञाम्?) jānām, jā́m	धियाम्, धीनाम् dhíyām, dhīnām	भुवाम्, भूनाम् bhuvām, bhūnām
L.	ज्ञासु jāsu	धीषु dhīṣú	भूषु bhūṣú

352. Monosyllabic stems in composition. When the nouns above described occur as final member of a compound, or when any root in ā or ī or ū is found in a like position, the inflection of an ā-stem is as above. But ī- and ū-stems follow a divided usage: the final vowel before a vowel-ending is either converted into a short vowel and semivowel (iy or uv, as above) or into a semivowel simply (y or v). The accent is nowhere thrown forward upon the endings; and therefore, when ī and ū become y and v, the resulting syllable is circumflex (83-4). Thus:

Masc. and fem. Singular:

N. V.	-dhís	-bhūs
A.	-dhíyam -dhyàm	-bhúvam -bhvàm
I.	-dhíyā -dhyā	-bhúvā -bhvā
D.	-dhíye -dhyè	-bhúve -bhvè
Ab. G.	-dhíyas -dhyàs	-bhúvas -bhvàs
L.	-dhíyi -dhyi	-bhúvi -bhvi

Dual:

N. A. V.	-dhīyāu	-dhyāu	-bhūvāu	-bhvāu
I. D. Ab.	-dhībhyām		-bhūbhyām	
G. L.	-dhīyos	-dhyòs	-bhúvos	-bhvòs

Plural:

N. A. V.	-dhīyas	-dhyàs	-bhúvas	-bhvàs
I.	-dhībhis		-bhūbhis	
D. Ab.	-dhībhyas		-bhūbhyas	
G.	{-dhīyām	-dhyām	{-bhūvām	-bhvām
	{-dhīnām		{-bhūnām	
L.	-dhīṣu		-bhūṣu	

a. As to the admissibility of the fuller endings *āi*, *ās*, and *ām* in the singular (feminine), grammatical authorities are somewhat at variance; but they are never found in the Veda, and have been omitted from the above scheme as probably unreal.

b. If two consonants precede the final *ī* or *ū*, the dissyllabic forms, with *iy* and *uv*, are regularly written; after one consonant, the usage is varying. The grammarians prescribe *iy* and *uv* when the monosyllabic stem has more the character of a noun, and *y* and *v* when it is more purely a verbal root with participial value. No such distinction, however, is to be seen in the Veda—where, moreover, the difference of the two forms is only graphic, since the *yā*- and *vā*-forms and the rest are always to be read as dissyllabic: *iā* or *īā* and *uā* or *ūā*, and so on.

c. As to neuter stems for such adjectives, see 367.

353. A few further Vedic irregularities or peculiarities may be briefly noticed.

a. Of the *ā*-stems, the forms in *ās*, *ām*, *ā* (du.) are sometimes to be read as dissyllables, *aas*, *aam*, *aa*. The dative of the stem used as infinitive is *āi* (as if *ā*+*e*): thus, *prakhyāi*, *pratimāi*, *parādāi*.

b. Irregular transfer of the accent to the ending in compounds is seen in a case or two: thus, *avadyabhiyā* (RV.), *ādhiā* (AV.).

354. But compounds of the class above described are not infrequently transferred to other modes of inflection: the *ā* shortened to *a* for a masculine (and neuter) stem, or declined like a stem of the derivative *ā*-class (below, 364) as feminine; the *ī* and *ū* shortened to *i* and *u*, and inflected as of the second declension.

a. Thus, compound stems in *-ga*, *-ja*, *-da*, *-stha*, *-bhu*, and others, are found even in the Veda, and become frequent later (being made from all, or nearly all, the roots in *ā*); and sporadic cases from yet others occur: for example, *ṛṭapān*, *vayodhāis* and *ratnadhébbhis*, *dhanasāis* (all RV.); and, from *ī* and *ū* compounds, *veṣaṇṛis* (TS.), *āhrayas* (RV.), *gaṇaṇṛibhis* (RV.), *karmanṛis* (QB.) and *ṛtanṛibhyas* (RV.) and *senānṛibhyas* (VS.) and *grāmanṛibhis* (TB.), *supūnā* (AV.), *ṛtibhrāve* (TS.).

b. Still more numerous are the feminines in *ā* which have lost their

root-declension: examples are *prajā* (of which the further compounds in part have root-forms), *svadhā*, *ṣraddhā*, *pratimā*, and others.

c. Then, in the later language, a few feminines in *ī* are made from the stems in *a* shortened from *ā*: thus, *gopī*, *goṣṭhī*, *pannagī*, *pañcakī*, *bhujagī*, *bhujangī*, *surāpī*.

355. Polysyllabic Stems. Stems of this division (A) of more than one syllable are very rare indeed in the later language, and by no means common in the earlier. The Rīg-Veda, however, presents a not inconsiderable body of them; and as the class nearly dies out later, by the disuse of its stems or their transfer to other modes of declension, it may be best described on a Vedic basis.

a. Of stems in *ā*, masculines, half-a-dozen occur in the Veda: *pānthā*, *mānthā*, and *ṛbhukṣā* are otherwise viewed by the later grammar: see below, 433-4; *uṣānā* (nom. pr.) has the anomalous nom. sing. *uṣānā* (and loc. as well as dat. *uṣāne*); *mahā* *great* is found only in accus. sing. and abundantly in composition; *ātā* *frame* has only *ātāsu* not derivable from *āta*.

b. Of stems in *ī*, over seventy are found in the Veda, nearly all feminines, and all accented on the final. Half of the feminines are formed from masculines with change of accent: thus, *kalyāṇī* (m. *kalyāṇa*), *puruṣī* (m. *pūruṣa*); others show no change of accent: thus, *yamī* (m. *yamā*); others still have no corresponding masculines: thus, *nadī*, *lakṣmī*, *sūrmī*. The masculines are about ten in number: for example, *rathī*, *prāvi*, *starī*, *ahī*, *āpathī*.

c. Of stems in *ū*, the number is smaller: these, too, are nearly all feminines, and all accented on the final. The majority of them are the feminine adjectives in *ū* to masculines in *ū* or *u* (above, 344 b): thus, *caranyū*, *carīṣṇū*, *jighatsū*, *madhū*. A few are nouns in *ū*, with change of accent: thus, *agrū* (*āgru*), *pṛdākū* (*pṛdāku*), *ṣvaṣṛū* (*ṣvāṣura*); or without change, as *nṛtū*. And a few have no corresponding masculines: thus, *tanū*, *vadhū*, *camū*. The masculines are only two or three: namely, *prāṣū*, *kṛkadāṣū*, *makṣū* (?); and their forms are of the utmost rarity.

356. The mode of declension of these words may be illustrated by the following examples: *rathī* m. *charioteer*; *nadī* f. *stream*; *tanū* f. *body*.

a. No one of the selected examples occurs in all the forms; forms for which no example at all is quotable are put in brackets. No loc. sing. from any *ī*-stem occurs, to determine what the form would be. The stem *nadī* is selected as example partly in order to emphasize the difference between the earlier language and the later in regard to the words of this division: *nadī* is later the model of derivative inflection.

Singular:

N.	rathís	nadís	tanús
A.	rathíam	nadíam	tanúam
I.	rathíā	nadíā	tanúā
D.	rathíe	nadíe	tanúe
Ab. G.	rathías	nadías	tanúas
L.			tanúi
V.	ráthi(?)	nádi	tānu

Dual:

N. A. V.	rathíā	nadíā	tanúā
I. D. Ab.	[rathíbhyām]	nadíbhyām	[tanúbhyām]
G. L.	[rathíos]	nadíós	tanúós

Plural:

N. A.	rathías	nadías	tanúas
I.	[rathíbhis]	nadíbhis	tanúbhis
D. Ab.	[rathíbhyas]	nadíbhyas	tanúbhyas
G.	rathínām	nadínām	tanúnām
L.	[rathíṣu]	nadíṣu	tanúṣu

b. The cases — *nadíam*, *tanúam*, etc. — are written above according to their true phonetic form, almost invariably belonging to them in the Veda; in the written text, of course, the stem-final is made a semi-vowel, and the resulting syllable is circumflexed: thus, *nadyām*, *tanvām*, etc.; only, as usual, after two consonants the resolved forms *iy* and *uv* are written instead; and also where the combination *yv* would otherwise result: thus, *cakríyā*, [*agrúvāi*,] and *mitrāyúvas*. The RV. really reads *staryām* etc. twice, and *tanvās* etc. four times; and such contractions are more often made in the AV. The ending *ā* of the nom.-acc.-voc. du. is the equivalent of the later *āu*. The nom. sing. in *s* from *i*-stems is found in the older language about sixty times, from over thirty stems.

357. Irregularities of form, properly so called, are very few in this division: *camū* as loc. sing. (instead of *camvi*) occurs a few times; and there is another doubtful case or two of the same kind; the final *ū* is regarded as *pragṛhya* or uncombinable (138); *tanúi* is lengthened to *tanvī* in a passage or two; *-yúvas* is once or twice abbreviated to *-yūs*.

358. The process of transfer to the other form of *i*- and *ū*-declension (below, 362 ff.), which has nearly extinguished this category of words in the later language, has its beginnings in the Veda; but in RV. they are excessively scanty: namely, *dūtiām*, loc. sing., once, and *ṣvaṣruām*, do., once, and *dravitnuā*, instr. sing., with two or three other doubtful cases. In the Atharvan, we find the acc. sing. *kuhūm*, *tanūm*, *vadhūm*; the instr. sing. *palāliā* and one or two others; the dat. sing. *vadhvāi*, *ṣvaṣruāi*, *agrúvāi*; the abl.-gen. sing. *punarbhūvās*, *prḍākuās*, *ṣvaṣruās*; and the loc. sing. *tanūām* (with anomalous accent). Accusatives plural in *is* and *ūs* are nowhere met with.

359. Adjective compounds from these words are very few; those which occur are declined like the simple stems: thus, *hírapyavācis* and *sahás-rastarís*, *átaptatanūs* and *sárvatanūs*, all nom. sing. masculine.

Stems ending in diphthongs.

360. There are certain monosyllabic stems ending in diphthongs, which are too few and too diverse in inflection to make a declension of, and which may be most appropriately disposed of here, in connection with the stems in *ī* and *ū*, with which they have most affinity. They are:

- a. stems in *āu*: *nāú* and *glāú*;
- b. stems in *āi*: *rāí*;
- c. stems in *o*: *gó* and *dyó* (or *dyú*, *dív*).

361. a. The stem *nāú* f. *ship* is entirely regular, taking the normal endings throughout, and following the rules for monosyllabic accentuation (317)—except that the accus. pl. is said (it does not appear to occur in accented texts) to be like the nom. Thus: *nāús*, *nāvam*, *nāvā*, *nāvé*, *nāvás*, *nāví*; *nāvāu*, *nāubhyām*, *nāvós*; *nāvas*, *nāvas*, *nāubhís*, *nāubhyás*, *nāvām*, *nāuśú*. The stem *glāú* m. *ball* is apparently inflected in the same way; but few of its forms have been met with in use.

b. The stem *rāí* f. (or m.) *wealth* might be better described as *rā* with a union-consonant *y* (258) interposed before vowel endings, and is regularly inflected as such, with normal endings and monosyllabic accent. Thus: *rās*, *rāyam*, *rāyā*, *rāyé*, *rāyás*, *rāyí*; *rāyāu*, *rābhyām*, *rāyós*; *rāyas*, *rāyás*, *rābhís*, *rābhyás*, *rāyām*, *rāsú*. But in the Veda the accus. pl. is either *rāyás* or *rāyas*; for accus. sing. and pl. are also used the briefer forms *rām* (RV. once: *rāyam* does not occur in V.) and *rās* (SV., once); and the gen.-sing. is sometimes anomalously accented *rāyas*.

c. The stem *gó* m. or f. *bull* or *cow* is much more irregular. In the strong cases, except accus. sing., it is strengthened to *gāú*, forming (like *nāú*) *gāús*, *gāvāu*, *gāvas*. In accus. sing. and pl. it has (like *rāí*) the brief forms *gām* and *gās*. The abl.-gen. sing. is *gós* (as if from *gu*). The rest is regularly made from *go*, with the normal endings, but with accent always remaining irregularly upon the stem: thus, *gāvā*, *gāve*, *gāví*, *gávós*, *gāvām*; *góbhyām*, *góbhis*, *góbhyas*, *góṣu*. In the Veda, another form of the gen. pl. is *gónām*; the nom. etc. du. is (as in all other such cases) also *gāvā*; and *gām*, *gós*, and *gās* are not infrequently to be pronounced as dissyllables. As acc. pl. is found a few times *gāvas*.

d. The stem *dyó* f. (but in V. usually m.) *sky*, *day* is yet more anomalous, having beside it a simpler stem *dyu*, which becomes *div* before a vowel-ending. The native grammarians treat the two as

independent words, but it is more convenient to put them together. The stem *dyó* is inflected precisely like *gó*, as above described. The complete declension is as follows (with forms not actually met with in use bracketed):

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	<i>dyāūs</i>		<i>dívas</i> <i>dyāvas</i>
A.	<i>dívam</i> <i>dyām</i>	[<i>dívāu</i>] <i>dyāvāu</i>	<i>divás</i> , <i>dyūn</i> [<i>dyās</i>]
I.	<i>divā́</i> [<i>dyāvā́</i>]		<i>dyúbhis</i> [<i>dyóbhis</i>]
D.	<i>divé</i> <i>dyáve</i>	[<i>dyúbhyām</i> <i>dyóbhyām</i>]	[<i>dyúbhyas</i> <i>dyóbhyas</i>]
Ab.	<i>divás</i> <i>dyós</i>		
G.	<i>divás</i> <i>dyós</i>		[<i>divám</i> <i>dyávām</i>]
L.	<i>diví</i> <i>dyávi</i>	[<i>divós</i> <i>dyávós</i>]	<i>dyūṣu</i> [<i>dyóṣu</i>]

e. The dat. sing. *dyáve* is not found in the early language. Both *dívas* and *divás* occur as accus. pl. in V. As nom. etc. du., *dyāvā* is, as usual, the regular Vedic form: once occurs *dyāvi* (du.), as if a neuter form; and *dyāūs* is found once used as ablative. The cases *dyāus*, *dyām* and *dyūn* (once) are read in V. sometimes as dissyllables; and the first as accented vocative then becomes *dyāūs* (i. e. *dīāus*: see 314 b).

f. Adjective compounds having a diphthongal stem as final member are not numerous, and tend to shorten the diphthong to a vowel. Thus, from *nāu* we have *bhinnanau*; from *go*, several words like *águ*, *saptágu*, *sugu*, *bahugú* (f. -*gū* TB.); and, correspondingly, *rāi* seems to be reduced to *ri* in *bṛhádṛaye* and *ṛdhádrayas* (RV.). In derivation, *go* maintains its full form in *gotra*, *agótā*, -*gava* (f. -*gavi*), etc.; as first member of a compound, it is variously treated: thus, *gāvāçir*, *gáviṣṭi* (but *gaāçir*, *gaiṣṭi* K.), etc.; *goaçvá* or *go'çva*, *górjika*, *gópaça*, etc. In certain compounds, also, *dyu* or *dyo* takes an anomalous form: thus, *dyāurdā* (K.), *dyāurlókā* (QB.), *dyāūsamçita* (AV.). In *revánt* (unless this is for *rayivant*) *rāi* becomes *re*. RV. has *ádhrigāvas* from *ádhrigu* (of questionable import); and AV. has *ghṛtastāvas*, apparently accus. pl. of *ghṛtastú* or -*stó*.

B. Derivative stems in *ā*, *i*, *ū*.

362. To this division belong all the *ā* and *i*-stems which have not been specified above as belonging to the other or root-word division; and also, in the later language, most of the *i* and *ū*-stems of the other division, by transfer to a more predominant mode of inflection. Thus:

1. a. The great mass of derivative feminine *ā*-stems, substantive and adjective.

b. The inflection of these stems has maintained itself with little change through the whole history of the language, being almost precisely the same in the Vedas as later.

2. c. The great mass of derivative feminine *i*-stems.

d. This class is without exception in the later language. In the earlier, it suffers the exception pointed out above (355 b): that feminines made with change of accent follow this mode of declension only when the accent is not on the *i*: thus, *táviṣi*, *páruṣi*, *pálikni*, *róhiṇi*.

e. The *i*-stems of this division in general are regarded as made by contraction of an earlier ending in *yā*. Their inflection has become in the later language somewhat mixed with that of the other division, and so far different from the Vedic inflection: see below, 363 g.

f. Very few derivative stems in *i* are recognized by the grammarians as declined like the root-division; the Vedic words of that class are, if retained in use, transferred to this mode of inflection.

g. A very small number of masculine *i*-stems (half-a-dozen) are in the Veda declined as of the derivative division: they are a few rare proper names, *mātalī* etc.; and *rāṣṭrī* and *sirī* (only one case each).

h. The *ū*-stems are few in number, and are transfers from the other division, assimilated in inflection to the great class of derivative *i*-stems (except that they retain the ending *s* of the nom. sing.).

363. Endings. The points of distinction between this and the other division are as follows:

a. In nom. sing. the usual *s*-ending is wanting: except in the *ū*-stems and a very few *i*-stems—namely, *lakṣmī*, *tarī*, *tantrī*, *tandirī*—which have preserved the ending of the other division.

b. The accus. sing. and pl. add simply *m* and *s* respectively.

c. The dat., abl.-gen., and loc. sing. take always the fuller endings *āi*, *ās*, *ām*; and these are separated from the final of the *ā*-stems by an interposed *y*. In Brāhmaṇa etc., *āi* is generally substituted for *ās* (307 h).

d. Before the endings *ā* of instr. sing. and *os* of gen.-loc. du., the final of *ā*-stems is treated as if changed to *e*; but in the Veda, the instr. ending *ā* very often (in nearly half the occurrences) blends with the final to *ā*. The *yā* of *i*-stems is in a few Vedic examples contracted to *i*, and even to *i*. A loc. sing. in *i* occurs a few times.

e. In all the weakest cases above mentioned, the accent of an *i*- or *ū*-stem having acute final is thrown forward upon the ending. In the remaining case of the same class, the gen. pl., a *n* is always interposed between stem and ending, and the accent remains upon the former (in RV., however, it is usually thrown forward upon the ending, as in *i* and *u*-stems).

f. In voc. sing., final *ā* becomes *e*; final *i* and *ū* are shortened.

g. In nom.-acc.-voc. du. and nom. pl. appears in *i* (and *ū*)-stems a marked difference between the earlier and later language, the latter borrowing the forms of the other division. The du. ending *āu* is unknown in RV., and very rare in AV.; the Vedic ending is *i* (a corresponding dual of *ū*-stems does not occur). The regular later pl. ending *as* has only a

doubtful example or two in RV., and a very small number in AV.; the case there (and it is one of very frequent occurrence) adds *s* simply; and though *yas*-forms occur in the Brāhmaṇas, along with *īs*-forms, both are used rather indifferently as nom. and accus. (as, indeed, they sometimes interchange also in the epics). Of *ā*-stems, the du. nom. etc. ends in *e*, both earlier and later; in pl., of course, *s*-forms are indistinguishable from *as*-forms. The RV. has a few examples of *āsas* for *ās*.

h. The remaining cases call for no remark.

364. Examples of declension. As models of the inflection of derivative stems ending in long vowels, we may take *सेना* *sénā* f. *army*; *कन्या* *kanyā* f. *girl*; *देवी* *devī* f. *goddess*; *वधू* *vadhū* f. *woman*.

Singular:

N.	सेना sénā	कन्या kanyā	देवी devī	वधूम् vadhūṣ
A.	सेनाम् sénām	कन्याम् kanyām	देवीम् devīm	वधूम् vadhūṣ
I.	सेनया sénayā	कन्यया kanyāyā	देव्या devyā	वध्वा vadhvā
D.	सेनायै sénāyāi	कन्यायै kanyāyāi	देव्यै devyāi	वध्वै vadhvāi
Ab. G.	सेनायाम् sénāyās	कन्यायाम् kanyāyās	देव्याम् devyās	वध्वाम् vadhvās
L.	सेनायाम् sénāyām	कन्यायाम् kanyāyām	देव्याम् devyām	वध्वाम् vadhvām
V.	सेने séne	कन्ये kānye	देवि dévi	वधु vādhu

Dual:

N. A. V.	सेने séne	कन्ये kānye	देव्यौ devyāu	वध्वौ vadhvāu
I. D. Ab.	सेनाभ्याम् sénābhyām	कन्याभ्याम् kānyābhyām	देवीभ्याम् devībhyām	वधूभ्याम् vadhūbhyām
G. L.	सेनयोस् sénayos	कन्ययोस् kānyayos	देव्योस् devyōs	वध्वोस् vadhvōs

Plural:

N. V.	मेनाम् sénāṣ	कन्याम् kanyāṣ	देव्याम् devyāṣ	वध्वम् vadhvāṣ
A.	मेनाम् sénāṣ	कन्याम् kanyāṣ	देवीम् devīṣ	वधूम् vadhūṣ
I.	मेनाभिम् sénābhis	कन्याभिम् kanyābhis	देवीभिम् devībhis	वधूभिम् vadhūbhis
D. Ab.	मेनाभ्यम् sénābhyas	कन्याभ्यम् kanyābhyas	देवीभ्यम् devībhyas	वधूभ्यम् vadhūbhyas
G.	मेनानाम् sénānām	कन्यानाम् kanyānām	देवीनाम् devīnām	वधूनाम् vadhūnām
L.	मेनासु sénāsu	कन्यासु kanyāsu	देवीषु devīṣu	वधूषु vadhūṣu

a. In the Veda *vadhū* is a stem belonging to the other division (like *tanū*, above, 356).

365. Examples of Vedic forms are:

a. *ā*-stems: instr. sing. *manīṣā* (this simpler form is especially common from stems in *tā* and *iā*); nom. pl. *vaçāsas* (about twenty examples); accus. pl. *aramgamāsas* (a case or two). Half the *bhyas*-cases are to be read as *bhis*; the *ām* of gen. pl. is a few times to be resolved into *aam*; and the *ā* and *ām* of nom. accus. sing. are, very rarely, to be treated in the same manner.

b. *ī*-stems: instr. sing. *çāmī*, *çāmi*; loc. *gaurī*; nom. etc. du. *devī*; nom. pl. *devīṣ*; gen. pl. *bahvīnām*. The final of the stem is to be read as a vowel (not *y*) frequently, but not in the majority of instances: thus, *deviā*, *deviās*, *deviām*, *ródasios*.

c. The sporadic instances of transfer between this division and the preceding have been already sufficiently noticed.

d. Of the regular substitution made in the Brāhmaṇa language (307 h, 336 g, 363 c) of the dat. sing. ending *āi* for the gen.-abl. ending *ās*, in all classes of words admitting the latter ending, a few examples may be given here: *abhibhūtyāi rūpam* (AB.) *a sign of overpowering*; *triṣṭubhaç ca jagatyāi ca* (AB.) *of the metres triṣṭubh and jagatī*; *vāco dāivyaī ca mānuṣyaī ca* (AA.) *of speech, both divine and human*; *striyāi payaḥ* (AB.) *woman's milk*; *dhenvāi vā etād rétāḥ* (TB.) *that, forsooth, is the seed of the cow*; *jirṇāyāi tvacaḥ* (KB.) *of dead skin*; *jyāyasi yājyāya* (AB.) *superior to the yājyā*; *asyāi divo smād antarikṣāt* (ÇS.) *from this heaven, from this atmosphere*. The same substitution is made once the AV.: thus, *svāpantv asyāi jñātāyaḥ* *let her relatives sleep*.

366. The noun *strī* f. *woman* (probably contracted from *sūtrī generatrix*), follows a mixed declension: thus, *strī*, *strīyam* or *strīm*, *striyā*, *striyāī*, *striyās*, *striyām*, *strī*; *strīyāu*, *stribhyām*, *striyós*; *strīyas*, *strīyas* or *strís*, *stribhís*, *stribhyás*, *strīnām*, *strīśú* (but the accusatives *strīm* and *strís* are not found in the older language, and the voc. *strī* is not quotable). The accentuation is that of a root-word; the forms (conspicuously the nom. sing.) are those of the other or derivative division.

Adjectives.

367. a. The occurrence of original adjectives in long final vowels, and of compounds having as final member a stem of the first division, has been sufficiently treated above, so far as masculine and feminine forms are concerned. To form a neuter stem in composition, the rule of the later language is that the final long vowel be shortened; and the stem so made is to be inflected like an adjective in *i* or *u* (339, 341, 344).

b. Such neuter forms are very rare, and in the older language almost unknown. Of neuters from *ī*-stems have been noted in the Veda only *hariṣṛīyam*, acc. sing. (a masc. form), and *suādhías*, gen. sing. (same as masc. and fem.); from *ū*-stems, only a few examples, and from stem-forms which might be masc. and fem. also: thus, *vibhú*, *subhú*, etc. (nom.-acc. sing.: compare 354); *supūā* and *mayobhūvā*, instr. sing.; and *mayobhū*, acc. pl. (compare *purú*: 342 k); from *ā*-stems occur only half-a-dozen examples of a nom. sing. in *ās*, like the masc. and fem. form.

c. Compounds having nouns of the second division as final member are common only from derivatives in *ā*; and these shorten the final to *a* in both masculine and neuter: thus, from *a not* and *prajā progeny* come the masc. and neut. stem *apraja*, fem. *aprajā childless*. Such compounds with nouns in *ī* and *ū* are said to be inflected in masc. and fem. like the simple words (only with *in* and *ūn* in acc. pl. masc.); but the examples given by the grammarians are fictitious.

d. Stems with shortened final are occasionally met with: thus, *ekapatni*, *āttalakṣmi*; and such adverbs (neut. sing. accus.) as *upabhāimi*, *abhyujjayini*. The stem *strī* is directed to be shortened to *stri* for all genders.

368. It is convenient to give a complete paradigm, for all genders, of an adjective-stem in *ā*. We take for the purpose *पाप pāpā evil*, of which the feminine is usually made in *पा ā* in the later language, but in *पै ī* in the older.

Singular:

	m.	n.	f.	f.
N.	पापम् pāpās	पापम् pāpām	पापा pāpā	पापी pāpī
A.	पापम् pāpām		पापाम् pāpām	पापीम् pāpīm
I.	पापेन pāpēna		पापया pāpāyā	पाप्या pāpyā
D.	पापाय pāpāya		पापायै pāpāyāi	पाप्यै pāpyāi
Ab.	पापात् pāpāt		पापायाम् pāpāyās	पाप्याम् pāpyās
G.	पापस्य pāpāsya		पापायाम् pāpāyās	पाप्याम् pāpyās
L.	पापे pāpé		पापायाम् pāpāyām	पाप्याम् pāpyām
V.	पाप pāpa		पापे pāpe	पापि pāpi

Dual:

N. A. V.	पापौ pāpāu	पापे pāpé	पापे pāpé	पाप्यौ pāpyāu
I. D. Ab.	पापाभ्याम् pāpābhyām		पापाभ्याम् pāpābhyām	पापीभ्याम् pāpībhyām
G. L.	पापयोस् pāpāyos		पापयोस् pāpāyos	पाप्योस् pāpyós

Plural:

N.	पापान् pāpās	पापानि pāpāni	पापान् pāpās	पाप्यन् pāpyās
A.	पापान् pāpān	पापानि pāpāni	पापान् pāpās	पापीन् pāpīs
I.	पापैस् pāpāis		पापाभिस् pāpābhis	पापीभिस् pāpībhis
D. Ab.	पापेभ्यस् pāpēbhyas		पापेभ्यस् pāpēbhyas	पापीभ्यस् pāpībhyas

G.	पापानाम् pāpānām	पापानाम् pāpānām	पापीनाम् pāpīnām
L.	पापेषु pāpēṣu	पापाम् pāpāsu	पापीषु pāpīṣu

Declension IV.

Stems in ऋ ṛ (or अर ar).

369. This declension is a comparatively limited one, being almost entirely composed of derivative nouns formed with the suffix तृ ṛ (or तर tar), which makes masculine *nomina agentis* (used also participially), and a few nouns of relationship.

a. But it includes also a few nouns of relationship not made with that suffix: namely devṛ m., svāṛ and nānāṇḍṛ f.; and, besides these, nṛ m., stṛ (in V.) m., usṛ (in V.) f., savyaṣṭhṛ m., and the feminine numerals tisṛ and cataṛ (for which, see 482 e, g). The feminines in ṛ are only mātṛ, duhitṛ, and yāṛ.

b. The inflection of these stems is quite closely analogous with that of stems in i and u (second declension); its peculiarity, as compared with them, consists mainly in the treatment of the stem itself, which has a double form, fuller in the strong cases, briefer in the weak ones.

370. Forms of the Stem. In the weak cases (excepting the loc. sing.) the stem-final is ṛ, which in the weakest cases, or before a vowel-ending, is changed regularly to r (129). But as regards the strong cases, the stems of this declension fall into two classes: in one of them—which is very much the larger, containing all the *nomina agentis*, and also the nouns of relationship nāptṛ and svāṛ, and the irregular words stṛ and savyaṣṭhṛ—the ṛ is vriddhied, or becomes āṛ; in the other, containing most of the nouns of relationship, with nṛ and usṛ, the ṛ is gunated, or changed to ar. In both classes, the loc. sing. has ar as stem-final.

371. Endings. These are in general the normal, but with the following exceptions:

a. The nom. sing. (masc. and fem.) ends always in ā (for original ars or ārs). The voc. sing. ends in ar.

b. The accus. sing. adds am to the (strengthened) stem; the accus. pl. has (like i- and u-stems) n as masc. ending and s as fem. ending, with the ṛ lengthened before them.

c. The abl.-gen. sing. changes *ṛ* to *ur* (or *us*: 169 b).

d. The gen. pl. (as in *i* and *u*-stems) inserts *n* before *ām*, and lengthens the stem-final before it. But the *ṛ* of *nṛ* may also remain short.

e. The above are the rules of the later language. The older presents certain deviations from them. Thus:

f. The ending in nom.-acc.-voc. du. is (as universally in the Veda) regularly *ā* instead of *āu* (only ten *āu*-forms in RV.).

g. The *i* of loc. sing. is lengthened to *ī* in a few words: thus, *kartāri*.

h. In the gen. pl., the RV. has once *svāsām*, without inserted *n*; and *narām* instead of *nṛnām* is frequent.

i. Other irregularities of *nṛ* are the sing. dat. *nāre*, gen. *nāras*, and loc. *nāri*. The Veda writes always *nṛnām* in gen. pl., but its *ṛ* is in a majority of cases metrically long.

j. The stem *usṛ* f. *dāu* has the voc. sing. *uṣar*, the gen. sing. *usrās*; and the accus. pl. also *usrās*, and loc. sing. *usrām* (which is metrically trisyllabic: *usrām*), as if in analogy with *i* and *ū*-stems. Once occurs *usri* in loc. sing., but it is to be read as if the regular trisyllabic form, *uṣāri* (for the exchange of *s* and *ṣ*, see 181 a).

k. From *stṛ* come only *tāras* (apparently) and *stṛbhis*.

l. In the gen.-loc. du., the *r* is almost always to be read as a separate syllable, *ṛ*, before the ending *os*: thus, *pitṛos*, etc. On the contrary, *nānāndari* is once to be read *nānāndri*.

m. For neuter forms, see below, 375.

372. Accent. The accentuation follows closely the rules for *i*- and *u*-stems: if on the final of the stem, it continues, as acute, on the corresponding syllable throughout, except in the gen. pl., where it may be (and in the Veda always is) thrown forward upon the ending; where, in the weakest cases, *ṛ* becomes *r*, the ending has the accent. The two monosyllabic stems, *nṛ* and *stṛ*, do not show the monosyllabic accent: thus (besides the forms already given above), *nṛbhis*, *nṛṇu*.

373. Examples of declension. As models of this mode of inflection, we may take from the first class (with *दा* ar in the strong forms) the stems *दातृ* *dātṛ* m. *giver* and *स्वसृ* *svāsṛ* f. *sister*; from the second class (with *पि* ar in the strong forms), the stem *पितृ* *pitṛ* m. *father*.

Singular:

8.	दाता	स्वसा	पिता
	dātā	svāsā	pitā
9.	दातारम्	स्वसारम्	पितरम्
	dātāram	svāsāram	pitāram

I.	दात्रा dātrā	स्वस्रा svāsrā	पित्रा pitṛā
D.	दात्रे dātré	स्वस्रे svāsre	पित्रे pitṛé
Ab. G.	दातुर् dātúr	स्वसुर् svásur	पितुर् pitúr
L.	दातरि dātári	स्वसरि svásari	पितरि pitári
V.	दातॄ dātar	स्वसॄ svásar	पितॄ pítar

Dual:

N. A. V.	दातारौ dātārau	स्वसारौ svāsārau	पितारौ pitārau
I. D. Ab.	दातृभ्याम् dātṛbhyām	स्वसृभ्याम् svāsṛbhyām	पितृभ्याम् pitṛbhyām
G. L.	दात्रोस् dātrós	स्वस्रोस् svásros	पित्रोस् pitṛós

Plural:

N. V.	दातारम् dātāras	स्वसारम् svāsāras	पितारम् pitāras
A.	दातॄन् dātṛñ	स्वसृन् svāsṛñ	पितॄन् pitṛñ
I.	दातृभिस् dātṛbhis	स्वसृभिस् svāsṛbhis	पितृभिस् pitṛbhis
D. Ab.	दातृभ्यस् dātṛbhyas	स्वसृभ्यस् svāsṛbhyas	पितृभ्यस् pitṛbhyas
G.	दातृणाम् dātṛṇām	स्वसृणाम् svāsṛṇām	पितृणाम् pitṛṇām
L.	दातॄषु dātṛṣu	स्वसृषु svāsṛṣu	पितॄषु pitṛṣu

a. The feminine stem मातृ māṭṛ, *mother*, is inflected precisely like पितृ pitṛ, excepting that its accusative plural is मातॄन् māṭṛñ.

b. The peculiar Vedic forms have been sufficiently instanced above; the only ones of other than sporadic occurrence being the nom. etc. du. *dātārā*, *svāsārā*, *pitārā*, and the gen. pl. of *nṛ*, *narām*.

c. The nom. pl. forms *pitaras* and *mātaras* etc. are found used also as accus. in the epics.

374. The stem *kroṣṭṛ* m. *jackal* (lit'ly *howler*) substitutes in the middle cases the corresponding forms of *króṣṭu* (343 k).

375. Neuter forms. The grammarians prescribe a complete neuter declension also for bases in *ṭṛ*, precisely accordant with that of *vāri* or *mādhū* (above, 339, 341). Thus, for example:

	Sing.	Du.	Plur.
N. A.	<i>dhātṛ</i>	<i>dhātṛñi</i>	<i>dhātṛñi</i>
I.	<i>dhātṛṇā</i>	<i>dhātṛbhyām</i>	<i>dhātṛbhis</i>
G.	<i>dhātṛṇas</i>	<i>dhātṛṇos</i>	<i>dhātṛṇām</i>
V.	<i>dhātṛ</i> , <i>dhātar</i>	<i>dhātṛñi</i>	<i>dhātṛñi</i> .

a. The weakest cases, however (as of *i*- and *u*-stems used adjectively: 344), are allowed also to be formed like the corresponding masculine cases: thus, *dhātṛā* etc.

b. No such neuter forms chance to occur in the Veda, but they begin to appear in the Brāhmaṇas, under influence of the common tendency (compare Germ. *Retter*, *Retterin*; Fr. *menteur*, *menteuse*) to give this *nomen agentis* a more adjective character making it correspond in gender with the noun which it (oppositively) qualifies. Thus, we have in TB. *bhartṛ* and *janayitṛ*, qualifying *antārikṣam*; and *bhartṛñi* and *janayitṛñi*, qualifying *nākṣatrāṇi*; as, in M., *grahitṛñi*, qualifying *indriyāṇi*.

c. When a feminine noun is to be qualified in like manner, the usual feminine derivative in *ī* is employed: thus, in TB., *bhartryās* and *bhartryāṁ*, *janayitryās* and *janayitryāṁ*, qualifying *āpas* and *ahorātré*; and such instances are not uncommon.

d. The RV. shows the same tendency very curiously once in the accus. pl. *mātṛn*, instead of *mātṛs*, in apposition with masculine nouns (RV. s. 35.2).

e. Other neuter forms in RV. are *sthātūr* gen. sing., *dhmātārī* loc. sing.; and for the nom. sing., instead of *-ṭṛ*, a few more or less doubtful cases, *sthātar*, *sthātūr*, *dhartāri*.

Adjectives.

376. a. There are no original adjectives of this declension: for the quasi-adjectival character of the nouns composing it, see above (375b). The feminine stem is made by the suffix *ī*: thus, *dātṛī*, *dhātṛī*.

b. Roots ending in *ṛ* (like those in *i* and *u*: 345) add a *t* to make a declinable stem, when occurring as final member of a compound:

thus, *karmakṛt* (√kr), *vajrabhṛt* (√bhṛ), *balihṛt* (√hr). From some ṛ-roots, also, are made stems in *ir* and *ur*: see below, 383 a, b.

c. Nouns in ṛ as finals of adjective compounds are inflected in the same manner as when simple, in the masculine and feminine; in the neuter, they would doubtless have the peculiar neuter endings in nom.-acc.-voc. of all numbers.

d. But TS. has once *tvátpitāras*, nom. pl., *having thee for father*.

Declension V.

Stems ending in Consonants.

377. All stems ending in consonants may properly be classed together, as forming a single comprehensive declension: since, though some of them exhibit peculiarities of inflection, these have to do almost exclusively with the stem itself, and not with the declensional endings.

378. In this declension, masculines and feminines of the same final are inflected alike; and neuters are peculiar (as usually in the other declensions) only in the nom.-acc.-voc. of all numbers.

a. The majority of consonantal stems, however, are not inflected in the feminine, but form a special feminine derivative stem in $\frac{f}{s}$ ī (never in ऋ ā), by adding that ending to the weak form of the masculine.

b. Exceptions are in general the stems of divisions A and B—namely, the radical stems etc., and those in *as* and *is* and *us*. For special cases, see below.

379. Variations, as between stronger and weaker forms, are very general among consonantal stems: either of two degrees (strong and weak), or of three (strong, middle, and weakest): see above, 311.

a. The peculiar neuter forms, according to the usual rule (311 b), are made in the plural from the strong stem, in singular and dual from the weak—or, when the gradation is threefold, in singular from the middle stem, in dual from the weakest.

b. As in the case of stems ending in short vowels (*āsyāni*, *vāriṇi*, *mādhūni*, *dātṛi*, etc.), a nasal sometimes appears in the special neuter plural cases which is found nowhere else in inflection. Thus, from the stems in *as*, *is*, *us*, the nom.-acc.-voc. pl. in *-āṇsi*, *-īṇsi*, *-ūṇsi* are very common at every period. According to the grammarians, the radical stems etc. (division **A**) are treated in the same way; but examples of such neuters are of extreme rarity in the language; no Vedic text offers one, and in the *Brāhmaṇas* and *Sūtras* have been noted only *-hunti* (*AB.* vii. 2. 3), *-vṛnti* (*PB.* xvi. 2. 7 et al.), *-bhāṇji* (*KB.* xxvii. 7), *-bhṛnti* (*QB.* viii. 1. 3⁴), and *-yuṇji* (*LṚS.* ii. 1. 8); while in the later language is found here and there a case, like *-ṇrunti* (*Ragh.*), *-pūṇṣi* (*Çiç.*); it may be questioned whether they are not later analogical formations.

380. The endings are throughout those given above (310) as the "normal".

a. By the general law as to finals (150), the *s* of the nom. sing. masc. and fem. is always lost; and irregularities of treatment of the final of the stem in this case are not infrequent.

b. The gen. and abl. sing. are never distinguished in form from one another—nor are, by ending, the nom. and accus. pl.: but these sometimes differ in stem-form, or in accent, or in both.

381. Change in the place of the accent is limited to monosyllabic stems and the participles in *ánt* (accented on the final). For details, see below, under divisions **A** and **E**.

a. But a few of the compounds of the root *añc* or *ac* show an irregular shift of accent in the oldest language: see below, 410.

382. a. For convenience and clearness of presentation, it will be well to separate from the general mass of consonantal stems certain special classes which show kindred peculiarities of inflection, and may be best described together. Thus:

B. Derivative stems in *as*, *is*, *us*;

C. Derivative stems in *an* (*an*, *man*, *van*);

D. Derivative stems in *in* (*in*, *min*, *vin*);

E. Derivative stems in *ant* (*ant*, *mant*, *vant*);

F. Perfect active participles in *vāṇs*;

G. Comparatives in *yāṇs* or *yas*.

b. There remain, then, to constitute division **A**, especially radical stems, or those identical with roots,

together with a comparatively small number of others which are inflected like these.

They will be taken up in the order thus indicated.

A. Root-stems, and those inflected like them.

383. The stems of this division may be classified as follows:

I. a. Root-stems, having in them no demonstrable element added to a root: thus, *ṛc* *verse*, *gír* *song*, *pád* *foot*, *díc* *direction*, *máh* (V.) *great*.

b. Such stems, however, are not always precisely identical in form with the root: thus, *vác* from *√vac*, *sráj* from *√srj*, *mūṣ* from *√muṣ*, *vriṣ* from *√vraṣ*(?), *úṣ* from *√vas* *shine*;—from roots in final *ṛ* come stems in *ir* and *ur*: thus, *gír*, *ā-ṛír*, *stír*; *júr*, *túr*, *dhúr*, *púr*, *múr*, *stúr*, *sphúr*; and *psúr* from *√psar*.

c. With these may be ranked the stems with reduplicated root, as *cikít*, *yaviyúdh*, *vánīvan*, *sasyád*.

d. Words of this division in uncompounded use are tolerably frequent in the older language: thus, in RV. are found more than a hundred of them; in AV., about sixty; but in the classical Sanskrit the power of using any root at will in this way is lost, and the examples are comparatively few. In all periods, however, the adjective use as final of a compound is very common (see below, 401).

e. As to the infinitive use of various cases of the root-noun, see 971.

II. f. Stems made by the addition of *t* to a final short vowel of a root.

g. No proper root-stem ends in a short vowel, although there are (354) examples of transfer of such to short-vowel-declensions; but *i* or *u* or *ṛ* adds a *t* to make a declinable form: thus, *-jít*, *-ṛrút*, *-kít*. Roots in *ṛ*, however, as has just been seen (b), also make stems in *ir* or *ur*.

h. As regards the frequency and use of these words, the same is true as was stated above respecting root-stems. The Veda offers examples of nearly thirty such formations, a few of them (*mít*, *rít*, *stút*, *hrút*, *vít*, and *dyút* if this is taken from *dyu*) in independent use. Of roots in *ṛ*, *t* is added by *kṛ*, *dhṛ*, *dhvṛ*, *bhṛ*, *vṛ*, *sṛ*, *spṛ*, *hṛ*, and *hṡṛ*. The roots *gā* (or *gam*) and *han* also make *-gát* and *-hát* by addition of the *t* to an abbreviated form in *a* (thus, *adhvagát*, *dyugát*, *dvigat*, *navagát*, and *samhát*).

III. i. Monosyllabic (also a few apparently reduplicated) stems not certainly connectible with any verbal root in the language, but having the aspect of root-stems, as containing no traceable suffix

thus, *tvác skin*, *páth road*, *hřd heart*, *áp* and *vár water*, *dvár door*, *ás mouth*, *kakúbh* and *kakūd summit*.

j. Thirty or forty such words are found in the older language, and some of them continue in later use, while others have been transferred to other modes of declension or have become extinct.

k. Stems more or less clearly derivative, but made with suffixes of rare or even isolated occurrence. Thus:

1. derivatives (V.) from prepositions with the suffix *vat*: *arvávát*, *āvát*, *udvát*, *nivát*, *parāvát*, *pravát*, *saṁvát*;—2. derivatives (V.) in *tāt* (perhaps abbreviated from *tāti*), in a few isolated forms: thus, *uparátāt*, *devátāt*, *vřkátāt*, *satyátāt*, *sarvátāt*;—3. other derivatives in *t* preceded by various vowels: thus, *daçát*, *vehát*, *vahát*, *sřavát*, *saçcát*, *vāghát*; *nápāt*; *taçít*, *divít*, *yoçít*, *rohít*, *sarít*, *harít*; *marút*; *yákřt*, *çákřt*; and the numerals for 30, 40, 50, *triñçát* etc. (475);—4. stems in *ad*: thus, *drşád*, *dhřşád*, *bhasád*, *vanád*, *çarád*, *samád*;—5. stems in *j* preceded by various vowels: thus, *trşñáj*, *dhřşáj*, *sanáj*, *bhişáj*; *uçj*, *vañj*, *bhurj*, *niñj*(?); *ásřj*;—6. a few stems ending in a sibilant apparently formative: thus, *jñās*, *-dās*, *bhās*, *mās*, *bhiş*;—7. a remnant of unclassifiable cases, such as *vişţáp*, *vípāç*, *káprth*, *çurúdh*, *işřdh*, *prkşúdh*, *raghát*(?), *sarágh*, *visrúh*, *uşñh*, *kavāş*.

384. Gender. The root-stems are regularly feminine as *nomen actionis*, and masculine as *nomen agentis* (which is probably only a substantive use of their adjective value: below, 400). But the feminine noun, without changing its gender, is often also used concretely: e. g., *druh* f. (*řdruh be inimical*) means *harming*, *enmity*, and also *harmer*, *hater*, *enemy*—thus bordering on the masculine value. And some of the feminines have a completely concrete meaning. Through the whole division, the masculines are much less numerous than the feminines, and the neuters rarest of all.

a. The independent neuter stems are *hřd* (also *-hřd*), *dám*, *vár*, *svár*, *mās flesh*, *ás mouth*, *bhās*, *dós* (with which may be mentioned the indeclinables *çám* and *yós*); also the apparent derivatives *yákřt*, *çákřt*, *káprth*, *ásřj*.

385. Strong and weak stem-forms. The distinction of these two classes of forms is usually made either by the presence or absence of a nasal, or by a difference in the quantity of the stem-vowel, as long or short; less often, by other methods.

386. A nasal appears in the strong cases of the following words:

1. Compounds having as final member the root *ac* or *añc*: see below, 407 ff.; and RV. has once *uruvyāñcam* from root *vyac*;—2. The

stem *yuj*, sometimes, in the older language: thus, nom. sing. *yūn* (for *yūnk*), accus. *yūñjam*, du. *yūñjā* (but also *yūjam* and *yūjā*); — 3. The stem *-dṛç*, as final of a compound in the older language; but only in the nom. sing. masc., and not always: thus, *anyādñ*, *idñ*, *kidñ*, *tādñ*, *etādñ*, *sadñ* and *pratisadñ*: but also *idñk*, *tādñk*, *svardñk*, etc.; — 4. For *path* and *pums*, which substitute more extended stems, and for *dant*, see below, 394—6.

387. The vowel *a* is lengthened in strong cases as follows:

1. Of the roots *vac*, *sac*, *sap*, *nabh*, *ças*, in a few instances (V.), at the end of compounds; — 2. Of the roots *vah* and *sah*, but irregularly; see below, 403—5; — 3. Of *ap* *water* (see 393); also in its compound *ṛityāp*; — 4. Of *pad* *foot*: in the compounds of this word, in the later language, the same lengthening is made in the middle cases also; and in RV. and AV. the nom. sing. neut. is both *-pat* and *-pāt*, while RV. has once *-pāde*, and *pādbhis* and *pātsu* occur in the Brāhmaṇas; — 5. Of *nas* *nose* (? *nāsā* nom. du. fem., RV., once); — 6. Sporadic cases (V.) are: *yāj* (?), voc. sing.; *pāthās* and *-rāpas*, accus. pl.; *vānīvānas*, nom. pl. The strengthened forms *bhāj* and *rāj* are constant, through all classes of cases.

388. Other modes of differentiation, by elision of *a* or contraction of the syllable containing it, appear in a few stems:

1. In *-han*: see below, 402; — 2. In *kṣam* (V.), along with prolongation of *a*: thus, *kṣāmā* du., *kṣāmas* pl.; *kṣamā* instr. sing., *kṣāmi* loc. sing., *kṣmās* abl. sing.; — 3. In *dvār*, contracted (V.) to *dur* in weak cases (but with some confusion of the two classes); — 4. In *svār*, which becomes, in RV., *sūr* in weak cases; later it is indeclinable.

389. The endings are as stated above (380).

a. Respecting their combination with the final of the stem, as well as the treatment of the latter when it occurs at the end of the word, the rules of euphonic combination (chap. III.) are to be consulted; they require much more constant and various application here than anywhere else in declension.

b. Attention may be called to a few exceptional cases of combination (V.): *mādbhis* and *mādbhyās* from *mās* *month*; the wholly anomalous *paḍbhis* (RV. and VS.: AV. has always *padbhis*) from *pād*; and *sarāt* and *sarāḍbhyas* corresponding to a nom. pl. *sarāghas* (instead of *sarāhas*: 222). *Dān* is apparently for *dām*, by 143a.

c. According to the grammarians, neuter stems, unless they end in a nasal or a semivowel, take in nom.-acc.-voc. pl. a strengthening nasal before the final consonant. But no such cases from neuter noun-stems appear ever to have been met with in use; and as regards adjective stems ending in a root, see above, 379b.

yielding: -dhúk, -dúham, -dhúgbhis, -dhúkeṣu; — ruh-class (223 b, 147), -lih *licking*: -liṭ, -liham, -liḍbhis, -liṭsu.

g. Stems in m (143 a, 212 a: only praçān, nom. sing., quotable): -çām *quieting*: -çān, -çāmam, -çānbhis, -çānsu.

392. The root-stems in ir and ur (383 b) lengthen their vowel when the final r is followed by another consonant (245 b), and also in the nom. sing. (where the case-ending s is lost).

a. Thus, from gír f. *song* come gír (gíḥ), gíram, girā etc.; gírāu, gírbhyām, girós; gíras, gírbhis, gírbhyás, girām, gírṣú (165); and, in like manner, from púr f. *stronghold* come púr (púḥ), púram, purā, etc.; púrāu, púrbhyām, purós; púras, púrbhis, púrbhyás, purām, púrṣú.

b. There are no roots in is (except the excessively rare pis) or in us; but from the root çās with its ā weakened to i (250) comes the noun āçís f. *blessing*, which is inflected like gír: thus, āçís (āçíḥ), āçísam, āçísā, etc.; āçísāu, āçírbhyām, āçísos; āçísas, āçírbhis, āçírbhyas, āçísām, āçíḥsu. And sajús *together* is apparently a stereotyped nominative of like formation from the root juṣ. The form aṣṭápruṭ (TS.), from the root-stem pruç, is isolated and anomalous.

c. These stems in ir, ur, is show a like prolongation of vowel also in composition and derivation: thus, gírvāṇa, púrbhíd, dhūrgata, dhūstva, āçírdā, āçírvant, etc. (but also gírvan, gírvaṇas).

d. The native grammar sets up a class of quasi-radical stems like jigamis *desiring to go*, made from the desiderative conjugation-stem (1027), and prescribes for it a declension like that of āçís: thus, jigamís, jigamiṣā, jigamírbhis, jigamiḥsu, etc. Such a class appears to be a mere figment of the grammarians, since no example of it has been found quotable from the literature, either earlier or later, and since there is, in fact, no more a desiderative stem jigamis than a causative stem gamay.

393. The stem áp f. *water* is inflected only in the plural, and with dissimilation of its final before bh to d (151 e): thus, ápas, apás, adbhís, adbhyás, apām, apsú.

a. But RV. has the sing. instr. apā and gen. apás. In the earlier language (especially AV.), and even in the epics, the nom. and accus. pl. forms are occasionally confused in use, ápas being employed as accus., and apás as nominative.

b. Besides the stem ap, case-forms of this word are sometimes used in composition and derivation: thus, for example, abjā, āpodevata, āpomāya, apsumant.

394. The stem púms m. *man* is very irregular, substituting púmāns in the strong cases, and losing its s (necessarily) before initial bh of a case-ending, and likewise (by analogy with this, or by an abbreviation akin with that noticed at 231) in the loc. plural. The vocative is (in accordance with that of the somewhat similarly

inflected perfect participles: see 462 a) *pūman* in the later language, but *pūmas* in the earlier. Thus: *pūmān*, *pūmāṇsam*, *puṇsā*, *puṇsē*, *puṇsās*, *puṇsī*, *pūman*; *pūmāṇsāu*, *pumbhyām*, *puṇsós*; *pūmāṇsas*, *puṇsās*, *pumbhīs*, *pumbhyās*, *puṇsām*, *puṇsú*.

a. The accentuation of the weak forms, it will be noticed, is that of a true monosyllabic stem. The forms with *bh*-endings nowhere occur in the older language, nor do they appear to have been cited from the later. Instances of the confusion of strong and weak forms are occasionally met with. As to the retention of *s* unlingualized in the weakest cases (whence necessarily follows that in the loc. pl.), see 183 a.

b. This stem appears under a considerable variety of forms in composition and derivation: thus, as *puṇs* in *puṇṇcalī*, *puṇstva*, *puṇsvant*, *-puṇska*, etc.; as *pum* in *pūṇvatsa*, *pūṇrūpa*, *puṇvat*, *pumartha*, etc.; as *puṇsa* in *puṇsavant*; — at the end of a compound, either with its full inflection, as in *stripūṇs* etc.; or as *puṇsa*, in *stripūṇsa*, *mahāpuṇsa*; or as *puma* in *stripuma* (TS. TA.).

395. The stem *path m. road* is defective in declension, forming only the weakest cases, while the strong are made from *pānthā* or *pānthan*, and the middle from *pathī*: see under *an*-stems, below, 433.

396. The stem *dānt m. tooth* is perhaps of participial origin, and has, like a participle, the forms *dānt* and *dāt*, strong and weak: thus (V.), *dān*, *dāntam*, *datā*, etc.; *datās* acc. pl. etc. But in the middle cases it has the monosyllabic and not the participial accent: thus, *dadbhīs*, *dadbhyās*. In nom. pl. occurs also *-datas* instead of *-dantas*. By the grammarians, the strong cases of this word are required to be made from *dānta*.

397. A number of other words of this division are defective, making part of their inflection from stems of a different form.

a. Thus, *hṛd heart*, *māṇs* or *mās n. meat*, *mās m. month*, *nās f. nose*, *niç f. night* (not found in the older language), *pṛt f. army*, are said by the grammarians to lack the nom. of all numbers and the accus. sing. and du. (the neuters, of course, the acc. pl. also), making them respectively from *hṛdaya*, *māṇsā*, *māsa*, *nāsikā*, *niçā*, *pṛtanā*. But the usage in the older language is not entirely in accordance with this requirement: thus, we find *mās flesh* accus. sing.; *mās month* nom. sing.; and *nāsā nostrils* du. From *pṛt* occurs only the loc. pl. *pṛtsú* and (RV., once) the same case with double ending, *pṛtsúṣu*.

398. On the other hand, certain stems of this division, allowed by the grammarians a full inflection, are used to fill up the deficiencies of those of another form.

a. Thus, *ásrj n. blood*, *çákṛt n. ordure*, *yákṛt n. liver*, *dós n. (also m.) fore-arm*, have beside them defective stems in *ân*: see below, 432. Of none of them, however, is anything but the nom.-acc. sing. found in the older language, and other cases later are but very scantily represented.

b. Of *ās* n. *mouth*, and *ūd* *water*, only a case or two are found, in the older language, beside *āsān* and *āsya*, and *udān* and *ūdaka* (432).

399. Some of the alternative stems mentioned above are instances of transition from the consonant to a vowel declension: thus, *dānta*, *māsa*. A number of other similar cases occur, sporadically in the older language, more commonly in the later. Such are *-pāda*, *-māda*, *-dāṣa*, *bhrājā*, *viṣṭāpa*, *dvāra* and *dura*, *pura*, *dhura*, *-dr̥ṣa*, *nāsā*, *nidā*, *kaṣpā*, *kaṣpā*, *āṣā*, and perhaps a few others.

a. A few irregular stems will find a more proper place under the head of Adjectives.

Adjectives.

400. Original adjectives having the root-form are comparatively rare even in the oldest language.

a. About a dozen are quotable from the RV., for the most part only in a few scattering cases. But *mah* *great* is common in RV., though it dies out rapidly later. It makes a derivative feminine stem, *mahī*, which continues in use, as meaning *earth* etc.

401. But compound adjectives, having a root as final member, with the value of a present participle, are abundant in every period of the language.

a. Possessive adjective compounds, also, of the same form, are not very rare: examples are *yatāsruc* *with offered bowl*; *sūryatvac* *sun-skinned*; *cātuspad* *four-footed*; *suhārd* *kind-hearted, friendly*; *rītyāp* (i. e. *riti-ap*) *having streaming waters*; *sahāsradvār* *furnished with a thousand doors*.

b. The inflection of such compounds is like that of the simple root-stems, masculine and feminine being throughout the same, and the neuter varying only in the nom.-acc.-voc. of all numbers. But special neuter forms are of rare occurrence, and masc.-fem. are sometimes used instead.

c. Only rarely is a derivative feminine stem in *i* formed: in the older language, only from the compounds with *ac* or *añc* (407 ff.), those with *han* (402), those with *pad*, as *ēkapadī*, *dvipadī*, and with *dant*, as *vṛṣadati*, and *mahī*, *āmucī* (AV.), *ūpasadī* (?B).

Irregularities of inflection appear in the following:

402. The root *han* *slay*, as final of a compound, is inflected somewhat like a derivative noun in *an* (below, 420 ff.), becoming *hā* in the nom. sing., and losing its *n* in the middle cases and its *a* in the weakest cases but only optionally in the loc. sing.). Further, when the vowel is lost, *h* in contact with following *n* reverts to its original *gh*. Thus:

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	vṛtrahā	} vṛtrahāpāu	vṛtrahāṇas
A.	vṛtrahāṇam		vṛtraghnās
I.	vṛtraghnā	} vṛtrahābhyām	vṛtrahābhis
D.	vṛtraghné		vṛtrahābhyas
Ab.	} vṛtraghnās	} vṛtraghnós	vṛtraghnām
G.			vṛtrahāsu
L.	vṛtraghní, -hāṇi	} vṛtrahāpāu	vṛtrahāṇas.
V.	vṛtrahan		

a. As to the change of *n* to *ṇ*, see 193, 195.

b. A feminine is made by adding *ī* to, as usual, the stem-form shown in the weakest cases: thus, *vṛtraghnī*.

c. An accus. pl. *-hāṇas* (like the nom.) also occurs. *Vṛtrahābhis* (RV., once) is the only middle case-form quotable from the older language. Transitions to the *a*-declension begin already in the Veda: thus, to *-hā* (RV. AV.), *-ghnā* (RV.), *-hana*.

403. The root *vah* *carry* at the end of a compound is said by the grammarians to be lengthened to *vāh* in both the strong and middle cases, and contracted in the weakest cases to *ūh*, which with a preceding *a*-vowel becomes *āu* (137 c): thus, from *havyavāh* *sacrifice-bearing* (epithet of Agni), *havyavāt*, *havyavāham*, *havyāūhā*, etc.; *havyavāhāu*, *havyavādbhyām*, *havyāūhos*; *havyavāhas*, *havyāūhas*, *havyavādbhis*, etc. And *çvetavāh* (not quotable) is said to be further irregular in making the nom. sing. in *vās* and the vocative in *vas* or *vās*.

a. In the earlier language, only strong forms of compounds with *vah* have been found to occur: namely, *-vāt*, *-vāham*, *-vāhāu* or *-vāhā*, and *-vāhas*. But feminines in *ī*, from the weakest stem—as *turyāuhi*, *dityāuhi*, *paṣṭhāuhi*—are met with in the Brāhmaṇas. TS. has the irregular nom. sing. *paṣṭhavāt*.

404. Of very irregular formation and inflection is one common compound of *vah*, namely *anaḍvāh* (*anas* + *vah* *burden-bearing* or *cart-drawing*, i. e. *ox*). Its stem-form in the strong cases is *anaḍvāh*, in the weakest *anaḍūh*, and in the middle *anaḍūd* (perhaps by dissimilation from *anaḍūd*). Moreover, its nom. and voc. sing. are made in *vān* and *van* (as if from a *vant*-stem). Thus:

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	anaḍvān	} anaḍvāhāu	anaḍvāhas
A.	anaḍvāham		anaḍūhas
I.	anaḍūhā	} anaḍūdbhyām	anaḍūdbhis
D.	anaḍūhe		anaḍūdbhyas
Ab.	} anaḍūhas	} anaḍūhos	anaḍūhām
G.			anaḍūtsu
L.	anaḍūhi	} anaḍvāhāu	anaḍvāhas
V.	anaḍvan		

a. *Anaḍúdbhyas* (AV., once) is the only middle case-form quotable from the older language. But compounds showing the middle stem — as *anaḍucchata*, *anaḍudarha* — are met with in Brāhmaṇas etc.

b. The corresponding feminine stem (of very infrequent occurrence) is either *anaḍuhī* (QB.) or *anaḍvāhī* (K. MS.).

405. The root *sah* *overcome* has in the Veda a double irregularity: its *s* is changeable to *ṣ* even after an *a*-vowel — as also in its single occurrence as an independent adjective (RV., *tvāñ ṣāt*) — while it sometimes remains unchanged after an *i* or *u*-vowel; and its *a* is either prolonged or remains unchanged, in both strong and weak cases. The quotable forms are: *-ṣāt*, *-ṣāham* or *-sāham* or *-sāham*, *-sāhā*, *-sāhe* or *-sāhe*, *-ṣāhas* or *-sāhas* or *-sāhas*; *-sāhā* (du.); *-ṣāhas* or *-sāhas*.

406. The compound *avayāj* (*vyaj* *make offering*) *a certain priest* or (BR.) *a certain sacrifice* is said to form the nom. and voc. sing. *avayās*, and to make its middle cases from *avayās*.

a. Its only quotable form is *avayās*, f. (RV. and AV., each once). If the stem is a derivative from *ava* + *vyaj* *conciliate*, *avayās* is very probably from *ava* + *vyā*, which has the same meaning. But *sadhamās* (RV., once) and *puroḍās* (RV. twice) show a similar apparent substitution in nom. sing. of the case-ending *s* after long *ā* for a final root-consonant (*d* and *ṣ* respectively). Compare also the alleged *ṣvetavās* (above, 403).

407. Compounds with *añc* or *ac*. The root *ac* or *añc* makes, in combination with prepositions and other words, a considerable class of familiarly used adjectives, of quite irregular formation and inflection, in some of which it almost loses its character of root, and becomes an ending of derivation.

a. A part of these adjectives have only two stem-forms: a strong in *añc* (yielding *añ*, from *añks*, in nom. sing. masc.), and a weak in *ac*; others distinguish from the middle in *ac* a weakest stem in *c*, before which the *a* is contracted with a preceding *i* or *u* into *ī* or *ū*.

b. The feminine is made by adding *ī* to the stem-form used in the weakest cases, and is accented like them.

408. As examples of inflection we may take *prāñc* *forward*, *east*, *pratyāñc* *opposite*, *west*, *viśvañc* *going apart*.

Singular:

N. V.	prāñ	prāk	pratyāñ	pratyāk	viśvañ	viśvak
A.	prāñcam	prāk	pratyāñcam	pratyāk	viśvañcam	viśvak
I.	prācā		pratīcā		viśūcā	
D.	prāce		pratīce		viśūce	
Ab. G.	prācas		pratīcās		viśūcas	
L.	prāci		pratīci		viśūci	

Dual:

N. A. V.	prāñcāu	prāci	pratyāñcāu	pratīci	viśvañcāu	viśūci
I. D. Ab.	prāgbhyām		pratyāgbhyām		viśvāgbhyām	
G. L.	prācos		pratīcós		viśūcos	

Plural:

N. V.	prāñcas	prāñci	pratyāñcas	pratyāñci	viśvañcas	viśvañci
A.	prācas	prāñci	praticās	pratyāñci	viśucās	viśvañci
I.	prāgbhis		pratyāgbhis		viśvagbhis	
D. Ab.	prāgbhyas		pratyāgbhyas		viśvagbhyas	
G.	prācām		praticām		viśucām	
L.	prākṣu		pratyākṣu		viśvakṣu	

a. The feminine stems are *prāci*, *praticī*, *viśuci*, respectively.

b. No example of the middle forms excepting the nom. etc. sing. neut. (and this generally used as adverb) is found either in RV. or AV. In the same texts is lacking the nom. etc. pl. neut. in *ñci*; but of this a number of examples occur in the Brāhmaṇas: thus, *prāñci*, *pratyāñci*, *arvāñci*, *samyāñci*, *sadhryāñci*, *anvāñci*.

409. a. Like *prāñc* are inflected *āpāñc*, *āvāñc*, *pārāñc*, *arvāñc*, *adharāñc*, and others of rare occurrence.

b. Like *pratyāñc* are inflected *nyāñc* (i. e. *nāñc*), *samyāñc* (*sam* + *añc*, with irregularly inserted *i*), and *ūdañc* (weakest stem *ūdic*: *ud* + *añc*, with *i* inserted in weakest cases only), with a few other rare stems.

c. Like *viśvañc* is inflected *anvāñc*, also three or four others of which only isolated forms occur.

d. Still more irregular is *tiryāñc*, of which the weakest stem is *tirāṇc* (*tirās* + *ac*: the other stems are made from *tir* + *añc* or *ac*, with the inserted *i*).

410. The accentuation of these words is irregular, as regards both the stems themselves and their inflected forms. Sometimes the one element has the tone and sometimes the other, without any apparent reason for the difference. If the compound is accented on the final syllable, the accent is shifted in RV. to the ending in the weakest cases provided their stem shows the contraction to *i* or *ū*: thus, *prācā*, *arvācā*, *adharācas*, but *praticā*, *anūcās*, *samīci*. But AV. and later texts usually keep the accent upon the stem: thus, *praticī*, *samīci*, *anūci* (RV. has *praticim* once). The shift of accent to the endings, and even in polysyllabic stems, is against all usual analogy.

B. Derivative stems in *as*, *is*, *us*.

411. The stems of this division are prevailingly neuter; but there are also a few masculines, and one or two feminines.

412. The stems in *अस्* *as* are quite numerous, and mostly made with the suffix *अस्* *as* (a small number also

with तस् *tas* and नस् *nas*, and some are obscure); the others are few, and almost all made with the suffixes इस् *is* and उस् *us*.

413. Their inflection is almost entirely regular. But masculine and feminine stems in अस् *as* lengthen the vowel of the ending in nom. sing.; and the nom.-acc.-voc. pl. neut. make the same prolongation (of अ *a* or इ *i* or उ *u*) before the inserted nasal (*anuvāra*).

414. Examples of declension. As examples we may take मनस् *mānas* n. *mind*; अङ्गिरस् *āṅgiras* m. *Angiras*; हविस् *havis* n. *oblation*.

Singular:

N.	मनस् <i>mānas</i>	अङ्गिरास् <i>āṅgirās</i>	हविस् <i>havis</i>
A.	मनस् <i>mānas</i>	अङ्गिरसम् <i>āṅgirasam</i>	हविस् <i>havis</i>
I.	मनसा <i>mānasā</i>	अङ्गिरसा <i>āṅgirasā</i>	हविषा <i>haviṣā</i>
D.	मनसे <i>mānase</i>	अङ्गिरसे <i>āṅgirase</i>	हविषे <i>haviṣe</i>
Ab. G.	मनसस् <i>mānasas</i>	अङ्गिरसस् <i>āṅgirasas</i>	हविषस् <i>haviṣas</i>
L.	मनसि <i>mānasi</i>	अङ्गिरसि <i>āṅgirasi</i>	हविषि <i>haviṣi</i>
V.	मनस् <i>mānas</i>	अङ्गिरस् <i>āṅgiras</i>	हविस् <i>havis</i>

Dual:

N. A. V.	मनसौ <i>mānasī</i>	अङ्गिरसौ <i>āṅgirasāu</i>	हविषौ <i>haviṣī</i>
I. D. Ab.	मनोभ्याम् <i>mānobhyām</i>	अङ्गिरोभ्याम् <i>āṅgirobhyām</i>	हविर्भ्याम् <i>haviṛbhyām</i>
G. L.	मनसोस् <i>mānasos</i>	अङ्गिरसोस् <i>āṅgirasos</i>	हविषोस् <i>haviṣos</i>

Plural:

N. A. V.	मनांसि mánāṅsi	अङ्गिरसम् āṅgirasas	हवींषि haviṅṣi
I.	मनोभिस् mánobhis	अङ्गिरोभिस् āṅgirobhis	हविर्भिस् haviṛbhis
D. Ab.	मनोभ्यस् mánobhyas	अङ्गिरोभ्यस् āṅgirobhyas	हविर्भ्यस् haviṛbhyas
G.	मनसाम् mánasām	अङ्गिरसाम् āṅgirasām	हविषाम् haviṣām
L.	मनःसु mānaḥsu	अङ्गिरःसु āṅgiraḥsu	हविःषु haviḥṣu

In like manner, चक्षुस् *cákṣus* n. *eye* forms चक्षुषा *cákṣuṣā*, चक्षुर्भ्याम् *cákṣurbhyām*, चक्षुषि *cákṣuṣi*, and so on.

415. Vedic etc. Irregularities. a. In the older language, the endings *-asam* (acc. sing.) and *-asas* (generally nom.-acc. pl.; once or twice gen.-abl. sing.) of stems in *as* are not infrequently contracted to *-ām*, *-ās* — e. g. *āçām*, *vedhām*; *surādhās*, *ānāgās* — and out of such forms grow, both earlier and later, substitute-stems in *ā*, as *āçā*, *jarā*, *medhā*. So from other forms grow stems in *a* and in *asa*, which exchange more or less with those in *as* through the whole history of the language.

b. More scattering irregularities may be mentioned, as follows: 1. The usual masc. and fem. du. ending in *ā* instead of *āu*; — 2. *uṣās* f. *dawn* often prolongs its *a* in the other strong cases, as in the nom. sing.: thus, *uṣāsam*, *uṣāsā*, *uṣāsas* (and once in a weak case, *uṣāsas*); and in its instr. pl. occurs once (RV.) *uṣādbhis* instead of *uṣōbhis*; — 3. from *toçās* is once (RV.) found a similar dual, *toçāsā*; — 4. from *svāvas* and *svātavas* occur in RV. a nom. sing. masc. in *vān*, as if from a stem in *vant*; and in the Brāhmaṇas is found the dat.-abl. pl. of like formation *svātavadbhyas*.

c. The stems in *is* and *us* also show transitions to stems in *i* and *u*, and in *iṣa* and *uṣa*. From *janūs* is once (RV.) made the nom. sing. *janūs*, after the manner of an *as*-stem (cf. also *janūrvāsas* ÇB.).

416. The grammarians regard *uçānas* m. as regular stem-form of the proper name noticed above (355 a), but give it the irregular nom. *uçānā* and the voc. *uçanas* or *uçanā* or *uçanan*. Forms from the *as*-stem, even nom., are sometimes met with in the later literature.

a. As to forms from *as*-stems to *āhan* or *āhar* and *ūdhan* or *ūdhar*, see below, 430.

Adjectives.

417. a. A few neuter nouns in *as* with accent on the radical syllable have corresponding adjectives or appellatives in *ās*, with accent on the ending: thus, for example, *āpas* *work*, *apās* *active*; *tāras* *quickness*, *tarās* *quick*; *yāças* *glory*, *yaças* *glorious*. A few other similar adjectives — as *tavās* *mighty*, *vedhās* *pious* — are without corresponding nouns.

b. Original adjectives in *is* do not occur (as to alleged desiderative adjectives in *is*, see 392 d). But in *us* are found as many adjectives as nouns (about ten of each class); and in several instances adjective and noun stand side by side, without difference of accent such as appears in the stems in *as*: e. g. *tāpus* *heat* and *hot*; *vāpus* *wonder* and *wonderful*.

418. Adjective compounds having nouns of this division as final member are very common: thus, *sumānas* *favorably minded*; *dirghāyus* *long-lived*; *çukrāçocis* *having brilliant brightness*. The stem-form is the same for all genders, and each gender is inflected in the usual manner, the stems in *as* making their nom. sing. masc. and fem. in *ās* (like *āṅgiras*, above). Thus, from *sumānas*, the nom. and accus. are as follows:

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. <i>sumānās</i>		-nas	}	<i>sumānasāu</i>	-nasī	<i>sumānasas</i>		-nānsi
A. <i>sumānasam</i>		-nas						

and the other cases (save the vocative) are alike in all genders.

a. In Veda and Brāhmaṇa, the neut. nom. sing. is in a considerable number of instances made in *ās*, like the other genders.

b. From *dirghāyus*, in like manner:

N. <i>dirghāyus</i>	}	<i>dirghāyuṣāu</i>	-yuṣī	<i>dirghāyuṣas</i>	-yūṇṣi
A. <i>dirghāyuṣam</i>					
I. <i>dirghāyuṣā</i>		<i>dirghāyurbhyām</i>		<i>dirghāyurbhis</i>	
etc.		etc.		etc.	

419. The stem *anehās* *unrivalled* (defined as meaning *time* in the later language) forms the nom. sing. masc. and fem. *anehā*.

C. Derivative stems in *an*.

420. The stems of this division are those made by the three suffixes *अन्* *an*, *मन्* *man*, and *वन्* *van*, together with a few of more questionable etymology which are inflected like them. They are almost exclusively masculine and neuter.

421. The stem has a triple form. In the strong cases

of the masculine, the vowel of the ending is prolonged to *ā*; in the weakest cases it is in general struck out altogether; in the middle cases, or before a case-ending beginning with a consonant, the final *n* is dropped. The *n* is also lost in the nom. sing. of both genders (leaving *ā* as final in the masculine, *a* in the neuter).

a. The peculiar cases of the neuter follow the usual analogy (311 b): the nom.-acc.-voc. pl. have the lengthening to *ā*, as strong cases; the nom.-acc.-voc. du., as weakest cases, have the loss of *a* — but this only optionally, not necessarily.

b. In the loc. sing., also, the *a* may be either rejected or retained (compare the corresponding usage with *r*-stems: 373). And after the *m* or *v* of *man* or *van*, when these are preceded by another consonant, the *a* is always retained, to avoid a too great accumulation of consonants.

422. The vocative sing. is in masculines the pure stem; in neuters, either this or like the nominative. The rest of the inflection requires no description.

423. As to accent, it needs only to be remarked that when, in the weakest cases, an acute *á* of the suffix is lost, the tone is thrown forward upon the ending.

424. Examples of declension. As such may be taken *राज्ञन्* *rājān* m. *king*; *आत्मन्* *ātmān* m. *soul, self*; *नामन्* *nāman* n. *name*. Thus:

Singular:

N.	राज्ञा <i>rājā</i>	आत्मा <i>ātmā</i>	नाम <i>nāma</i>
A.	राज्ञानम् <i>rājānam</i>	आत्मानम् <i>ātmānam</i>	नाम <i>nāma</i>
I.	राज्ञा <i>rājñā</i>	आत्मना <i>ātmānā</i>	नाम्ना <i>nāmñā</i>
D.	राज्ञे <i>rājñe</i>	आत्मने <i>ātmāne</i>	नाम्ने <i>nāmne</i>

Ab. G.	राज्ञस् rājñas	आत्मनस् ātmānas	नाम्नस् nāmnaś
L.	राज्ञि, राजनि rājñi, rājani	आत्मनि ātmāni	नाम्नि, नामनि nāmni, nāmani
V.	राज्ञन् rājjan	आत्मन् ātman	नामन्, नाम nāman, nāma

Dual:

N. A. V.	राज्ञानौ rājñānau	आत्मानौ ātmānau	नाम्नी, नामनी nāmni, nāmani
I. D. Ab.	राज्ञभ्याम् rājñabhyām	आत्मभ्याम् ātmābhyām	नामभ्याम् nāmabhyām
G. L.	राज्ञोस् rājños	आत्मनोस् ātmānos	नाम्नोस् nāmnoś

Plural:

N.	राज्ञानस् rājñānaś	आत्मानस् ātmānaś	नामानि nāmāni
A.	राज्ञस् rājñas	आत्मनस् ātmānaś	नामानि nāmāni
I.	राज्ञभिस् rājñabhis	आत्मभिस् ātmābhis	नामभिस् nāmabhis
D. Ab.	राज्ञभ्यस् rājñabhyas	आत्मभ्यस् ātmābhyas	नामभ्यस् nāmabhyas
G.	राज्ञाम् rājñām	आत्मनाम् ātmānām	नाम्नाम् nāmnam
L.	राज्ञसु rājñasu	आत्मसु ātmāsu	नामसु nāmasu

a. The weakest cases of mūrdhān m. *head*, would be accented mūrdhnā, mūrdhné, mūrdhnós, mūrdhnás (acc. pl.), mūrdhnām, etc.; and so in all similar cases (loc. sing., mūrdhni or mūrdhāni).

425. Vedic Irregularities. a. Here, as elsewhere, the ending of the nom.-acc.-voc. du. masc. is usually ā instead of āu.

b. The briefer form (with ejected a) of the loc. sing., and of the neut. nom.-acc.-voc. du., is quite unusual in the older language. RV. writes once ṣatadāṇni, but it is to be read ṣatadāṇani; and similar cases occur in AV. (but also several times -mni). In the Brāhmaṇas, too, such forms as dhāmani and sāmani are very much more common than such as ahni and lomni.

c. But throughout both Veda and Brāhmaṇa, an abbreviated form of the loc. sing., with the ending *i* omitted, or identical with the stem, is of considerably more frequent occurrence than the regular form: thus, *mūrdhān*, *kārman*, *ādhvan*, beside *mūrdhāni* etc. The *n* has all the usual combinations of a final *n*: e. g. *mūrdhann asya*, *mūrdhant sa*, *mūrdhañs tvā*.

d. In the nom.-acc. pl. neut., also, an abbreviated form is common, ending in *ā* or (twice as often) *a*, instead of *āni*: thus, *brāhma* and *brāhmā*, beside *brāhmāni*: compare the similar series of endings from *a*-stems, 329 c.

e. From a few stems in *man* is made an abbreviated instr. sing., with loss of *m* as well as of *a*: thus, *mahinā*, *prathinā*, *varinā*, *dānā*, *preṇā*, *bhūnā*, for *mahimnā* etc. And *drāghmā* and *raçmā* (RV., each once) are perhaps for *drāghmānā*, *raçmānā*.

f. Other of the weakest cases than the loc. sing. are sometimes found with the *a* of the suffix retained: thus, for example, *bhūmanā*, *dāmane*, *yāmanas*, *ukṣāṇas* (accus. pl.), etc. In the infinitive datives (970 d) — *trāmaṇe*, *vidmāne*, *dāvāne*, etc. — the *a* always remains. About as numerous are the instances in which the *a*, omitted in the written form of the text, is, as the metre shows, to be restored in reading.

g. The voc. sing. in *vas*, which is the usual Vedic form from stems in *vant* (below, 454 b) is found also from a few in *van*, perhaps by a transfer to the *vant*-declension: thus, *ṛtāvas*, *evayāvas*, *khidvas* (?), *prātaritvas*, *mātariçvas*, *vibhāvas*.

h. For words of which the *a* is not made long in the strong cases, see the next paragraph.

426. A few stems do not make the regular lengthening of *a* in the strong cases (except the nom. sing.). Thus:

a. The names of divinities, *pūṣān*, *aryamān*: thus, *pūṣā*, *pūṣāṇam*, *pūṣṇā*, etc.

b. In the Veda, *ukṣān*, *bull* (but also *ukṣāṇam*); *yóṣan* *maiden*; *vṛṣan* *virile, bull* (but *vṛṣāṇam* and *vṛṣāṇas* are also met with); *tmān*, abbreviation of *ātmān*; and two or three other scattering forms: *anarvāṇam*, *jémanā*. And in a number of additional instances, the Vedic metre seems to demand *a* where *ā* is written.

427. The stems *çván* *m. dog* and *yúvan* *young* have in the weakest cases the contracted form *çún* and *yún* (with retention of the accent); in the strong and middle cases they are regular. Thus, *çvā*, *çvānam*, *çúnā*, *çúne*, etc., *çvábhyām*, *çvábhis*, etc.; *yúvā*, *yúvānam*, *yúnā*, *yúvabhis*, etc.

a. In dual, RV. has once *yúnā* for *yúvānā*.

428. The stem *maghāvan* *generous* (later, almost exclusively a name of Indra) is contracted in the weakest cases to *maghón*: thus, *maghāvā*, *maghāvānam*, *maghónā*, *maghóne*, etc.

a. The RV. has once the weak form *maghónas* in nom. pl.

b. Parallel with this is found the stem *maghávant* (division E); and from the latter alone in the older language are made the middle cases: thus, *maghavadbhis*, *maghavatsu*, etc. (not *maghavabhis* etc.).

429. a. Stems in *a*, *ma*, *va*, parallel with those in *an*, *man*, *van*, and doubtless in many cases derived from them through transitional forms, are frequent in both the earlier and the later language, particularly as final members of compounds.

b. A number of *an*-stems are more or less defective, making a part of their forms from other stems. Thus:

430. a. The stem *áhan* n. *day* is in the later language used only in the strong and weakest cases, the middle (with the nom. sing., which usually follows their analogy) coming from *áhar* or *áhas*: namely, *áhar* nom.-acc. sing., *áhobhyām*, *áhobhis*, etc. (PB. has *aharbhis*); but *áhnā* etc., *áhni* or *áhani* (or *áhan*), *áhni* or *áhani*, *áhāni* (and, in V., *áhā*).

b. In the oldest language, the middle cases *áhabhis*, *áhabyas*, *áhasu* also occur.

c. In composition, only *ahar* or *ahas* is used as preceding member; as final member, *ahar*, *ahas*, *ahan*, or the derivatives *aha*, *ahna*.

d. The stem *úadhan* n. *udder* exchanges in like manner, in the old language, with *údhar* and *údhas*, but has become later an *as*-stem only (except in the fem. *údhni* of adjective compounds): thus, *údhar* or *údhas*, *údhnas*, *úadhan* or *údhani*, *údhabhis*, *údhasu*. As derivatives from it are made both *údhanyā* and *údhasya*.

431. The neuter stems *akṣán* *eye*, *asthán* *bone*, *dadhán* *curds*, *sakthán* *thigh*, form in the later language only the weakest cases, *akṣṇā*, *asthné*, *dadhnás*, *sakthni* or *saktháni*, and so on; the rest of the inflection is made from stems in *i*, *ákṣi* etc.: see above, 343 i.

a. In the older language, other cases from the *an*-stems occur: thus, *akṣāni*, *akṣábhis*, and *akṣasu*; *asthāni*, *asthábhis*, and *asthábhyas*; *sakthāni*.

432. The neuter stems *asán* *blood*, *yakán* *liver*, *çakán* *ordure*, *āsán* *mouth*, *udán* *water*, *doṣán* *fore-arm*, *yūśán* *broth*, are required to make their nom.-acc.-voc. in all numbers from the parallel stems *ásrj*, *yákr̥t*, *çákr̥t*, *āsyā*, *údaka* (in older language *udaká*), *dós*, *yūśá*, which are fully inflected.

a. Earlier occurs also the dual *doṣāni*.

433. The stem *pánthan* m. *road* is reckoned in the later language as making the complete set of strong cases, with the irregularity that the nom.-voc. sing. adds a *s*. The corresponding middle cases are made from *pathí*, and the weakest from *path*. Thus:

from *pánthan* — *pánthās*, *pánthānam*; *pánthānāu*; *pánthānas*;
 from *pathí* — *pathíbhyaṃ*; *pathíbhis*, *pathíbhyaḥ*, *pathíṣu*;
 from *path* — *pathā*, *pathé*, *pathās*, *pathí*; *pathós*; *pathās* or
páthas (accus.), *pathām*.

a. In the oldest language (RV.), however, the strong stem is only *pánthā*: thus, *pánthās*, nom. sing.; *pánthām*, acc. sing.; *pánthās*, nom. pl.; and even in AV., *pánthānam* and *pánthānas* are rare compared with the others. From *pathí* occur also the nom. pl. *pathāyas* and gen. pl. *pathīnām*. RV. has once *pāthās*, acc. pl., with long *ā*.

434. The stems *mánthan* m. *stirring-stick*, and *ṛbhukṣán* m., an epithet of Indra, are given by the grammarians the same inflection with *pánthan*; but only a few cases have been found in use. In V. occur from the former the acc. sing. *mánthām*, and gen. pl. *mathīnām* (like the corresponding cases from *pánthan*); from the latter, the nom. sing. *ṛbhukṣās* and voc. pl. *ṛbhukṣās*, like the corresponding Vedic forms of *pánthan*; but also the acc. sing. *ṛbhukṣānam* and nom. pl. *ṛbhukṣānas*, which are after quite another model.

Adjectives.

435. Original adjective stems in *an* are almost exclusively those made with the suffix *van*, as *yájvan* *sacrificing*, *sútvan* *pressing the soma*, *jítvan* *conquering*. The stem is masc. and neut. only (but sporadic cases of its use as fem. occur in RV.); the corresponding fem. stem is made in *vari*: thus, *yájvari*, *jítvari*.

436. Adjective compounds having a noun in *an* as final member are inflected after the model of noun-stems; and the masculine forms are sometimes used also as feminine; but usually a special feminine is made by adding *ī* to the weakest form of the masculine stem: thus, *sómarājñī*, *kilālodhnī*, *ékamūrdhnī*, *durpāmnī*.

437. But (as was pointed out above: 420 a) nouns in *an* occurring as final members of compounds often substitute a stem in *a* for that in *an*: thus, *-rāja*, *-janma*, *-adhva*, *-aha*; their feminine is in *ā*. Occasional exchanges of stems in *van* and in *vant* also occur: thus, *vivásvan* and *vivásvant*.

a. The remaining divisions of the consonantal declension are made up of adjective stems only.

D. Derivative stems (adjective) in *in*.

438. The stems of this division are those formed with the suffixes *इन् in*, *मिन् min*, and *विन् vin*. They are mas-

culine and neuter only; the corresponding feminine is made by adding $\frac{3}{4}$ $\bar{u}$.

a. The stems in $\bar{u}$ are very numerous, since almost any noun in $\bar{u}$ in the language may form a possessive derivative adjective with this suffix: thus, *bāla* strength, *bālīn* a *bālīnī* [possessing strength, strong]. Stems in $\bar{u}$ (1832), however, are very few, and those in $\bar{u}$ (1833) still fewer.

439. Their inflection is quite regular, except that they lose their final $\bar{u}$ in the middle cases (before an initial consonant of the ending), and also in the nom. sing., where the masculine lengthens the $\bar{u}$ by way of compensation. The voc. sing. is in the masculine the bare stem; in the neuter, either this or like the nominative.

a. In all these respects, it will be noticed, the $\bar{u}$ -declension agrees with the $\bar{a}$ -declension; but it differs from the latter in never losing the vowel of the ending.

440. Example of inflection. As such may be taken *बालिन्* *bālīn* strong. Thus:

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	m.	n.	m.	n.	m.	n.
N.	बाली bālī	बलि bālī	बालिनौ bālīnāu	बालिनी bālīnī	बालिन् bālīn	बालीनि bālīni
A.	बालिन् bālīnam	बलि bālī				
I.	बालिना bālīnā		बलिभ्याम् bālībhyām		बालिनिम् bālīnibhis	
D.	बालिने bālīne				बलिभ्याम् bālībhyas	
AD.	बालिन् bālīnas				बालिनाम् bālīnām	
G.			बालिनोम् bālīnos			
L.	बालिनि bālīni			बालिषु bālīṣu		
V.	बालिन् बालिन् बालि bālīn bālīn bālī		बालिनौ बालिनी bālīnāu bālīnī		बालिन् बालीनि bālīnas bālīni	

a. The derived feminine stem in inī is inflected, of course, like any other feminine in derivative ī (364).

441. a. There are no irregularities in the inflection of in-stems, in either the earlier language or the later—except the usual Vedic dual ending in ā instead of āu.

b. Stems in in exchange with stems in i throughout the whole history of the language, those of the one class being developed out of those of the other often through transitional forms. In a much smaller number of cases, stems in in are expanded to stems in ina: e. g. çākinā (RV.), çuṣmīṇa (B.), barhiṇa, bhajina.

E. Derivative stems (adjective) in ant (or at).

442. These stems fall into two sub-divisions: 1. those made by the suffix अन् ant (or अत् at), being, with a very few exceptions, active participles, present and future; 2. those made by the possessive suffixes मन् mant and वन् vant (or मत् mat and वत् vat). They are masculine and neuter only; the corresponding feminine is made by adding ई ī.

1. Participles in ant or at.

443. The stem has in general a double form, a stronger and a weaker, ending respectively in अन् ant and अत् at. The former is taken in the strong cases of the masculine, with, as usual, the nom.-acc.-voc. pl. neuter; the latter is taken by all the remaining cases.

a. But, in accordance with the rule for the formation of the feminine stem (below, 449), the future participles, and the present participles of verbs of the tud-class or accented ā-class (752), and of verbs of the ad-class or root-class ending in ā, are by the grammarians allowed to make the nom.-acc.-voc. du. neut. from either the stronger or the weaker stem; and the present participles from all other present-stems ending in a are required to make the same from the strong stem.

444. Those verbs, however, which in the 3d pl. pres. active lose न् n of the usual ending न्ति nti (550 b), lose it also in the present participle, and have no distinction of strong and weak stem.

a. Such are the verbs forming their present-stem by reduplication without added *a*: namely, those of the reduplicating or *hu*-class (855) and the intensives (1012): thus, from *√hu*, present-stem *juhu*, participle-stem *júhvat*; intensive-stem *johu*, intensive participle-stem *jóhvat*. Further, the participles of roots apparently containing a contracted reduplication: namely, *cákṣat*, *dāṣat*, *dāsat*, *ṣāsat*, *sāṣcat*; the aorist participle *dhákṣat*, and *vāghát* (?). *Vavṛdhánt* (RV., once), which has the *n* notwithstanding its reduplication; comes, like the desiderative participles (1032), from a stem in *a*: compare *vāvṛdhánta*, *vāvṛdhásva*.

b. Even these verbs are allowed by the grammarians to make the nom.-acc.-voc. pl. neut. in *anti*.

445. The inflection of these stems is quite regular. The nom. sing. masc. comes to end in *अन्* *an* by the regular (150) loss of the two final consonants from the etymological form *अत्तम्* *ants*. The vocative of each gender is like the nominative.

446. Stems accented on the final syllable throw the accent forward upon the case-ending in the weakest cases (not in the middle also).

a. In the dual neut. (as in the feminine stem) from such participles, the accent is *ánti* if the *n* is retained, *atí* if it is lost.

447. Examples of declension. As such may serve *भवन्* *bhávant* *being*, *अदन्* *adánt* *eating*, *जुह्वन्* *júhvat* *sacrificing*. Thus:

Singular:						
N.	भवन्	भवत्	अदन्	अदत्	जुह्वन्	जुह्वत्
	bhāvan	bhāvat	adán	adát	júhvat	júhvat
A.	भवन्तम्	भवत्	अदन्तम्	अदत्	जुह्वन्तम्	जुह्वत्
	bhāvāntam	bhāvat	adāntam	adát	júhvatam	júhvat
I.	भवता		अदता		जुह्वता	
	bhāvata		adatā		júhvata	
D.	भवते		अदते		जुह्वते	
	bhāvate		adaté		júhvate	
Ab. G.	भवतम्		अदतम्		जुह्वतम्	
	bhāvatas		adatás		júhvatas	
I _n	भवति		अदति		जुह्वति	
	bhāvati		adati		júhvati	

V.	भवन् bhāvan	भवत् bhāvat	अदन् ādan	अदत् ādat	जुह्वत् jūhvat	
Dual:						
N. A. V.	भवतौ bhāvantaū	भवती bhāvanti	अदतौ adāntaū	अदती adati	जुह्वतौ jūhvataū	जुह्वती jūhvati
I. D. Ab.	भवद्भ्याम् bhāvadbhyām		अदद्भ्याम् adādbhyām		जुह्वद्भ्याम् jūhvadbhyām	
G. L.	भवतोम् bhāvatos		अदतोम् adatós		जुह्वतोम् jūhvatos	
Plural:						
N. V.	भवन्तम् bhāvantas	भवन्ति bhāvanti	अदन्तम् adāntas	अदन्ति adānti	जुह्वन्तम् jūhventas	जुह्वन्ति jūhvati
A.	भवतम् bhāvatas	भवन्ति bhāvanti	अदतम् adatás	अदन्ति adānti	जुह्वतम् jūhventas	जुह्वन्ति jūhvati
I.	भवद्भिम् bhāvadbhis		अदद्भिम् adādbhis		जुह्वद्भिम् jūhvadbhis	
D. Ab.	भवद्भ्यम् bhāvadbhyas		अदद्भ्यम् adādbhyas		जुह्वद्भ्यम् jūhvadbhyas	
G.	भवताम् bhāvātām		अदताम् adatām		जुह्वताम् jūhvātām	
L.	भवत्सु bhāvatsu		अदत्सु adātsu		जुह्वत्सु jūhvatsu	

a. The future participle *bhaviṣyánt* may form in nom. etc. dual neuter either *bhaviṣyāntī* or *bhaviṣyatī*; *tudánt*, either *tudāntī* or *tudatī*; *yānt* (*yā*), either *yāntī* or *yātī*. And *jūhvat*, in nom. etc. plural neuter, may make also *jūhvanti* (beside *jūhvati*, as given in the paradigm above).

b. But these strong forms (as well as *bhāvanti*, du., and its like from present-stems in unaccented *a*) are quite contrary to general analogy, and of somewhat doubtful character. No example of them is quotable, either from the older or from the later language. The cases concerned, indeed, would be everywhere of rare occurrence.

448. The Vedic derivations from the model as above given are few. The dual ending *āu* is only one sixth as common as *ā*. Anomalous accent is seen in a case or two: *acodāte*, *rathirāyātām*, and *vāghādbhis* (if this is a participle). The only instance in V. of nom. etc. pl. neut. is *sānti*, with lengthened *ā* (compare the forms in *ānti*, below, 451 a, 454 c); one or two examples in *anti* are quotable from B.

449. The feminine participle-stem, as already stated, is made by adding $\frac{2}{3}$ ī to either the strong or the weak stem-form of the masc.-neut. The rules as to which of the two forms shall be taken are the same with those given above respecting the nom. etc. dual neuter; namely:

a. Participles from tense-stems ending in unaccented a add ī to the strong stem-form, or make their feminine in anti.

b. Such are the bhū or unaccented a-class and the dīv or ya-class of present-stems (chap. IX.), and the desideratives and causatives (chap. XIV.): thus, from √bhū (stem bháva), bhávanti; from √dīv (stem dīvya), dīvyanti; from búbhūṣa and bhāvāya (desid. and caus. of √bhū), búbhūṣanti and bhāvāyanti.

c. Exceptions to this rule are now and then met with, even from the earliest period. Thus, RV. has jārati, and AV. the desiderative síṣāsati; in B. occur vadati, çocati, tṛpyati, and in S. further tiṣṭhati, and the causative namayati; while in the epics and later such cases (including desideratives and causatives) are more numerous (about fifty are quotable), though still only sporadic.

d. Participles from tense-stems in accented á may add the feminine-sign either to the strong or to the weak stem-form, or may make their feminines in ánti or in atī (with accent as here noted).

e. Such are the present-stems of the tud or accented á-class (751 ff.), the s-futures (932 ff.), and the denominatives (1053 ff.): thus, from √tud (stem tudá), tudánti or tudatī; from bhaviṣyá (fut. of √bhū), bhaviṣyánti or bhaviṣyati; from devayá (denom. of devá), devayánti or devayati.

f. The forms in ánti from this class are the prevailing ones. No future fem. participle in atī is quotable from the older language. From pres.-stems in á are found there ṛñjati and siñcati (RV.), tudati and pinvati (AV.). From denominatives, devayati (RV.), durasyati and çatrūyati (AV.). In BhP. occurs dhakṣyati.

g. Verbs of the ad or root-class (611 ff.) ending in ā are given by the grammarians the same option as regards the feminine of the present participle: thus, from √yā, yānti or yāti. The older language affords no example of the former, so far as noted.

h. From other tense-stems than those already specified — that is to say, from the remaining classes of present-stems and from the intensives — the feminine is formed in atī (or, if the stem be otherwise accented than on the final, in atī) only.

¹ Thus, adati from √ad; jūhvati from √hu; yuñjati from √yuj; atī from √u; kurvati from √kr; krīṇati from √krī; dédicati lédiç (intens. of √diç).

j. Feminine stems of this class are occasionally (but the case is much less frequent than its opposite: above, c) found with the nasal: thus, *yāntī* (AV., once), *undāntī* (ÇB.; but probably from the secondary *ā*-stem), *gṛhṇantī* (S.), and, in the epics and later, such forms as *bruvantī*, *rudantī*, *cinvantī*, *kurvantī*, *jānantī*, *muṣṇantī*.

450. A few words are participial in form and inflection, though not in meaning. Thus:

a. *bṛhánt* (often written *vṛhánt*) *great*; it is inflected like a participle (with *bṛhatī* and *bṛhántī* in du. and pl. neut.).

b. *mahánt* *great*; inflected like a participle, but with the irregularity that the *a* of the ending is lengthened in the strong forms: thus, *mahān*, *mahāntam*; *mahāntāu* (neut. *mahatī*); *mahāntas*, *mahānti*: instr. *mahatā* etc.

c. *pṛṣant* *speckled*, and (in Veda only) *rūcant* *shining*.

d. *jāgat* *movable*, *lively* (in the later language, as neuter noun, *world*), a reduplicated formation from *√gam* *go*; its nom. etc. neut. pl. is allowed by the grammarians to be only *jāgati*.

e. *ṛhánt* *small* (only once, in RV., *ṛhaté*).

f. All these form their feminine in *atī* only: thus, *bṛhatī*, *mahatī*, *pṛṣatī* and *rūcatī* (contrary to the rule for participles), *jāgatī*.

g. For *dánt* *tooth*, which is perhaps of participial origin, see above, 396.

451. The pronominal adjectives *īyant* and *kīyant* are inflected like adjectives in *mant* and *vant*, having (452) *īyān* and *kīyān* as nom. masc. sing., *īyatī* and *kīyatī* as nom. etc. du. neut. and as feminine stems, and *īyanti* and *kīyanti* as nom. etc. plur. neut.

a. But the neut. pl. *īyānti* and the loc. sing. (?) *kīyāti* are found in RV.

2. Possessives in *mant* and *vant*.

452. The adjectives formed by these two suffixes are inflected precisely alike, and very nearly like the participles in *ant*. From the latter they differ only by lengthening the *ā* in the nom. sing. masc.

a. The voc. sing. is in *an*, like that of the participle (in the later language, namely: for that of the oldest, see below, 454 b). The neut. nom. etc. are in the dual only *atī* (or *ātī*), and in the plural *anti* (or *āntī*).

b. The feminine is always made from the weak stem: thus *matī*, *vatī* (or *mātī*, *vātī*). One or two cases of *nī* instead of *ī* are met with: thus, *antārvatnī* (B. and later), *pativatnī* (C.).

c. The accent, however, is never thrown forward (as in the participle) upon the case-ending or the feminine ending.

453. To illustrate the inflection of such stems, it will be sufficient to give a part of the forms of पशुमत् *paṣumát* possessing cattle, and भगवत् *bhágavāt* fortunate, blessed. Thus:

Singular:				
	m.	n.		
N.	पशुमान् paṣumān	पशुमत paṣumát	भगवान् bhágavān	भगवत् bhágavat
A.	पशुमन्तम् paṣumántam	पशुमत paṣumát	भगवन्तम् bhágavantam	भगवत् bhágavat
I.	पशुमता paṣumátā etc.		भगवता bhágavatā etc.	
V.	पशुमन् páṣuman	पशुमत páṣumat	भगवन् bhágavan	भगवत् bhágavat
Dual:				
N. A. V.	पशुमतौ paṣumántāu etc.	पशुमती paṣumátī etc.	भगवतौ bhágavantāu etc.	भगवती bhágavatī etc.
Plural:				
N. V.	पशुमन्तम् paṣumántas	पशुमन्ति paṣumánti	भगवन्तम् bhágavantas	भगवन्ति bhágavanti
A.	पशुमन्तम् paṣumántas	पशुमन्ति paṣumánti	भगवन्तम् bhágavatas	भगवन्ति bhágavanti
I.	पशुमद्भिस् paṣumádbhis etc.		भगवद्भिस् bhágavádbhis etc.	

454. Vedic Irregularities. a. In dual masc. nom. etc., ā (for āu) is the greatly prevailing ending.

b. In voc. sing. masc., the ending in the oldest language (RV.) is almost always in *as* instead of *an* (as in the perfect participle: below, 462 a): thus, *adriyas*, *harivas*, *bhānumas*, *haviṣmas*. Such vocatives in RV. occur more than a hundred times, while not a single unquestionable instance of one in *an* is to be found. In the other Vedic texts, vocatives in *as* are extremely rare (but *bhagavas* and its contraction *bhagos* are met with, even in the later language); and in their production of RV.

passages the *as* is usually changed to *an*. It was pointed out above (435g) that the RV. makes the *voc.* in *as* also apparently from a few *an*-stems.

c. In RV., the *nom. etc. pl. neut.*, in the only two instances that occur, ends in *ānti* instead of *anti*: thus, *ghṛtāvānti*, *paçumānti*. No such forms have been noted elsewhere in the older language: the SV. reads *anti* in its version of the corresponding passages, and a few examples of the same ending are quotable from the Brāhmaṇas: thus, *tāvānti*, *etāvānti*, *yāvānti*, *ghṛtāvānti*, *pravānti*, *ṛtumānti*, *yugmānti*. Compare 448, 451.

d. In a few (eight or ten) more or less doubtful cases, a confusion of strong and weak forms of stem is made; they are too purely sporadic to require reporting. The same is true of a case or two where a masculine form appears to be used with a feminine noun.

455. The stem *ārvant* *running, steed*, has the *nom. sing.* *arvā*, from *ārvan*; and in the older language also the *voc. arvan* and *accus. ārvāṇam*.

456. Besides the participle *bhāvant*, there is another stem *bhāvant*, frequently used in respectful address as substitute for the pronoun of the second person (but construed, of course, with a verb in the third person), which is formed with the suffix *vant*, and so declined, having in the *nom. sing.* *bhāvān*; and the contracted form *bhos* of its old-style vocative *bhavyas* is a common exclamation of address: *you, sir!* Its origin has been variously explained; but it is doubtless a contraction of *bhāgavant*.

457. The pronominal adjectives *tāvant*, *etāvant*, *yāvant*, and the Vedic *ivant*, *māvant*, *tvāvant*, etc., are inflected like ordinary derivatives from nouns.

F. Perfect Participles in *vāns*.

458. The active participles of the perfect tense-system are quite peculiar as regards the modifications of their stem. In the strong cases, including the *nom.-acc.-voc. pl. neut.*, the form of their suffix is *वांस् vāns*, which becomes, by regular process (150), *vān* in the *nom. sing.*, and which is shortened to *वन् van* in the *voc. sing.* In the weakest cases, the suffix is contracted into *उप् us*. In the middle cases, including the *nom.-acc.-voc. neut. sing.*, it is changed to *वत् vat*.

a. A union-vowel *i*, if present in the strong and middle cases, disappears in the weakest, before *us*.

459. The forms as thus described are masculine and neuter only; the corresponding feminine is made by adding $\frac{3}{2}$ ī to the weakest form of stem, ending thus in उपी úṣī.

460. The accent is always upon the suffix, whatever be its form.

461. Examples of inflection. To show the inflection of these participles, we may take the stems विद्वांस् vidvāṁs *knowing* (which has irregular loss of the usual reduplication and of the perfect meaning) from √विद् vid, and तस्थिवांस् tasthivāṁs *having stood* from √स्था sthā.

Singular:

	m.	n.	m.	n.
N.	विद्वान् vidvān	विद्वत् vidvāt	तस्थिवान् tasthivān	तस्थिवत् tasthivāt
A.	विद्वांसम् vidvāṁsam	विद्वत् vidvāt	तस्थिवांसम् tasthivāṁsam	तस्थिवत् tasthivāt
I.	विदुषा viduṣā		तस्थुषा tasthuṣā	
D.	विदुषे viduṣe		तस्थुषे tasthuṣe	
Ab. G.	विदुषम् viduṣas		तस्थुषम् tasthuṣas	
L.	विदुषि viduṣi		तस्थुषि tasthuṣi	
V.	विद्वन् vidvan	विद्वत् vidvat	तस्थिवन् tasthivan	तस्थिवत् tasthivat

Dual:

N. A. V.	विद्वांसौ vidvāṁsāu	विदुषी viduṣī	तस्थिवांसौ tasthivāṁsāu	तस्थुषी tasthuṣī
I. D. Ab.	विद्वद्भ्याम् vidvādbhyām		तस्थिवद्भ्याम् tasthivādbhyām	
G. L.	विदुषोस् viduṣos		तस्थुषोस् tasthuṣos	

	Plural:			
N. V.	विद्वांसम् vidvāṅsas	विद्वांसि vidvāṅsi	तस्थिवांसम् tasthivāṅsas	तस्थिवांसि tasthivāṅsi
A.	विदुषम् viduṣas	विद्वांसि vidvāṅsi	तस्थुषम् tasthūṣas	तस्थिवांसि tasthivāṅsi
I.	विद्वद्भिस् vidvādbhis		तस्थिवद्भिस् tasthivādbhis	
D.	विद्वद्भ्यस् vidvādbhyas		तस्थिवद्भ्यस् tasthivādbhyas	
Ab. G.	विदुषाम् viduṣām		तस्थुषाम् tasthūṣām	
L.	विद्वत्सु vidvātsu		तस्थिवत्सु tasthivātsu	

a. The feminine stems of these two participles are विदुषी *viduṣī* and तस्थुषी *tasthūṣī*.

b. Other examples of the different stems are:

from *√kr* — *cakṛvāṅs*, *cakṛvāt*, *cakrūṣ*, *cakrūṣī*;

from *√nī* — *ninivāṅs*, *ninivāt*, *ninyuṣ*, *ninyuṣī*;

from *√bhū* — *babhūvāṅs*, *babhūvāt*, *babhūvūṣ*, *babhūvūṣī*;

from *√tan* — *tenivāṅs*, *tenivāt*, *tenūṣ*, *tenūṣī*.

462. a. In the oldest language (RV.), the vocative sing. masc. (like that of *vant* and *mant*-stems: above, 454 b) has the ending *vas* instead of *van*: thus, *cikitvas* (changed to *-van* in a parallel passage of AV.), *titirvas*, *didivas*, *mīḍhvas*.

b. Forms from the middle stem, in *vat*, are extremely rare earlier: only three (*tatanvāt* and *vavṛtvāt*, neut. sing., and *jāgrvādbhis*, instr. pl.), are found in RV., and not one in AV. And in the Veda the weakest stem (not, as later, the middle one) is made the basis of comparison and derivation: thus, *viduṣṭara*, *ādācuṣṭara*, *mīḍhūṣṭama*, *mīḍhūṣmant*.

c. An example or two of the use of the weak stem-form for cases regularly made from the strong are found in RV.: they are *cakrūṣam*, acc. sing., and *ābibhyuṣas*, nom. pl.; *emuṣām*, by its accent (unless an error), is rather from a derivative stem *emuṣá*; and QB. has *proṣuṣam*. Similar instances, especially from *vidvāṅs*, are now and then met with later (see BR., under *vidvāṅs*).

d. The AV. has once *bhaktivāṅsas*, as if a participial form from a noun; but K. and TB. give in the corresponding passage *bhaktivāṅas*; *cakhvāṅsam* (RV., once) is of doubtful character; *okivāṅsā* (RV., once) shows a reversion to guttural form of the final of *√uc*, elsewhere unknown.

G. Comparatives in yāns or yas.

463. The comparative adjectives of primary formation (below, 467) have a double form of stem for masculine and neuter: a stronger, ending in याम् yāns (usually ईयाम् īyāns), in the strong cases, and a weaker, in यस् yas (or ईयस् īyas), in the weak cases (there being no distinction of middle and weakest). The voc. sing. masc. ends in यन् yan (but for the older language see below, 465 a).

a. The feminine is made by adding ई ī to the weak masc.-neut. stem.

464. As models of inflection, it will be sufficient to give a part of the forms of अ्रेयस् ṛéyas *better*, and of गरीयस् gārīyas *heavier*. Thus:

Singular :				
N.	अ्रेयान् ṛéyān	अ्रेयस् ṛéyas	गरीयान् gārīyān	गरीयस् gārīyas
A.	अ्रेयांसम् ṛéyāṅsam	अ्रेयस् ṛéyas	गरीयांसम् gārīyāṅsam	गरीयस् gārīyas
I.	अ्रेयसा ṛéyasā etc.		गरीयसा gārīyasā etc.	
V.	अ्रेयन् ṛéyan	अ्रेयस् ṛéyas	गरीयन् gārīyan	गरीयस् gārīyas
Dual :				
N. A. V.	अ्रेयांसौ ṛéyāṅsāu etc.	अ्रेयसी ṛéyasī etc.	गरीयांसौ gārīyāṅsāu etc.	गरीयसी gārīyasī etc.
Plural :				
N. V.	अ्रेयांसि ṛéyāṅsas	अ्रेयांसि ṛéyāṅsi	गरीयांसि gārīyāṅsas	गरीयांसि gārīyāṅsi
A.	अ्रेयसम् ṛéyasas	अ्रेयांसि ṛéyāṅsi	गरीयसम् gārīyasas	गरीयांसि gārīyāṅsi
I.	अ्रेयोभिस् ṛéyobhis etc.		गरीयोभिस् gārīyobhis etc.	

a. The feminine stems of these adjectives are श्रेयसी *śréyasī* and गरीयसी *gáriyasī*.

465. a. The Vedic voc. masc. (as in the two preceding divisions: 454 b, 462 a) is in *yas* instead of *yan*: thus, *ojiyas*, *jyāyas* (RV.: no examples elsewhere have been noted).

b. No example of a middle case occurs in RV. or AV.

c. In the later language are found a very few apparent examples of strong cases made from the weaker stem-form: thus, *kaniyasam* and *yaviyasam* acc. masc., *kaniyasāu* du., *yaviyasas* nom. pl.

Comparison.

466. Derivative adjective stems having a comparative and superlative meaning — or often also (and more originally) a merely intensive value — are made either directly from roots (by primary derivation), or from other derivative or compound stems (by secondary derivation).

a. The subject of comparison belongs more properly to the chapter of derivation; but it stands in such near relation to inflection that it is, in accordance with the usual custom in grammars, conveniently and suitably enough treated briefly here.

467. The suffixes of primary derivation are ईयम् *īyam* (or ईयान् *īyāns*) for the comparative and इष्ठ *iṣṭha* for the superlative. The root before them is accented, and usually strengthened by gunating, if capable of it — or, in some cases, by nasalization or prolongation. They are much more frequently and freely used in the oldest language than later; in the classical Sanskrit, only a limited number of such comparatives and superlatives are accepted in use; and these attach themselves in meaning for the most part to other adjectives from the same root, which seem to be their corresponding positives; but in part also they are artificially connected with other words, unrelated with them in derivation.

a. Thus, from √*kṣip* *hurl* come *kṣépīyas* and *kṣépīṣṭha*, which belong in meaning to *kṣiprá* *quick*; from √*vṛ* *encompass* come *váriyas* and *váriṣṭha*, which belong to *urú* *broad*; while, for example,

kāniyas and kāniṣṭha are attached by the grammarians to yuvan *young*, or ālpa *small*; and vārṣiyas and vārṣiṣṭha to vṛddhā *old*.

468. From Veda and Brāhmaṇa together, considerably more than a hundred instances of this primary formation in iyas and iṣṭha (in many cases only one of the pair actually occurring) are to be quoted.

a. About half of these (in RV., the decided majority) belong, in meaning as in form, to the bare root in its adjective value, as used especially at the end of compounds, but sometimes also independently: thus, from √tap *burn* comes tāpiṣṭha *excessively burning*; from √yaj *offer* come yājiyas and yājiṣṭha *better and best* (or *very well*) *sacrificing*; from √yudh *fight* comes yōdhiyas *fighting better*;—in a few instances, the simple root is also found used as corresponding positive: thus, jū *hasty, rapid* with jāviyas and jāviṣṭha.

b. In a little class of instances (eight), the root has a preposition prefixed, which then takes the accent: thus, āgamiṣṭha *especially coming hither*; vicayiṣṭha *best clearing away*;—in a couple of cases (āgramiṣṭha, āparāvapiṣṭha, āstheyas), the negative particle is prefixed;—in a single word (çambhaviṣṭha), an element of another kind.

c. The words of this formation sometimes take an accusative object (see 271 e).

d. But even in the oldest language appears not infrequently the same attachment in meaning to a derivative adjective which (as pointed out above) is usual in the later speech.

e. Besides the examples that occur also later, others are met with like vāriṣṭha *choicest* (vāra *choice*), bārhiṣṭha *greatest* (bṛhant *great*), ōṣiṣṭha *quickest* (ōṣam *quickly*), and so on. Probably by analogy with these, like formations are in a few cases made from the apparently radical syllables of words which have no otherwise traceable root in the language: thus, kradhiyas and kradhiṣṭha (K.) from kṛdhú, sthāviyas and sthāviṣṭha from sthūrā, çāciyas (RV.) from çāçvant, āpiyas (AV.) and āpiṣṭha (TS.) from añú; and so on. And yet again, in a few exceptional cases, the suffixes iyas and iṣṭha are applied to stems which are themselves palpably derivative: thus, āciṣṭha from āçú (RV.: only case), tīkṣṇiyas (AV.) from tīkṣṇā, brāhmiyas and brāhmiṣṭha (TS. etc.) from brāhman, dhārmiṣṭha (TA.) from dhārman, drādhīṣṭha (TA.: instead of dārhiṣṭha) from dr̥dhā, rāghiyas (TS.) from raghu. These are beginnings, not followed up later, of the extension of the formation to unlimited use.

f. In nāviyas or nāvyas and nāviṣṭha, from nāva *new*, and in sānyas from sāna *old* (all RV.), we have also formations unconnected with verbal roots.

469. The stems in iṣṭha are inflected like ordinary adjectives in a, and make their feminines in ā; those in iyas have a peculiar declension which has been described above (463 ff.).

470. Of peculiarities and irregularities of formation, the following may be noticed:

a. The suffix *iyas* has in a few instances the briefer form *yas*, generally as alternative with the other: thus, *táviyas* and *távyas*, *náviyas* and *návyas*, *vásiyas* and *vávyas*, *pániyas* and *pányas*; and so from *rabh* and *sah*; *sányas* occurs alone. From *bhū* come *bhūyas* and *bhūyiṣṭha*, beside which RV. has also *bhāvīyas*.

b. Of roots in *ā*, the final blends with the initial of the suffix to *e*: thus, *sthéyas*, *dhéṣṭha*, *yéṣṭha*; but such forms are in the Veda generally to be resolved, as *dhāiṣṭha*, *yāiṣṭha*. The root *iyā* forms *jyéṣṭha*, but *jyāyas* (like *bhūyas*).

c. The two roots in *ī*, *prī* and *ṣrī*, form *préyas* and *préṣṭha* and *ṣréyas* and *ṣréṣṭha*.

d. From the root of *ṛjū* come, without strengthening, *ṛjīyas* and *ṛjīṣṭha*; but in the older language also, more regularly, *rājiyas* and *rājiṣṭha*.

471. The suffixes of secondary derivation are *तर* *tara* and *तम* *tama*. They are of almost unrestricted application, being added to adjectives of every form, simple and compound, ending in vowels or in consonants — and this from the earliest period of the language until the latest. The accent of the primitive remains (with rare exceptions) unchanged; and that form of stem is generally taken which appears before an initial consonant of a case-ending (weak or middle form).

a. Examples (of older as well as later occurrence) are: from vowel-stems, *priyātara*, *vāhnitama*, *rathītara* and *rathītama* (RV.), *cārutara*, *potṭtama*, *saṃraktatara*; — from consonant-stems, *çāñtama*, *çāçvattama*, *mṛdayāttama*, *tavāstara* and *tavāstama*, *tuviṣṭama*, *vāpuṣṭara*, *tapasvītara*, *yaçasvītama*, *bhāgavattara*, *hiraṇyavāçīmattama*; — from compounds, *ratnadhātama*, *abhibhūtara*, *sukṛttara*, *pūrbhītama*, *bhūyiṣṭhabhāktama*, *bhūridāvattara*, *çacivratatama*, *strikāmatama*.

b. But in the Veda the final *n* of a stem is regularly retained: thus, *madīntara* and *madīntama*, *vṛṣāntama*; and a few stems even add a nasal: thus, *surabhīntara*, *rayīntama*, *madhūntama*. In a case or two, the strong stem of a present participle is taken: thus, *vṛādhantama*, *sāhantama*; and, of a perfect participle, the weakest stem: thus, *vidūṣṭara*, *miḍhūṣṭama*. A feminine final *ī* is shortened: thus, *devitamā* (RV.), *tejasvinitamā* (K.).

c. In the older language, the words of this formation are not much more frequent than those of the other: thus, in RV. the stems in *tara* and *tama* are to those in *iyas* and *iṣṭha* as three to two; in AV., only as six to five: but later the former win a great preponderance.

472. These comparatives and superlatives are inflected like ordinary adjectives in *a*, forming their feminine in *ā*.

473. a. That (especially in the Veda) some stems which are nouns rather than adjectives form derivatives of comparison is natural enough, considering the uncertain nature of the division-line between substantive and adjective value. Thus, we have *vīratara*, *vīratama*, *vāhñitama*, *mātītama*, *nītama*, *marūtama*, and so on.

b. The suffixes *tara* and *tama* also make forms of comparison from some of the pronominal roots, as *ka*, *ya*, *i* (see below, 520); and from certain of the prepositions, as *ud*; and the adverbially used accusative (older, neuter, *-taram*; later, feminine, *-tarām*) of a comparative in *tara* from a preposition is employed to make a corresponding comparative to the preposition itself (below, 1119); while *-tarām* and *-tamām* make degrees of comparison from a few adverbs: thus, *natarām*, *natamām*, *kathamtarām*, *kutastarām*, *addhātāmām*, *nīcāistarām*, etc.

c. By a wholly barbarous combination, finding no warrant in the earlier and more genuine usages of the language, the suffixes of comparison in their adverbial feminine form, *-tarām* and *tamām*, are later allowed to be added to personal forms of verbs: thus, *sīdatetarām* (R.: the only case noted in the epics) *is more despondent*, *vyathayatitarām* *disturbs more*, *alabhatatarām* *obtained in a higher degree*, *hasiḡyatitarām* *will laugh more*. No examples of this use of *-tamām* are quotable.

d. The suffixes of secondary comparison are not infrequently added to those of primary, forming double comparatives and superlatives: thus, *gariyastara*, *ḡreṣṭhatara* and *ḡreṣṭhatama*, *pāpīyastara*, *pāpīṣṭhatara* and *-tama*, *bhūyastaram*, etc.

e. The use of *tama* as ordinal suffix is noted below (487f); with this value, it is accented on the final, and makes its feminine in *ī*: thus, *ṣatataṃā* m. n., *ṣatataṃī* f., *hundredth*.

474. From a few words, mostly prepositions, degrees of comparison are made by the briefer suffixes *ra* and *ma*: thus, *ādhara* and *adhamā*, *āpara* and *apamā*, *āvāra* and *avamā*, *ūpara* and *upamā*, *āntara*, *āntama*, *paramā*, *madhyamā*, *caramā*, *antima*, *ādīma*, *paṇṇīma*. And *ma* is also used to make ordinals (below, 487).

CHAPTER VI.

NUMERALS.

475. The simple cardinal numerals for the first ten numbers (which are the foundation of the whole class), with their derivatives, the tens, and with some of the higher members of the decimal series, are as follows:

1 एक éka	10 दश dáśa	100 शत śatá
2 द्व dvá	20 विंशति viñçatí	1000 सहस्र sahásra
3 त्रि trí	30 त्रिंशत् triñçát	10,000 अयुत ayúta
4 चतुर catúr	40 चत्वारिंशत् catvāriñçát	100,000 लक्ष lakṣá
5 पञ्च pañca	50 पञ्चाशत् pañcāṣát	1,000,000 प्रयुत prayúta
6 षष् ṣaṣṭ	60 षष्टि ṣaṣṭí	10,000,000 कोटि kóṭi
7 सप्त saptá	70 सप्तति saptatí	10 ⁸ अर्बुद arbudá
8 अष्ट aṣṭá	80 अशीति aṣití	10 ⁹ महाबुद mahārbuda
9 नव náva	90 नवति navatí	10 ¹⁰ खर्व kharvá
10 दश dáśa	100 शत śatá	10 ¹¹ निखर्व nikharva

a. The accent *saptá* and *aṣṭá* is that belonging to these words in all accentuated texts; according to the grammarians, they are *sápta* and *áṣṭa* in the later language. See below, 483.

b. The series of decimal numbers may be carried still further; but there are great differences among the different authorities with

regard to their names; and there is more or less of discordance even from *ayūta* on.

c. Thus, in the TS. and MS. we find *ayūta*, *niyūta*, *prayūta*, *ārbuda*, *nyārbuda*, *samudrā*, *mādhya*, *ānta*, *parārdhā*; K. reverses the order of *niyūta* and *prayūta*, and inserts *badva* after *nyārbuda* (reading *nyārbudha*); these are probably the oldest recorded series.

d. In modern time, the only numbers in practical use above *thousand* are *lakṣa* (*lac* or *lakh*) and *koti* (*crore*); and an Indian sum is wont to be pointed thus: 123,45,67,890, to signify 123 *crores*, 45 *lakhs*, 67 *thousand*, eight hundred and ninety.

e. As to the alleged stem-forms *pañcan* etc., see below, 484. As to the form *ṣaṣ* instead of *ṣaṣ*, see above, 146 b. The stem *dva* appears in composition and derivation also as *dvā* and *dvi*; *cātūr* in composition is accented *cātūr*. The older form of *aṣṭa* is *aṣṭā*: see below, 483. Forms in *-cat* and *-cati* for the tens are occasionally interchanged: e. g. *viñcat* (MBh. R.), *triñcati* (AB.), *pañcācati* (RT.).

f. The other numbers are expressed by the various composition and syntactical combination of those given above. Thus:

476. The odd numbers between the even tens are made by prefixing the (accented) unit to the ten to which its value is to be added; but with various irregularities. Thus:

- a. *eka* in 11 becomes *ekā*, but is elsewhere unchanged;
- b. *dva* becomes everywhere *dvā*; but in 42-72 and in 92 it is interchangeable with *dvi*, and in 82 *dvi* alone is used;
- c. for *tri* is substituted its nom. pl. masc. *trāyas*; but *tri* itself is also allowed in 43-73 and in 93, and in 83 *tri* alone is used;
- d. *ṣaṣ* becomes *ṣo* in 16, and makes the initial *d* of *daṣa* lingual (199 d); elsewhere its final undergoes the regular conversion (226 b, 198 b) to *ṭ* or *ḍ* or *ṇ*; and in 96 the *n* of *navati* is assimilated to it (199 c);
- e. *aṣṭa* becomes *aṣṭā* (483) in 18-38, and has either form in the succeeding combinations.

f. Thus:

11 <i>ekādaṣa</i>	31 <i>ekatriñcat</i>	61 <i>ekaṣaṣṭi</i>	81 <i>ekācīti</i>
12 <i>dvādaṣa</i>	32 <i>dvātriñcat</i>	62 <i>dvāṣaṣṭi</i> <i>dvīṣaṣṭi</i>	82 <i>dvācīti</i>
13 <i>trāyodaṣa</i>	33 <i>trāyastriñcat</i>	63 <i>trāyaṣaṣṭi</i> <i>triṣaṣṭi</i>	83 <i>trācīti</i>
14 <i>cāturdaṣa</i>	34 <i>cātustriñcat</i>	64 <i>cātuṣaṣṭi</i>	84 <i>cāturaṣṭi</i>
15 <i>pañcadaṣa</i>	35 <i>pañcatstriñcat</i>	65 <i>pañcaṣaṣṭi</i>	85 <i>pañcācīti</i>
16 <i>ṣoḍaṣa</i>	36 <i>ṣaṭtriñcat</i>	66 <i>ṣaṭṣaṣṭi</i>	86 <i>ṣaḍaṣṭi</i>
17 <i>saptādaṣa</i>	37 <i>saptātriñcat</i>	67 <i>saptāṣaṣṭi</i>	87 <i>saptācīti</i>
18 <i>aṣṭādaṣa</i>	38 <i>aṣṭātriñcat</i>	68 <i>aṣṭāṣaṣṭi</i> <i>aṣṭaṣaṣṭi</i>	88 <i>aṣṭācīti</i>
19 <i>nāvadaṣa</i>	39 <i>nāvatriñcat</i>	69 <i>nāvaṣaṣṭi</i>	89 <i>nāvācīti</i>

g. The numbers 21-29 are made like those for 31-39; the numbers 41-49, 51-59, 71-79, and 91-99 are made like those for 61-69.

h. The forms made with *dvā* and *trayas* are more usual than those with *dvī* and *tri*, which are hardly to be quoted from the older literature (V. and Br.). The forms made with *aṣṭā* (instead of *aṣṭa*) are almost exclusively used in the older literature (483), and are not infrequent in the later.

477. The above are the normal expressions for the odd numbers. But equivalent substitutes for them are also variously made. Thus:

a. By use of the adjectives *ūna deficient* and *adhika redundant*, in composition with lesser numbers which are to be subtracted or added, and either independently qualifying or (more usually) in composition with larger numbers which are to be increased or diminished by the others: thus, *tryūnaṣaṣṭiḥ* *sixty deficient by three* (i. e. 57); *aṣṭādhikanavatiḥ* *ninety increased by eight* (i. e. 98); *ekādhikam ṣaṭam* *a hundred increased by one* (i. e. 101); *pañconam ṣaṭam* *100 less 5* (i. e. 95). For the nines, especially, such substitutes as *ekonaviṇṣatiḥ* *20 less 1*, or *19*, are not uncommon; and later the *eka* 1 is left off, and *ūnaviṇṣati* etc. have the same value.

b. A case-form of a smaller number, generally *ēka* *one* is connected by *nā* *not* with a larger number from which it is to be deducted: thus, *ēkayā nā triṇṣāt* (ÇB. PB. KB.) *not thirty by one* (29); *dvābhyām nā ṣiṭīm* (ÇB.) *not eighty by two* (78); *pañcābhir nā catvāri ṣaṭāni* (ÇB.) *not four hundred by five* (395); *ēkasmān nā pañcāṣāt* (in ordinal) *49* (TS.); *ēkasyāi* (abl. fem.: 307 h) *nā pañcāṣāt* *49* (TS.); most often, *ēkān* (i. e. *ēkāt*, irregular abl. for *ēkasmāt*) *nā viṇṣatiḥ* *19*; *ēkān nā ṣaṭām* *99*. This last form is admitted also in the later language; the others are found in the Brāhmaṇas.

c. Instances of multiplication by a prefixed number are occasionally met with: thus, *triṣaptā* *thrice seven*; *triṇavā* *thrice nine*; *tridaśā* *thrice ten*.

d. Of course, the numbers to be added together may be expressed by independent words, with connecting *and*: thus, *nāva ca navatiḥ* *ca*, or *nāva navatiḥ ca* *ninety and nine*; *dvāu ca viṇṣatiḥ ca* *two and twenty*. But the connective is also (at least, in the older language) not seldom omitted: thus, *navatīr nāva* *99*; *triṇṣātaḥ trīn* *33*; *aṣṭīr aṣṭāu* *88*.

478. The same methods are also variously used for forming the odd numbers above 100. Thus:

a. The added number is prefixed to the other, and takes the accent: for example, *ēkāṣaṭam* *101*; *aṣṭāṣaṭam* *108*; *triṇṣācchaṭam* *130*; *aṣṭaviṇṣatiṣaṭam* *128*; *cātuḥsahasram* (RV.: unless the accent is wrong) *1004*; *aṣṭisahasram* *1080*.

b. Or, the number to be added is compounded with *adhika redundant*, and the compound is either made to qualify the other number or is further compounded with it; thus, *pañcādhikaṁ ṣaṭam* or *pañcādhikaṣaṭam* 105. Of course, *ūna deficient* (as also other words equivalent to *ūna* or *adhika*) may be used in the same way: thus, *pañconam ṣaṭam* 95, *ṣaṣṭiḥ pañcavarjita* 55; *ṣaṭam abhyadhikaṁ ṣaṣṭitaḥ* 160.

c. Syntactical combinations are made at convenience: for example *dāṣa ṣaṭam ca* 110; *ṣaṭam ékaṁ ca* 101.

479. Another usual method (beginning in the Brāhmaṇas) of forming the odd numbers above 100 is to qualify the larger number by an adjective derived from the smaller, and identical with the briefer ordinal (below, 488): thus, *dvādaśam ṣaṭam*, 112 (lit'ly *a hundred of a 12-sort*, or *characterised by 12*); *catuṣcatvāriṅśam ṣaṭam* 144; *ṣaṣṭaṣṭam ṣaṭam* 168.

480. To multiply one number by another, among the higher or the lower denominations, the simplest and least ambiguous method is to make of the multiplied number a dual or plural, qualified by the other as any ordinary noun would be; and this method is a common one in all ages of the language. For example: *pāñca pañcāṣaṭas* *five fifties* (250); *nāva navatāyas* *nine nineties* (810); *aṣṭiḥ tisṭibhis* *with three eights* (240); *pāñca ṣaṭāni* *five hundreds*; *trīṇi sahasrāṇi* *three thousands*; *ṣaṣṭīm sahasrāṇi* 60,000; *daṣa ca sahasrāṇy aṣṭau ca ṣaṭāni* 10,800: and, combined with addition, *trīṇi ṣaṭāni trāyastriṅśaṭam ca* 333; *sahasre dve pañconam ṣaṭam eva* ca 2025.

a. In an exceptional case or two, the ordinal form appears to take the place of the cardinal as multiplicand in a like combination: thus, *ṣaṭ-triṅśāṅ ca catúraḥ* (RV.) 36×4 (lit. *four of the thirty-six kind*); *trīṇr ekādaśān* (RV.) or *traya ekādaśāsaḥ* (QṢ. viii. 21. 1) 11×3 .

b. By a peculiar and wholly illogical construction, such a combination as *trīṇi ṣaṣṭiṣaṭāni*, which ought to signify 480 ($3 \times 100 + 60$), is repeatedly used in the Brāhmaṇas to mean 360 ($3 \times 100 + 60$); so also *dvē catustriṅśe ṣaṭe* 234 (not 268); *dvāṣaṣṭāni trīṇi ṣaṭāni* 362; and other like cases. And even R. has *trayaḥ ṣaṭaṣaṭārdhāḥ* 350.

481. But the two factors, multiplier and multiplied, are also, and in later usage more generally, combined into a compound (accented on the final); and this is then treated as an adjective, qualifying the numbered noun; or else its neuter or feminine (in ī) singular is used substantively: thus, *daṣaṣaṭās* 1000; *ṣaṣṭaṣṭiḥ padātibhiḥ* (MBh.) *with 600 foot-soldiers*; *trāyastriṅśat triṣaṭaḥ ṣaṣṭasahasrāḥ* (AV.) 6333; *dviṣaṭam* or *dviṣaṭī* 200; *aṣṭadaṣaṣaṭī* 1800.

a. In the usual absence of accentuation, there arises sometimes a question as to how a compound number shall be understood: whether *aṣṭa-ṣaṭam*, for example, is *aṣṭaṣaṭam* 100 or *aṣṭaṣaṭam* 800, and the like.

482. Inflection. The inflection of the cardinal numerals is in many respects irregular. Gender is distinguished only by the first four.

a. *Eka* *one* is declined after the manner of a pronominal adjective (like *sárva*, below, 524); its plural is used in the sense of *some*, *certain ones*. Its dual does not occur.

b. Occasional forms of the ordinary declension are met with: thus, *éke* (loc. sing.), *ékāt* (477 b).

c. In the late literature, *eka* is used in the sense of *a certain* or even sometimes almost of *a*, as an indefinite article. Thus, *eko vyāghraḥ* (H.) *a certain tiger*; *ekasmin dine* *on a certain day*; *haste danḍam ekam adāya* (H.) *taking a stick in his hand*.

d. *Dva* *two* is dual only, and is entirely regular: thus, N. A. V. *dvāu* (dvā, Veda) m., *dvé* f. n.; I. D. Ab. *dvābhyām*; G. L. *dvāyos*.

e. *Tri* *three* is in masc. and neut. nearly regular, like an ordinary stem in *i*; but the genitive is as if from *trayá* (only in the later language: the regular *trīṇām* occurs once in RV.). For the feminine it has the peculiar stem *tisṛ*, which is inflected in general like an *r*-stem; but the nom. and accus. are alike, and show no strengthening of the *r*; and the *r* is not prolonged in the gen. (excepting in the Veda). Thus:

	m.	n.	f.
N.	trāyas	trīṇi	tisrás
A.	trīn	trīṇi	tisrás
I.	tribhís		tisṛbhis
D. Ab.	tribhyás		tisṛbhyas
G.	trayāṇām		tisṛṇām
L.	triṣú		tisṛṣu

f. The Veda has the abbreviated neut. nom. and accus. *trī*. The accentuation *tisṛbhís*, *tisṛbhyás*, *tisṛṇām*, and *tisṛṣú* is said to be also allowed in the later language. The stem *tisṛ* occurs in composition in *tisṛdhanvā* (B.) *a bow with three arrows*.

g. *Catúr* *four* has *catvār* (the more original form) in the strong cases; in the fem. it substitutes the stem *cátasr*, apparently akin with *tisṛ*, and inflected like it (but with anomalous change of accent, like that in the higher numbers: see below, 483). Thus:

	m.	n.	f.
N.	catvāras	catvāri	cátasras
A.	catúras	catvāri	cátasras
I.	catúrbhis		catasṛbhis
D. Ab.	catúrbhyas		catasṛbhyas
G.	caturnām		catasṛṇām
L.	catúrṣu		catasṛṣu.

b. The use of *n* before *ām* of the gen. num. and next after a final consonant of the stem is (as in *pañc* below, 433) a striking irregularity. The more regular gen. form *pañcāṅgām* also sometimes occurs. In the later language, the accentuation of the final syllable instead of the penult is said to be allowed in instr., dat.-abl., and loc.

433. The numbers from 5 to 19 have no distinction of gender, nor any generic character. They are inflected, somewhat irregularly, as plurals, save in the nom.-acc., where they have no proper plural form, but show the bare stem instead. Of *pañ* (as of *catūr*), *nām* is the gen. ending, with mutual assimilation (196 b) of stem-final and initial of the termination. *Aṣṭā* (as accented in the older language) has an alternative fuller form, *aṣṭā*, which is almost exclusively used in the older literature (V. and B.), both in inflection and in composition (but some compounds with *aṣṭa* are found as early as the AV.); its nom.-acc. is *aṣṭā* (usual later: found in RV. once, and in AV.), or *aṣṭā* (RV.), or *aṣṭā* (most usual in RV.; also in AV., B., and later).

a. The accent is in many respects peculiar. In all the accented texts, the stress of voice lies on the penult before the endings *bhis*, *bhyas*, and *su*, from the stems in *a*, whatever be the accent of the stem: thus, *pañcābhis* from *pañca*, *navābhyas* from *nāva*, *daśasu* from *daśa*, *navadaśābhis* from *nāvadaśa*, *ekādaśābhyas* from *ekādaśa*, *dvādaśasu* from *dvādaśa* (according to the grammarians, either the penult or the final is accented in these forms in the later language). In the gen. pl., the accent is on the ending (as in that of *i*-, *u*-, and *ṛ*-stems): thus, *pañcādaśānām*, *saptādaśānām*. The cases of *pañc* and those made from the stem-form *aṣṭā*, have the accent throughout upon the ending.

b. Examples of the inflection of these words are as follows:

N. A.	<i>pañca</i>	<i>ṣaṭ</i>	<i>aṣṭā</i>	<i>aṣṭā</i>
I.	<i>pañcābhis</i>	<i>ṣaṭbhis</i>	<i>aṣṭābhis</i>	<i>aṣṭābhis</i>
D. Ab.	<i>pañcābhyas</i>	<i>ṣaṭbhyas</i>	<i>aṣṭābhyas</i>	<i>aṣṭābhyas</i>
G.	<i>pañcānām</i>	<i>ṣaṭnām</i>	<i>aṣṭānām</i>	
L.	<i>pañcaśu</i>	<i>ṣaṭśu</i>	<i>aṣṭāśu</i>	<i>aṣṭāśu</i>

c. *Saptā* (in the later language *sapta*, or *iṣṭa* for *aṣṭā*) and *nāva* and *daśa*, with the compounds of *daśa* (21-29), are declined like *pañca*, and with the same shift of accent (or with alternative shift to the endings, as pointed out above).

434. The *Uṇāda* grammarians give to the stems for 5 and 7-19 a final *n*: thus, *pañcan*, *saptan*, *aṣṭan*, *navan*, *daśan*, and *ekādaśan* etc. This, however, has nothing to do with the demonstrably original final *na* of 5, 7, 9, and 10 (compare *pañcan*, *navan*, *daśan*; *seven*, *nine*, *ten*); it is only owing to the fact that, starting from such a stem-form, that inflection is made to assume a more regular aspect, the nom.-acc. taking the form of a weak sing. in *an*, and the instr., dat.-abl., and loc. that of a weak pl. in *an*: compare *nāma*, *nāmabhis*, *nāma-*

bhyas, nāmasu — the gen. alone being, rather, like that of an a-stem: compare daṣānām with indrāṇām and nāmnām or ātmānām. No trace whatever of a final n is found anywhere in the language, in inflection or derivation or composition, from any of these words (though QB. has twice daṣamdaṣin, for the usual daṣadaṣin).

485. a. The tens, viṇṇatī and triṇṇāt etc., with their compounds, are declined regularly, as feminine stems of the same endings, and in all numbers.

b. Ḥatā and saḥāsra are declined regularly, as neuter (or, rarely, in the later language, as masculine) stems of the same final, in all numbers.

c. The like is true of the higher numbers — which have, indeed, no proper numeral character, but are ordinary nouns.

486. Construction. As regards their construction with the nouns enumerated by them —

a. The words for 1 to 18 are in the main used adjectively, agreeing in case, and, if they distinguish gender, in gender also, with the nouns: thus, daṣābhir vīrāḥ with ten heroes; yé devā divy ékādaṣa sthā (AV.) *what eleven gods of you are in heaven*; pañcāsu jāneṣu among the five tribes; catasṣbhir gīrbhīḥ with four songs. Rarely occur such combinations as dāṣa kalāṣānām (RV.) *ten pitchers*, ṛtūnām ṣat (R.) *six seasons*.

b. The numerals above 19 are construed usually as nouns, either taking the numbered noun as a dependent genitive, or standing in the singular in apposition with it: thus, ḥatām dāsīḥ or ḥatām dāsīnām a hundred slaves or a hundred of slaves; viṇṇatyā hāribhīḥ with twenty days; ṣaṣṭyām ṣarātsu in 60 autumns; ḥatēna pañcāḥ with a hundred fetters; ḥatām saḥāsram ayūtam nyārbudam jaghāna ḥakró dāsyūnām (AV.) *the mighty [Indra] slew a hundred, a thousand, a myriad, a hundred million, of demons*. Occasionally they are put in the plural, as if used more adjectively: thus, pañcāḥad-bhir bāṇāḥ with fifty arrows.

c. In the older language, the numerals for 5 and upward are sometimes used in the nom.-acc. form (or as if indeclinably) with other cases also: thus, pañca kṛṣṭīṣu among the five races; sapta ṛṣīṇām of seven bards; saḥāsram ṣṣbhir with a thousand bards; ḥatām pūrbhīḥ with a hundred strongholds. Sporadic instances of a like kind are also met with later.

487. Ordinals. Of the classes of derivative words coming from the original or cardinal numerals, the ordinals are by far the most important; and the mode of their formation may best be explained here.

Some of the first ordinals are irregularly made: thus,

a. *ēka* 1 forms no ordinal; instead is used *prathamā* (i. e. *prathama foremost*); *ādya* (from *ādi beginning*) appears first in the *Sūtras*, and *ādima* much later;

b. from *dvā* 2, and *trī* 3, come *dvitīya* and *tṛtīya* (secondarily, through *dvita* and abbreviated *trita*);

c. *catur* 4, *pañc* 5, and *saptā* 7, take the ending *tha*: thus, *caturthā*, *pañcathā*, *saptātha*; but for *fourth* are used also *turiya* and *tūrya*, and *saptātha* belongs to the older language only; *pañcatha*, for *fifth*, is excessively rare;

d. the numerals for 5 and 7 usually, and for 8, 9, 10, add *ma*, forming *pañcamā*, *saptamā*, *aṣṭamā*, *navamā*, *daṣamā*;

e. for 11th to 19th, the forms are *ekādaśā*, *dvādaśā*, and so on (the same with the cardinals, except change of accent); but *ekādaśama* etc. occasionally occur also;

f. for the tens and intervening odd numbers from 20 onward, the ordinal has a double form — one made by adding the full (superlative) ending *tamā* to the cardinal: thus, *viṃśatitamā*, *triṃśattamā*, *aṣṭitāmā*, etc.; the other, shorter, in *a*, with abbreviation of the cardinal: thus, *viṃśā* 20th; *triṃśā* 30th; *catvāriṃśā* 40th; *pañcāśā* 50th; *ṣaṣṭā* 60th; *saptatā* 70th; *aṣṭā* 80th; *navatā* 90th; and so likewise *ekaviṃśā* 21st; *catustriṃśā* 34th; *aṣṭacatvāriṃśā* 48th; *dvāpañcāśā* 52d; *ekaṣaṣṭā* 61st; and *ekānaviṃśā* and *ūnaviṃśā* and *ekonaviṃśā* 19th; — and so on. Of these two forms, the latter and briefer is by far the more common, the other being not quotable from the *Veda*, and extremely rarely from the *Brāhmaṇas*. From 50th on, the briefer form is allowed by the grammarians only to the odd numbers, made up of tens and units; but it is sometimes met with, even in the later language, from the simple ten.

g. Of the higher numbers, *śatā* and *sahasra* form *śatatamā* and *sahasratamā*; but their compounds have also the simpler form: thus, *ekaśatā* or *ekaśatatama* 101st.

h. Of the ordinals, *prathamā* (and *ādya*), *dvitīya*, *tṛtīya*, and *turiya* (with *tūrya*) form their feminine in *ā*; all the rest make it in *ī*.

488. The ordinals, as in other languages, have other than ordinal uses to 411; and in Sanskrit especially they are general adjectives to the ordinals, with a considerable variety of meanings, as fractionals, as signifying composed of so many parts or so-many-fold, or containing so many, or (as was seen above, 479) having so many added.

a. In a fractional sense, the grammarians direct that their accent be carried to the first syllable: thus, *dvitīya* half; *tṛtīya* third part; *caturthā* quarter; and so on. But in accented texts only *tṛtīya* third, and *caturthā* (¼) and *tūrya* quarter, are found so treated; for *half* occurs

only *ardhá*; and *caturthá* (MS. etc.), *pañcamá*, and so on, are accented as in their ordinal use.

489. There are other numeral derivatives: thus —

a. multiplicative adverbs, as *dvís twice*, *trís thrice*, *catús four times*;

b. adverbs with the suffixes *dhā* (1104) and *ṣas* (1106): for example, *ekadhā in one way*, *ṣatadhā in a hundred ways*; *ekaṣas one by one*, *ṣataṣas by hundreds*;

c. collectives, as *dvítaya or dvayá a pair*, *dāṣataya or daṣāt a decade*;

d. adjectives like *dvika composed of two*, *pañcaka consisting of five or fives*;

and so on; but their treatment belongs rather to the dictionary, or to the chapter on derivation.

CHAPTER VII.

PRONOUNS.

490. THE pronouns differ from the great mass of nouns and adjectives chiefly in that they come by derivation from another and a very limited set of roots, the so-called pronominal or demonstrative roots. But they have also many and marked peculiarities of inflection — some of which, however, find analogies in a few adjectives; and such adjectives will accordingly be described at the end of this chapter.

Personal Pronouns.

491. The pronouns of the first and second persons are the most irregular and peculiar of all, being made up of fragments coming from various roots and combinations of roots. They have no distinction of gender.

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Ab.	अस्मत् asmát	युष्मत् yuṣmāt
G.	अस्माकम्, नम् asmākam, nas	युष्माकम्, वम् yuṣmākam, vas
L.	अस्मासु asmāsu	युष्मासु yuṣmāsu

b. The briefer second forms for accus., dat., and gen., in all numbers, are accentless; and hence they are not allowed to stand at the beginning of a sentence, or elsewhere where any emphasis is laid.

c. But they may be qualified by accented adjuncts, as adjectives; e. g. *te jāyataḥ of thee when a conqueror*, *vo vṛtābhyah for you that were confined*, *nas tribhyah to us three* (all RV.).

d. The ablative *mat* is accentless in one or two AV. passages.

492. Forms of the older language. All the forms given above are found also in the older language; which, however, has also others that afterward disappear from use.

a. Thus, we find a few times the iustr. sing. *tvā* (only RV.: like *maṇiṣā* for *maṇiṣāyā*); further, the loc. or dat. sing. *mé* (only VS.) and *tvé*, and the dat. or loc. pl. *asmé* (which is by far the commonest of these e-forms) and *yuṣmé*: their final *e* is uncombinable (or *praghyā*: 138 b). The VS. makes twice the acc. pl. fem. *yuṣmās* (as if *yuṣmān* were too distinctively a masculine form). The datives in *bhyam* are in a number of cases written, and in yet others to be read as if written, with *bhya*, with loss of the final nasal; and in a rare instance or two we have in like manner *asmāka* and *yuṣmāka* in the gen. plural. The usual resolutions of semivowel to vowel are made, and are especially frequent in the forms of the second person (*tuām* for *tvām* etc.).

b. But the duals, above all, wear a very different aspect earlier. In Veda and Brāhmaṇa and Sūtra the nominatives are (with occasional exceptions) *āvām* and *yuvām*, and only the accusatives *āvām* and *yuvām* (but in RV. the dual forms of 1st pers. chance not to occur, unless in *vām*?, once, for *āvām*); the instr. in RV. is either *yuvābhyām* (occurs also once in AṢ.) or *yuvābhyām*; an abl. *yuvāt* appears once in RV., and *āvāt* twice in TS.; the gen.-loc. is in RV. (only) *yuvós* instead of *yuvāyos*. Thus we have here a distinction (elsewhere unknown) of five different dual cases, by endings in part accordant with those of the other two numbers.

493. Peculiar endings. The ending *am*, appearing in the nom. sing. and pl. (and Vedic du.) of these pronouns, will be found often, though only in sing., among the other pronouns. The *bhyam* (or *hyam*) of dat. sing. and pl. is met with only here; its relationship with the *bhyas*, *bhis* of the ordinary declension is palpable. The *t* (or

d) of the abl., though here preceded by a short vowel, is doubtless the same with that of the a-declension of nouns and adjectives. That the nom., dat., and abl. endings should be the same in sing. and pl. (and in part in the earlier du. also), only the stem to which they are added being different, is unparalleled elsewhere in the language. The element *sma* appearing in the plural forms will be found frequent in the inflection of the singular in other pronominal words: in fact, the compound stem *asma* which underlies the plural of *aham* seems to be the same that furnishes part of the singular forms of *ayam* (501), and its value of *we* to be a specialisation of the meaning *these persons*. The genitives singular, *māma* and *tāva*, have no analogies elsewhere; the derivation from them of the adjectives *māmaka* and *tāvaka* (below, 516 b) suggests the possibility of their being themselves stereotyped stems. The gen. pl., *asmākam* and *yuṣmākam*, are certainly of this character: namely, neuter sing. caseforms of the adjective stems *asmāka* and *yuṣmāka*, other cases of which are found in the Veda.

494. Stem-forms. To the Hindu grammarians, the stems of the personal pronouns are *mad* and *asmad*, and *tvad* and *yuṣmad*, because these are forms used to a certain extent, and allowed to be indefinitely used, in derivation and composition (like *tad*, *kad*, etc.: see below, under the other pronouns). Words are thus formed from them even in the older language—namely, *mātkṛta* and *mātsakhi* and *asmātsakhi* (RV.), *tvādyoni* and *mattās* (AV.), *tvātpitṛ* and *tvādvivācana* (TS.), *tvātprasūta* and *tvaddevatyā* and *yuvaddevatyā* and *yuṣmaddevatyā* (ÇB.), *asmaddevatyā* (PB.); but much more numerous are those that show the proper stem in *a*, or with the *a* lengthened to *ā*: thus, *māvant*; *asmatrā*, *asmadrūh*, etc.; *tvāyata*, *tvāvant*, *tvādatta*, *tvānid*, *tvāvasu*, *tvāhata*, etc.; *yuṣmādatta*, *yuṣmēṣita*, etc.; *yuvāvant*, *yuvāku*, *yuvādhita*, *yuvādatta*, *yuvānita*, etc. And the later language also has a few words made in the same way, as *mādṛç*.

a. The Vedas have certain more irregular combinations, with complete forms: thus, *tvāmāhama*, *tvāmāhuti*, *māmpaṇyā*, *mamasatyā*, *asmēhiti*, *ahampūrvā*, *ahamuttarā*, *ahamāyū*, *ahamāsana*.

b. From the stems of the grammarians come also the derivative adjectives *madīya*, *tvadīya*, *asmadīya* *yuṣmadīya*, having a possessive value: see below, 516 a.

c. For *sva* and *svayām*, see below, 513.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

495. The simplest demonstrative, *ā ta*, which answers also the purpose of a personal pronoun of the third person, may be tal . . . mode of declension usual in

so many pronouns and pronominal adjectives that it is fairly to be called the general pronominal declension.

a. But this root has also the special irregularity that in the nom. sing. masc. and fem. it has *sás* (for whose peculiar euphonic treatment see 176 a, b) and *sá*, instead of *tás* and *tá* (compare Gr. *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *τό*, and Goth. *sa*, *so*, *thata*). Thus:

Singular:

	m.	n.	f.
N.	सम् sás	तत् tát	सा sá
A.	तम् tám	तत् tát	ताम् tām
I.	तेन téna		तया táyā
D.	तस्मै tásmāi		तस्यै tásyāi
Ab.	तस्मात् tásmāt		तस्याम् tásyāś
G.	तस्य tásya		तस्याम् tásyāś
L.	तस्मिन् tásmín		तस्याम् tásyām

Dual:

N. A. V.	तौ tāú	ते té	ते té
I. D. Ab.	ताभ्याम् tābhyām		ताभ्याम् tābhyām
G. L.	तयोस् táyos		तयोस् táyos

Plural:

N.	ते té	तानि tāni	ताम् tās
A.	तान् tān	तानि tāni	ताम् tās
I.	तैस् tāis		ताभिस् tābhis

D. Ab.	तेभ्यम् tébhyaś	ताभ्यम् tābhyaś
G.	तेषाम् téṣām	तासाम् tāśām
L.	तेषु téṣu	तासु tāsu

b. The Vedas show no other irregularities of inflection than those which belong to all stems in *a* and *ā*: namely, *tēnā* sometimes; usually *tā* for *tāū*, du.; often *tā* for *tāni*, pl. neut.; usually *tébhis* for *tāis*, instr. pl.; and the ordinary resolutions. The RV. has one more case-form from the root *sa*, namely *sāsmin* (occurring nearly half as often as *tāsmin*); and ChU. has once *sasmāt*.

496. The peculiarities of the general pronominal declension, it will be noticed, are these:

a. In the singular, the use of *t* (properly *d*) as ending of nom.-acc. neut.; the combination of another element *sma* with the root in masc. and neut. dat., abl., and loc., and of *sy* in fem. dat., abl.-gen., and loc.; and the masc. and neut. loc. ending *in*, which is restricted to this declension (except in the anomalous *yādṛṣmin*, RV., once). The substitution in B. of *āi* for *ās* as fem. ending (307h) was illustrated at 365 d.

b. The dual is precisely that of noun-stems in *a* and *ā*.

c. In the plural, the irregularities are limited to *té* for *tās* in nom. masc., and the insertion of *s* instead of *n* before *ām* of the gen., the stem-final being treated before it in the same manner as before *su* of the loc.

497. The stem of this pronoun is by the grammarians given as *tad*; and from that form come, in fact, the derivative adjective *tadiya*, with *tattvá*, *tadvat*, *tanmaya*; and numerous compounds, such as *tacchīla*, *tajjña*, *tatkara*, *tadanantara*, *tanmātra*, etc. These compounds are not rare even in the Veda: so *tādanna*, *tadvīd*, *tadvaçá*, etc. But derivatives from the true root *ta* are also many: especially adverbs, as *tātas*, *tātra*, *tāthā*, *tadā*; the adjectives *tāvant* and *tāti*; and the compound *tādṛç* etc.

498. Though the demonstrative root *ta* is prevaillingly of the third person, it is also freely used, both in the earlier language and in the later, as qualifying the pronouns of the first and second person, giving emphasis to them: thus, *sò 'hām*, *this I*, or *I here*; *sá* or *sá tvām* *thou there*; *te vāyam*, *we here*; *tasya mama* *of me here*, *tasmiñs tvayī* *in thee there*, and so on.

499. Two other demonstrative stems appear to contain *ta* as an element; and both, like the simple *ta*, substitute *sa* in the nom. sing. masc. and fem.

a. The one, *tya*, is tolerably common (although only a third of its possible forms occur) in RV., but rare in AV., and almost unknown later, its nom. sing., in the three genders, is *syás*, *syá*, *tyát*, and it makes the accusatives *tyám*, *tyám*, *tyát*, and goes on through the remaining cases in the same manner as *ta*. It has in RV. the instr. fem. *tyá* (for *tyáyā*). Instead of *syā* as nom. sing. fem. is also found *tyā*.

b. The other is the usual demonstrative of nearer position, *this here*, and is in frequent use through all periods of the language. It prefixes *e* to the simple root, forming the nominatives *eṣás*, *eṣá*, *etát* — and so on through the whole inflection.

c. The stem *tya* has neither compounds nor derivatives. But from *eta* are formed both, in the same manner as from the simple *ta*, only much less numerous: thus, *etaddā* (ÇB.), *etadārtha*, etc., from the so-called stem *etad*; and *etādīc* and *etāvant* from *eta*. And *eṣa*, like *sa* (498), is used to qualify pronouns of the 1st and 2d persons: e. g. *eṣā* 'ham, etc. *vayam*.

500. There is a defective pronominal stem, *ena*, which is accentless, and hence used only in situations where no emphasis falls upon it. It does not occur elsewhere than in the accusative of all numbers, the instr. sing., and the gen.-loc. dual: thus.

	m.	n.	f.
Sing. A.	<i>enam</i>	<i>enat</i>	<i>enām</i>
I.		<i>enena</i>	<i>enayā</i>
Du. A.	<i>enāu</i>	<i>ene</i>	<i>ene</i>
G. L.		<i>enayos</i>	<i>enayos</i>
Pl. A.	<i>enān</i>	<i>enāni</i>	<i>enās</i>

a. The RV. has *enos* instead of *enayos*, and in one or two instances accents a form: thus, *enām*, *enās* (?). AB. uses *enat* also as nom. neut.

b. As *ena* is always used substantively, it has more nearly than *ta* the value of a third personal pronoun, unemphatic. Apparent examples of its adjectival use here and there met with are doubtless the result of confusion with *eta* (499b).

c. This stem forms neither derivatives nor compounds.

501. The declension of two other demonstratives is so irregularly made up that they have to be given in full. The one, *अयम्* *ayám* etc., is used as a more indefinite demonstrative, *this* or *that*; the other, *असौ* *asāu* etc., signifies especially the remoter relation, *yon* or *yonder*.

a. They are as follows:

Singular :

	m.	n.	f.	m.	n.	f.
N.	अयम् ayám	इदम् idám	इयम् iyám	असौ asāú	अदस् adás	असौ asāú
A.	इमम् imám	इदम् idám	इमान् imām	अमुम् amúum	अदस् adás	अमूम् amúim
I.	अनेन anéna	अनया anáyā		अमुना amúnā	अमुया amúyā	
D.	अस्मै asmāí	अस्यै asyāí		अमुष्मै amúṣmāí	अमुष्यै amúṣyāí	
Ab.	अस्मात् asmāt	अस्यात् asyās		अमुष्मात् amúṣmāt	अमुष्यात् amúṣyās	
G.	अस्य asyá	अस्याम् asyās		अमुष्य amúṣya	अमुष्याम् amúṣyās	
L.	अस्मिन् asmín	अस्याम् asyām		अमुष्मिन् amúṣmin	अमुष्याम् amúṣyām	

Dual :

N. A.	इमौ imāú	इमे imé	इमे imé	अम् amú	
I. D. Ab.	आभ्याम् ābhyām			अमूभ्याम् amúbbhyām	
G. L.	अनयोस् anáyos			अमुयोस् amúyos	

Plural :

N.	इमे imé	इमानि imāni	इमास् imās	अमी amí	अमूनि amúni	अमूस् amúś
A.	इमान् imān	इमानि imāni	इमास् imās	अमून् amūn	अमूनि amúni	अमूस् amúś
I.	एभिस् ebhís	आभिस् ābhís		अमीभिस् amíbbhis	अमूभिस् amúbbhis	
Ab.	एभ्यस् ebhyás	आभ्यस् ābhyás		अमीभ्यस् amíbbhyas	अमूभ्यस् amúbbhyas	
G.	एषाम् eṣām	आसाम् āsām		अमीषाम् amíṣām	अमूषाम् amúṣām	
L.	एषु eṣu	आसु āsu		अमीषु amíṣu	अमूषु amúṣu	

b. The same forms are used in the older language, without variation, except that (as usual) *imā* occurs for *imāu* and *imāni*, and *amū* for *amūni*; *amuyā* when used adverbially is accented on the final, *amuyā́*; *asāu* (with accent, of course, on the first, *ásāu*, or without accent, *asāu*: 314) is used also as vocative; *amī*, too, occurs as vocative.

502. a. The former of these two pronouns, *ayām* etc., plainly shows itself to be pieced together from a number of defective stems. The majority of forms come from the root *a*, with which, as in the ordinary pronominal declension, *sma* (f. *sy*) is combined in the singular. All these forms from *a* have the peculiarity that in their substantive use they are either accented, as in the paradigm, or accentless (like *ena* and the second forms from *ahām* and *tvām*). The remaining forms are always accented. From *anā* come, with entire regularity, *anēna*, *anāyā*, *anāyos*. The strong cases in dual and plural, and in part in singular, come not less regularly from a stem *imā*. And *ayām*, *iyām*, *idām* are evidently to be referred to a simple root *i* (*idām* being apparently a double form: *id*, like *tad* etc., with ending *am*).

b. The Veda has from the root *a* also the instrumentals *enā* and *ayā* (used in general adverbially), and the gen. loc. du. *ayós*; from *ima*, *imāsya* occurs once in RV., *imasmāi* in AA., and *imāis* and *imeṣu* later. The RV. has in a small number of instances the irregular accentuation *āsmāi*, *āsyā*, *ābhis*.

c. In analogy with the other pronouns, *idām* is by the grammarians regarded as representative stem of this pronominal declension; and it is actually found so treated in a very small number of compounds (*idammāya* and *idāmrūpa* are of Brāhmaṇa age). As regards the actual stems, *ana* furnishes nothing further; from *ima* comes only the adverb *imāthā* (RV., once); but *a* and *i* furnish a number of derivatives, mostly adverbial: thus, for example, *átas*, *átra*, *átha*, *ad-dhā* (?); *itás*, *íd* (Vedic particle), *idā*, *ihā*, *ítara*, *īm* (Vedic particle), *īdṛṣ*, perhaps *evā* and *evām*, and others.

503. The other pronoun, *asāu* etc., has *amū* for its leading stem, which in the singular takes in combination, like the *a*-stems, the element *sma* (f. *sy*), and which shifts to *amī* in part of the masc. and neut. plural. In part, too, like an adjective *u*-stem, it lengthens its final in the feminine. The gen. sing. *amúṣya* is the only example in the language of the ending *sya* added to any other than an *a*-stem. The nom. pl. *amī* is unique in form; its *i* is (like that of a dual) *pragṛhya*, or exempt from combination with a following vowel (138 b). *Asāu* and *adás* are also without analogies as regards their endings.

a. The grammarians, as usual, treat *adás* as representative stem of the declension, and it is found in this character in an extremely small number of words, as *adomūla*; *adomāya* is of Brāhmaṇa age. The ÇB. has also *asāunāman*. But most of the derivatives, as of

the cases, come from *amu*: thus, *amútas*, *amútra*, *amúthā*, *amudā*, *amúrhi*, *amuvát*, *amuka*.

b. In the older language occurs the root *tva* (accentless), meaning *one*, *many a one*; it is oftenest found repeated, as *one* and *another*. It follows the ordinary pronominal declension. From it is made the (also accentless) adverb *tvaḍānīm* (MS.).

c. Fragments of another demonstrative root or two are met with: thus, *āmas* *he* occurs in a formula in AV. and in Brāhmaṇas etc.; *avós* as gen.-loc. dual is found in RV.; the particle *u* points to a root *u*.

Interrogative Pronoun.

504. The characteristic part of the interrogative pronominal root is क् *k*; it has the three forms क *ka*, कि *ki*, कु *ku*; but the whole declensional inflection is from क *ka*, excepting the nom.-acc. sing. neut., which is from कि *ki*, and has the anomalous form किम् *kim* (not elsewhere known in the language from a neuter *i*-stem). The nom. and accus. sing., then, are as follows:

	m.	n.	f.
N.	कम् kás	किम् kím	का ká
A.	कम् kám	किम् kím	काम् kām

and the rest of the declension is precisely like that of त *ta* (above, 495).

a. The Veda has its usual variations, *ká* and *kébhī* for *kāni* and *kāis*. It also has, along with *kím*, the pronominally regular neuter *kād*; and *kām* (or *kam*) is a frequent particle. The masc. form *kis*, corresponding to *kim*, occurs as a stereotyped case in the combinations *nākis* and *mākis*.

505. The grammarians treat *kim* as representative stem of the interrogative pronoun; and it is in fact so used in a not large number of words, of which a few—*kimmāya*, *kiṁkarā*, *kiṁkāmyā*, *kíṁdevata*, *kiṁçilā*, and the peculiar *kiṁyú*—go back even to the Veda and Brāhmaṇa. In closer analogy with the other pronouns, the form *kad*, a couple of times in the Veda (*katpayā*, *kādartha*), and not infrequently later, is found as first member of compounds. Then, from the real roots *ka*, *ki*, *ku* are made many derivatives; and from *ki* and *ku*, especially the latter, many compounds: thus, *kāti*,

kathā, kathām, kadā, katarā, katamā, kārhi; kīyant, kīdīç; kútas, kútra, kúha, kvā, kucarā, kukarman, kumantrin, etc.

506. Various forms of this pronoun, as kad, kīm, and ku (and rarely, ko), at the beginning of compounds, have passed from an interrogative meaning, through an exclamatory, to the value of prefixes signifying an unusual quality—either something admirable, or, oftener, something contemptible. This use begins in the Veda, but becomes much more common in later time.

507. The interrogative pronoun, as in other languages, turns readily in its independent use also to an exclamatory meaning. Moreover, it is by various added particles converted to an indefinite meaning: thus, by ca, canā, cid, āpi, vā, either alone or with the relative ya (below, 511) prefixed: thus, kác canā *any one*; ná kó 'pi *not any one*; yāni kāni cit *whatsoever*; yatamāt katamāc ca *whatever one*. Occasionally, the interrogative by itself acquires a similar value.

Relative Pronoun.

508. The root of the relative pronoun is $\bar{y}$ ya, which from the earliest period of the language has lost all trace of the demonstrative meaning originally (doubtless) belonging to it, and is used as relative only.

509. It is inflected with entire regularity according to the usual pronominal declension: thus,

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	m.	n.	f.	m.	n.	f.	m.	n.	f.
N.	यम्	यत्	या	यौ	ये	ये	ये	यानि	याम्
	yás	yát	yā				yé	yāni	yās
A.	यम्	यत्	याम्	yāú	yé	yé	यान्	यानि	याम्
	yám	yát	yām				yān	yāni	yās
I.	येन		यया	याभ्याम् yābhyām			यैम्		याभिम्
	yéna		yáyā				yáis		yābhis
D.	यस्मै		यस्यै				येभ्यम्		याभ्यम्
	yāsmāi		yāsyāi				yēbhyas		yābhyas
	etc.		etc.	etc.			etc.		etc.

a. The Veda shows its usual variations of these forms: yā for yāú and for yāni, and yēbhis for yáis; yós for yāyos also occurs once; yēnā, with prolonged final, is in RV. twice as common as yéna. Reso-

lutions occur in *yābhias*, and *yéṣaam* and *yāsaam*. The conjunction *yāt* is an ablative form according to the ordinary declension.

510. The use of *yāt* as representative stem begins very early: we have *yātkāma* in the Veda, and *yatkārīn*, *yaddevatyā* in the Brāhmaṇa; later it grows more general. From the proper root come also a considerable series of derivatives: *yātas*, *yāti*, *yātra*, *yāthā*, *yādā*, *yādi*, *yārhi*, *yāvānt*, *yatarā*, *yatamā*; and the compound *yādṛç*.

511. The combination of *ya* with *ka* to make an indefinite pronoun has been noticed above (507). Its own repetition—as *yād-yat*—gives it sometimes a like meaning, won through the distributive.

512. One or two marked peculiarities in the Sanskrit use of the relative may be here briefly noticed:

a. A very decided preference for putting the relative clause before that to which it relates: thus, *yāḥ sunvatāḥ sákhā tasmā indrāya gāyata* (RV.) *who is the friend of the soma-presser, to that Indra sing ye*; *yām yajñāṁ paribhūr āsi sá id devēṣu gacchati* (RV.) *what offering thou protectest, that in truth goeth to the gods*; *yē triṣaptāḥ pariyānti bālā tēṣāṁ dadhātu me* (AV.) *what thrice seven go about, their strength may he assign to me*; *asāu yó adharād gṛhās tātra santv arāyyāḥ* (AV.) *what house is yonder in the depth, there let the witches be*; *sahā yān me āsti tēna* (TB.) *along with that which is mine*; *haṁsānāṁ vacanaṁ yat tu tan māṁ dahati* (MBh.) *but what the words of the swans were, that burns me*; *sarvasya locanaṁ cāstraṁ yasya nā 'sty andha eva saḥ* (H.) *who does not possess learning, the eye of everything, blind indeed is he*. The other arrangement, though frequent enough, is notably less usual.

b. A frequent conversion of the subject or object of a verb by an added relative into a substantive clause: thus, *mé 'māṁ prā 'pat pāu-ruṣeṇo vadho yāḥ* (AV.) *may there not reach him a human deadly weapon* (lit'ly, *what is such a weapon*); *pāri ṇo pāhi yād dhānam* (AV.) *protect of us what wealth [there is]*; *apāmārgó 'pa māṛṣtu kṣettriyaṁ çapāthaç ca yāḥ* (AV.) *may the cleansing plant cleanse away the disease and the curse*; *puṣkareṇa hṛtaṁ rājyaṁ yac cā 'nyad vasu kiṁcana* (MBh.) *by Pushkara was taken away the kingdom and whatever other property [there was]*.

Other Pronouns: Emphatic, Indefinite.

513. a. The isolated and uninflected pronominal word स्वयम् *svayam* (from the root *sva*) signifies *self*, *own self*. By its form it appears to be a nom. sing., and it is often-

est used as nominative, but along with words of all persons and numbers; and not seldom it represents other cases also.

b. *Svayam* is also used as a stem in composition: thus, *svayamjā*, *svayambhū*. But *sva* itself (usually adjective: below, 516e) has the same value in composition; and even its inflected forms are (in the older language very rarely) used as reflexive pronoun.

c. In RV. alone are found a few examples of two indefinite pronouns, *sama* (accentless) *any, every*, and *simá* *every, all*.

Nouns used pronominally.

514. a. The noun *ātmán* *soul* is widely employed, in the singular (extremely rarely in other numbers), as reflexive pronoun of all three persons.

b. The noun *tanū* *body* is employed in the same manner (but in all numbers) in the Veda.

c. The adjective *bhavant*, f. *bhavatī*, is used (as already pointed out: 456) in respectful address as substitute for the pronoun of the second person. Its construction with the verb is in accordance with its true character, as a word of the third person.

Pronominal Derivatives.

515. From pronominal roots and stems, as well as from the larger class of roots and from noun-stems, are formed by the ordinary suffixes of adjective derivation certain words and classes of words, which have thus the character of pronominal adjectives.

Some of the more important of these may be briefly noticed here.

516. Possessives. a. From the representative stems *mad* etc. are formed the adjectives *madiya*, *asmadiya*, *tvadiya*, *yuṣmadiya*, *tadiya*, and *etadiya*, which are used in a possessive sense: *relating to me, mine*, and so on.

b. Other possessives are *māmakā* (also *māmaka*, RV.) and *tāvakā*, from the genitives *māma* and *tāva*. And RV. has once *mākina*.

c. An analogous derivative from the genitive *amūṣya* is *āmuṣyā-yaṇā* (AV. etc.) *descendant of such and such a one*.

d. It was pointed out above (493) that the "genitives" *asmākam* and *yuṣmākam* are really stereotyped cases of possessive adjectives.

e. Corresponding to *avayām* (513) is the possessive *avā*, meaning *own*, as relating to all persons and numbers. The RV. has once the corresponding simple possessive of the second person, *tvā tūy*.

f. For the use of *ava* as reflexive pronoun, see above, 513b.

g. All these words form their feminines in *ā*.

h. Other derivatives of a like value have no claim to be mentioned here. But (excepting *ava*) the possessives are so rarely used as to make but a small figure in the language, which prefers generally to indicate the possessive relation by the genitive case of the pronoun itself.

517. By the suffix *vant* are formed from the pronominal roots, with prolongation of their final vowels, the adjectives *māvant*, *tvāvant*, *yusmāvant*, *yuvāvant*, *tāvāvant*, *etāvāvant*, *yāvāvant*, meaning *of my sort*, *like me*, etc. Of these, however, only the last three are in use in the later language, in the sense of *tantus* and *quantus*. They are inflected like other adjective stems in *vant*, making their feminines in *vati* (452).

a. Words of similar meaning from the roots *i* and *ki* are *īyant* and *kiyant*, inflected in the same manner; see above, 451.

518. The pronominal roots show a like prolongation of vowel in combination with the root *dr̥q* *see, look*, and its derivatives *-dr̥qa* and (quite rarely) *dr̥kṣa*: thus, *mādr̥q*, *-dr̥qa*; *tvādr̥q*, *-dr̥qa*; *yusmādr̥q*, *-dr̥qa*; *tādr̥q*, *-dr̥qa*, *-dr̥kṣa*; *etādr̥q*, *-dr̥qa*, *-dr̥kṣa*; *yādr̥q*, *-dr̥qa*; *id̥r̥q*, *-dr̥qa*, *-dr̥kṣa*; *kīdr̥q*, *-dr̥qa*, *-dr̥kṣa*. They mean *of my sort*, *like or resembling me*, and the like, and *tādr̥q* and the following are not uncommon, with the sense of *talis* and *qualis*. The forms in *dr̥q* are unvaried for gender; those in *dr̥qa* (and *dr̥kṣa*?) have feminines in *i*.

519. From *ta*, *ka*, *ya* come *tāti* *so many*, *kāti* *how many?* *yāti* *as many*. They have a quasi-numeral character, and are inflected (like the numerals *pāñca* etc.: above, 483) only in the plural, and with the bare stem as nom. and accus.: thus, N.A. *tāti*; I. etc. *tātibhis*, *tātibhyas*, *tātīnām*, *tātigu*.

520. From *ya* (in V. and B.) and *ka* come the comparatives and superlatives *yatarā* and *yatamā*, and *katarā* and *katamā*; and from *i*, the comparative *ītara*. For their inflection, see below, 523.

521. Derivatives with the suffix *ka*, sometimes conveying a diminutive or a contemptuous meaning, are made from certain of the pronominal roots and stems (and may, according to the grammarians, be made from them all): thus, from *ta*, *takām*, *takāt*, *takās*; from *sa*, *sakā*; from *ya*, *yakās*, *yakā*, *yaké*; from *asāu*, *asakāu*; from *amū*, *amuka*.

a. For the numerous and frequently used adverbs formed from pronominal roots, see Adverbs (below, 1097 ff.).

Adjectives declined pronominally.

522. A number of adjectives — some of them coming from pronominal roots, others more or less analogous with pronouns in use — are inflected, in part or wholly, according to the pronominal declension (like ढ ta, 495), with feminine stems in ā. Thus:

523. The comparatives and superlatives from pronominal roots — namely, katarā and katamā, yatarā and yatamā, and itara; also anyā other, and its comparative anyatarā — are declined like ta throughout.

a. But even from these words forms made according to the adjective declension are sporadically met with (e. g. itarāyām K.).

b. Anya takes occasionally the form anyat in composition: thus, anyatkāma, anyatsthāna.

524. Other words are so inflected except in the nom.-acc.-voc. sing. neut., where they have the ordinary adjective form am, instead of the pronominal at (ad). Such are sārva all, vícva all, every, éka one.

a. These, also, are not without exception, at least in the earlier language (e. g. vícāvāya, vícāvāt, vícāve RV.; éka loc. sing., AV.).

525. Yet other words follow the same model usually, or in some of their significations, or optionally; but in other senses, or without known rule, lapse into the adjective inflection.

a. Such are the comparatives and superlatives from prepositional stems: ādhara and adhamā, āntara and āntama, āpara and apamā, āvara and avamā, ūttara and uttamā, ūpara and upamā. Of these, pronominal forms are decidedly more numerous from the comparatives than from the superlatives.

b. Further, the superlatives (without corresponding comparatives) paramā, caramā, madhyamā; and also anyatama (whose positive and comparative belong to the class first mentioned: 523).

c. Further, the words pára distant, other; pūrva prior, east; dākṣiṇa right, south; paścima behind, western; ubháya (f. ubháyī or ubhayī) of both kinds or parties; néma the one, half; and the possessive svā.

526. Occasional forms of the pronominal declension are met with from numeral adjectives: e. g. prathamāsyās, tṛtīyasyām; and from other words having an indefinite numeral character: thus, ālpa few; ardha half; kévala all; dvītaya of the two kinds; bāhya outside — and others. RV. has once samānāsmāt.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONJUGATION.

527. THE subject of conjugation or verbal inflection involves, as in the other languages of the family, the distinctions of voice, tense, mode, number, and person.

a. Further, besides the simpler or ordinary conjugation of a verbal root, there are certain more or less fully developed secondary or derivative conjugations.

528. Voice. There are (as in Greek) two voices, active and middle, distinguished by a difference in the personal endings. This distinction is a pervading one: there is no active personal form which does not have its corresponding middle, and *vice versa*; and it is extended also in part to the participles (but not to the infinitive).

529. An active form is called by the Hindu grammarians *parasmāi padam* a word for another, and a middle form is called *ātmane padam* a word for one's self: the terms might be best paraphrased by *transitive* and *reflexive*. And the distinction thus expressed is doubtless the original foundation of the difference of active and middle forms; in the recorded condition of the language, however, the antithesis of transitive and reflexive meaning is in no small measure blurred, or even altogether effaced.

a. In the epics there is much effacement of the distinction between active and middle, the choice of voice being very often determined by metrical considerations alone.

530. Some verbs are conjugated in both voices, others in one only; sometimes a part of the tenses are inflected only in one voice, others only in the other or in both, of a verb usually inflected in one voice sporadic forms of the other occur; and sometimes the voice of the verb is compounded with verbal

531. The middle forms outside the present-system (for which there is a special passive inflection: see below, 768 ff.), and sometimes also within that system, are liable to be used likewise in a passive sense.

532. Tense. The tenses are as follows: 1. a present, with 2. an imperfect, closely related with it in form, having a prefixed augment; 3. a perfect, made with reduplication (to which in the Veda is added, 4. a so-called pluperfect, made from it with prefixed augment); 5. an aorist, of three different formations: a. simple; b. reduplicated; c. sigmatic or sibilant; 6. a future, with 7. a conditional, an augment-tense, standing to it in the relation of an imperfect to a present; and 8. a second, a periphrastic, future (not found in the Veda).

a. The tenses here distinguished (in accordance with prevailing usage) as imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and aorist receive those names from their correspondence in mode of formation with tenses so called in other languages of the family, especially in Greek, and not at all from differences of time designated by them. In no period of the Sanskrit language is there any expression of imperfect or pluperfect time — nor of perfect time, except in the older language, where the "aorist" has this value; later, imperfect, perfect, and aorist are so many indiscriminated past tenses or preterits: see below, under the different tenses.

533. Mode. In respect to mode, the difference between the classical Sanskrit and the older language of the Veda — and, in a less degree, of the Brāhmaṇas — is especially great.

a. In the Veda, the present tense has, besides its indicative inflection, a subjunctive, of considerable variety of formation, an optative, and an imperative (in 2d and 3d persons). The same three modes are found, though of much less frequent occurrence, as belonging to the perfect; and they are made also from the aorists, being of especial frequency from the simple aorist. The future has no modes (an occasional case or two are purely exceptional).

b. In the classical Sanskrit, the present adds to its indicative an optative and an imperative — of which last,

moreover, the first persons are a remnant of the old subjunctive. And the aorist has also an optative, of somewhat peculiar inflection, usually called the precative (or benedictive).

534. The present, perfect, and future tenses have each of them, alike in the earlier and later language, a pair of participles, active and middle, sharing in the various peculiarities of the tense-formations; and in the Veda are found such participles belonging also to the aorist.

535. Tense-systems. The tenses, then, with their accompanying modes and participles, fall into certain well-marked groups or systems:

I. The present-system, composed of the present tense with its modes, its participle, and its preterit which we have called the imperfect.

II. The perfect-system, composed of the perfect tense (with, in the Veda, its modes and its preterit, the so-called pluperfect) and its participle.

III. The aorist-system, or systems, simple, reduplicated, and sibilant, composed of the aorist tense along with, in the later language, its "precative" optative (but, in the Veda, with its various modes and its participle).

IV. The future-systems: 1. the old or sibilant future, with its accompanying preterit, the conditional, and its participle; and 2. the new periphrastic future.

536. Number and Person. The verb has, of course, the same three numbers with the noun: namely, singular, dual, and plural; and in each number it has the three persons, first, second, and third. All of these are made in every tense and mode — except that the first persons of the imperative numbers are supplied from the subjunctive.

537. Verbal adjectives and nouns: Participles. The participles belonging to the tense-systems have been already spoken of above (534). There is besides, coming directly from the root of the verb, a participle, prevailing of past and passive (or sometimes neuter) meaning. Future passive participles, or gerundives, of several different formations, are also made.

538. Infinitives. In the older language, a very considerable variety of derivative abstract nouns — only in a few sporadic instances having anything to do with the tense-systems — are used in an infinitive or quasi-infinitive sense; most often in the dative case, but sometimes also in the accusative, in the genitive and ablative, and (very rarely) in the locative. In the classical Sanskrit, there remains a single infinitive, of accusative case-form, having nothing to do with the tense-systems.

539. Gerunds. A so-called gerund (or absolutive) — being, like the infinitive, a stereotyped case-form of a derivative noun — is a part of the general verb-system in both the earlier and later language, being especially frequent in the later language, where it has only two forms, one for simple verbs, and the other for compound. Its value is that of an indeclinable active participle, of indeterminate but prevailing past tense-character.

a. Another gerund, an adverbially used accusative in form, is found, but only rarely, both earlier and later.

540. Secondary conjugations. The secondary or derivative conjugations are as follows: 1. the passive; 2. the intensive; 3. the desiderative; 4. the causative. In these, a conjugation-stem, instead of the simple root, underlies the whole system of inflection. Yet there is clearly to be seen in them the character of a present-system, expanded into a more or less complete conjugation; and the passive is

so purely a present-system that it will be described in the chapter devoted to that part of the inflection of the verb.

a. Under the same general head belongs the subject of denominative conjugation, or the conversion of noun and adjective-stems into conjugation-stems. Further, that of compound conjugation, whether by the prefixion of prepositions to roots or by the addition of auxiliary verbs to noun and adjective-stems. And finally, that of periphrastic conjugation, or the looser combination of auxiliaries with verbal nouns and adjectives.

541. The characteristic of a proper (finite or personal) verb-form is its personal ending. By this alone is determined its character as regards number and person—and in part also as regards mode and tense. But the distinctions of mode and tense are mainly made by the formation of tense and mode-stems, to which, rather than to the pure root, the personal endings are appended.

a. In this chapter will be given a general account of the personal endings, and also of the formation of mode-stems from tense-stems, and of those elements in the formation of tense-stems—the augment and the reduplication—which are found in more than one tense-system. Then, in the following chapters, each tense-system will be taken up by itself, and the methods of formation of its stems, both tense-stems and mode-stems, and their combination with the endings, will be described and illustrated in detail. And the complete conjugation of a few model verbs will be exhibited in systematic arrangement in Appendix C.

Personal Endings.

542. The endings of verbal inflection are, as was pointed out above, different throughout in the active and middle voices. They are also, as in Greek, usually of two somewhat varying forms for the same person in the same voice: one fuller, called primary; the other briefer, called secondary. There are also less pervading differences, depending upon other conditions.

a. In the epics, exchanges of primary and secondary active endings, (especially the substitution of *ma*, *va*, *ta*, for *mas*, *vas*, *tha*) are not infrequent.

b. A condensed statement of all the varieties of ending for each person and number here follows.

543. Singular: First person. a. The primary ending in the active is *mi*. The subjunctive, however (later imperative), has *ni* instead; and in the oldest Veda this *ni* is sometimes wanting, and the person ends in *ā* (as if the *ni* of *āni* were dropped). The secondary ending is properly *m*; but to this *m* an *a* has come to be so persistently prefixed, appearing regularly where the tense-stem does not itself end in *a* (*vam* for *varm* or *varam* in RV., once, and *abhūm* MS., *avadhīm* TS. etc., *sanem* TB., are rare anomalies), that it is convenient to reckon *am* as ending, rather than *m*. But the perfect tense has neither *mi* nor *m*; its ending is simply *a* (sometimes *ā*: 248 c); or, from *ā*-roots, *āu*.

b. The primary middle ending, according to the analogy of the other persons, would be regularly *mē*. But no tense or mode, at any period of the language, shows any relic whatever of a *m* in this person; the primary ending, present as well as perfect, from *a*-stems and others alike, is *e*; and to it corresponds *i* as secondary ending, which blends with the final of an *a*-stem to *e*. The optative has, however, *a* instead of *i*; and in the subjunctive (later imperative) appears *āi* for *e*.

544. Second person. a. In the active, the primary ending is *si*, which is shortened to *s* as secondary; as to the loss of this *s* after a final radical consonant, see below, 555. But the perfect and the imperative desert here entirely the analogy of the other forms. The perfect ending is invariably *tha* (or *thā*: 248 c). The imperative is far less regular. The fullest form of its ending is *dhi*; which, however, is more often reduced to *hi*; and in the great majority of verbs (including all *a*-stems, at every period of the language) no ending is present, but the bare stem stands as personal form. In a very small class of verbs (722-3), *āna* is the ending. There is also an alternative ending *tāt*; and this is even used sporadically in other persons of the imperative (see below, 570-1).

b. In the middle voice, the primary ending, both present and perfect, is *se*. The secondary stands in no apparent relation to this, being *thās*; and in the imperative is found only *sva* (or *svā*: 248 c), which in the Veda is not seldom to be read as *sua*. In the older language, *se* is sometimes strengthened to *sāi* in the subjunctive.

545. Third person. a. The active primary ending is *ti*; the secondary, *t*; as to the loss of the latter after a final radical consonant, see below, 555. But in the imperative appears instead the peculiar ending *tu*; and in the perfect no characteristic consonant is present, and the third person has the same ending as the first.

b. The primary middle ending is *te*, with *ta* as corresponding. In the older language, *te* is often strengthened to *tāi* in

the subjunctive. In the perfect, the middle third person has, like the active, the same ending with the first, namely *e* simply; and in the older language, the third person present also often loses the distinctive part of its termination, and comes to coincide in form with the first (and MS. has *aduha* for *adugdha*). To this *e* perhaps corresponds, as secondary, the *i* of the aorist 3d pers. passive (842 ff.). The imperative has *tām* (or, in the Veda, rarely *ām*) for its ending.

546. Dual: First person. Both in active and in middle, the dual first person is in all its varieties precisely like the corresponding plural, only with substitution of *v* for the *m* of the latter: thus, *vas* (no *vasi* has been found to occur), *va*, *vahe*, *vahi*, *vahāi*. The person is, of course, of comparatively rare use, and from the Veda no form in *vas*, even, is quotable.

547. Second and Third persons. a. In the active, the primary ending of the second person is *thas*, and that of the third is *tas*; and this relation of *th* to *t* appears also in the perfect, and runs through the whole series of middle endings. The perfect endings are primary, but have *u* instead of *a* as vowel; and an *a* has become so persistently prefixed that their forms have to be reckoned as *athus* and *atus*. The secondary endings exhibit no definable relation to the primary in these two persons; they are *tam* and *tām*; and they are used in the imperative as well.

b. In the middle, a long *ā*—which, however, with the final *a* of *a*-stems becomes *e*—has become prefixed to all dual endings of the second and third persons, so as to form an inseparable part of them (*ḍīdhīthām* AV., and *jīhīthām* ÇB., are isolated anomalies). The primary endings, present and perfect, are *āthe* and *āte*; the secondary (and imperative) are *āthām* and *ātām* (or, with stem-final *a*, *ethe* etc.).

c. The Rig-Veda has a very few forms in *āithe* and *āite*, apparently from *ethe* and *ete* with subjunctive strengthening (they are all detailed below: see 615, 701, 737, 752, 836, 1008, 1043).

548. Plural: First person. a. The earliest form of the active ending is *masi*, which in the oldest language is more frequent than the briefer *mas* (in RV., as five to one; in AV., however, only as three to four). In the classical Sanskrit, *mas* is the exclusive primary ending; but the secondary abbreviated *ma* belongs also to the perfect and the subjunctive (imperative). In the Veda, *ma* often becomes *mā* (248 c), especially in the perfect.

b. The primary middle ending is *mahe*. This is lightened in the secondary form to *mahi*; and, on the other hand, it is regularly (in the Veda, not invariably) strengthened to *mahāi* in the subjunctive (imperative).

549. Second person. a. The active primary ending is *tha*. The secondary, also imperative, end in the Veda, *tā* only

once in *impv.*). But in the perfect any characteristic consonant is wanting, and the ending is simply *a*. In the Veda, the syllable *na*, of problematic origin, is not infrequently added to both forms of the ending, making *thana* (rarely *thanā*) and *tana*. The forms in which this occurs will be detailed below, under the different formations; the addition is very rarely made excepting to persons of the first general conjugation.

b. The middle primary ending is *dhve*, which belongs to the perfect as well as to the present. In the subjunctive of the older language it is sometimes strengthened to *dhvāi*. The secondary (and imperative) ending is *dhvam* (in RV., once *dhva*); and *dhvāt* is once met with in the imperative (571 d). In the Veda, the *v* of all these endings is sometimes to be resolved into *u*, and the ending becomes dissyllabic. As to the change of *dh* of these endings to *qh*, see above, 226 c.

550. Third person. a. The full primary ending is *anti* in the active, with *ante* as corresponding middle. The middle secondary ending is *anta*, to which should correspond an active *ant*; but of the *t* only altogether questionable traces are left, in the euphonic treatment of a final *n* (207); the ending is *an*. In the imperative, *antu* and *antām* take the place of *anti* and *ante*. The initial *a* of all these endings is like that of *am* in the 1st sing., disappearing after the final *a* of a tense-stem.

b. Moreover, *anti*, *antu*, *ante*, *antām*, *anta* are all liable to be weakened by the loss of their nasal, becoming *ati* etc. In the active, this weakening takes place only after reduplicated non-*a*-stems (and after a few roots which are treated as if reduplicated: 639 ff.); in the middle, it occurs after all tense-stems save those ending in *a*.

c. Further, for the secondary active ending *an* there is a substitute *us* (or *ur*: 169 b; the evidence of the Avestan favors the latter form), which is used in the same reduplicating verbs that change *anti* to *ati* etc., and which accordingly appears as a weaker correlative of *an*. The same *us* is also used universally in the perfect, in the optative (not in the subjunctive), in those forms of the aorist whose stem does not end in *a*, and in the imperfect of root-stems ending in *ā*, and a few others (621).

d. The perfect middle has in all periods of the language the peculiar ending *re*, and the optative has the allied *ran*, in this person. In the Veda, a variety of other endings containing a *r* as distinctive consonant are met with: namely, *re* (and *ire*) and *rate* in the present; *rata* in the optative (both of present and of aorist); *rire* in the perfect; *ranta*, *ran*, and *ram* in aorists (and in an imperfect or two); *rām* and *ratām* in the imperative; *ra* in the imperfect of *duh* (MS.). The three *rate*, *ratām*, and *rata* are found even in the later language in one or two verbs (629).

551. Below are given, for convenience, in tabular form, the schemes of endings as accepted in the classical or later language: namely, a. the regular primary endings, used in the present indicative and the future (and the subjunctive in part); and b. the regular secondary endings, used in the imperfect, the conditional, the aorist, the optative (and the subjunctive in part); and further, of special schemes, c. the perfect endings (chiefly primary, especially in the middle); and d. the imperative endings (chiefly secondary). To the so-called imperative endings of the first person is prefixed the *ā* which is practically a part of them, though really containing the mode-sign of the subjunctive from which they are derived.

552. Further, a part of the endings are marked with an accent, and a part are left unaccented. The latter are those which never, under any circumstances, receive the accent; the former are accented in considerable classes of verbs, though by no means in all. It will be noticed that, in general, the unaccented endings are those of the singular active; but the 2d sing. imperative has an accented ending; and, on the other hand, the whole series of 1st persons imperative, active and middle, have unaccented endings (this being a characteristic of the subjunctive formation which they represent).

553. The schemes of normal endings, then, are as follows:

a. Primary Endings.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 <i>mī</i>	<i>vās</i>	<i>mās</i>	<i>é</i>	<i>vāhe</i>	<i>māhe</i>
2 <i>sī</i>	<i>thās</i>	<i>thā</i>	<i>sé</i>	<i>āthe</i>	<i>dhvé</i>
3 <i>tī</i>	<i>tās</i>	<i>ānti, āti</i>	<i>té</i>	<i>āte</i>	<i>ānte, āte</i>

b. Secondary Endings.

1 <i>am</i>	<i>vā</i>	<i>mā</i>	<i>ī, ā</i>	<i>vāhi</i>	<i>māhi</i>
2 <i>s</i>	<i>tām</i>	<i>tā</i>	<i>thās</i>	<i>āthām</i>	<i>dhvām</i>
3 <i>t</i>	<i>tām</i>	<i>ān, ūs</i>	<i>tā</i>	<i>ātām</i>	<i>ānta, āta, rān</i>

c. Perfect Endings.

1 <i>a</i>	<i>vā</i>	<i>mā</i>	<i>é</i>	<i>vāhe</i>	<i>māhe</i>
2 <i>tha</i>	<i>āthus</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>sé</i>	<i>āthe</i>	<i>dhvé</i>
3 <i>a</i>	<i>ātus</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>é</i>	<i>āte</i>	<i>ré</i>

d. Imperative Endings.

1 <i>āni</i>	<i>āva</i>	<i>āma</i>	<i>āi</i>	<i>āvahāi</i>	<i>āmahāi</i>
2 <i>dhī, hī, —</i>	<i>tām</i>	<i>tā</i>	<i>svā</i>	<i>āthām</i>	<i>dhvām</i>
3 <i>tu</i>	<i>tām</i>	<i>āntu, ātu</i>	<i>tām</i>	<i>ātām</i>	<i>āntām, ātām</i>

554. In general, the rule is followed that an accented ending, if dissyllabic, is accented on its first syllable — and the constant union-vowels are regarded, in this respect, as integral parts of the endings. But the

3d pl. ending *ate* of the pres. indic. middle has in RV. the accent *atē* in a number of verbs (see 613, 685, 699, 719); and an occasional instance is met with in other endings: thus, *mahé* (see 719, 735).

555. The secondary endings of the second and third persons singular, as consisting of an added consonant without vowel, should regularly (150) be lost whenever the root or stem to which they are to be added itself ends in a consonant. And this rule is in general followed; yet not without exceptions. Thus:

a. A root ending in a dental mute sometimes drops this final mute instead of the added *s* in the second person; and, on the other hand, a root or stem ending in *s* sometimes drops this *s* instead of the added *t* in the third person—in either case, establishing the ordinary relation of *s* and *t* in these persons, instead of *s* and *s*, and *t* and *t*. The examples noted are: 2d sing. *aves* (to 3d sing. *avet*), *√vid*, AB.; 3d sing. *akat*, *√kr*, ÇB.; *aghat*, *√ghas*, JB. AÇS.; *acakāt*, *√cakās*, RT.; *açāt*, *√çās*, AB. MBh. R.; *asrat*, *√aras*, VS.; *ahinat*, *√hiñs*, ÇB. TB. GB. Compare also the *s*-aorist forms *ayās* and *srās* (146 a), in which the same influence is to be seen; and further, *ajāit* etc. (889 a), and precative *yāt* for *yās* (837). A similar loss of any other final consonant is excessively rare; AV. has once *abhanas*, for *-nak*, *√bhañj*. There are also a few cases where a 1st sing. is irregularly modeled after a 3d sing.: thus, *atrṇam* (to *atrṇat*), *√trd*, KU., *acchinam* (to *acchinat*), *√chid*, MBh.; compare further the 1st sing. in *m* instead of *am*, 543 a.

b. Again, a union-vowel is sometimes introduced before the ending, either a *o* or *i* or *ī*: see below, 621 b, 631, 819, 880, 1004 a, 1068 a.

c. In a few isolated cases in the older language, this *ī* is changed to *ai*: see below, 904 b, 936, 1068 a.

556. The changes of form which roots and stems undergo in their combinations with these endings will be pointed out in detail below, under the various formations. Here may be simply mentioned in advance, as by far the most important among them, a distinction of stronger and weaker form of stem in large classes of verbs, standing in relation with the accent—the stem being of stronger form when the accent falls upon it, or before an accentless ending, and of weaker form when the accent is on the ending.

a. Of the endings marked as accented in the scheme, the *ta* of 2d pl. is not infrequently in the Veda treated as unaccented, the tone resting on the stem, which is strengthened. Much less often, the *tam* of 2d du. is treated in the same way; other endings, only sporadically. Details are given under the various formations below.

Subjunctive Mode.

557. Of the subjunctive mode (as was pointed out above) only fragments are left in the later or classical language: namely, in the

so-called first persons imperative, and in the use (579) of the imperfect and aorist persons without augment after *mā* prohibitive. In the oldest period, however, it was a very frequent formation, being three or four times as common as the optative in the Rīg-Veda, and nearly the same in the Atharvan; but already in the Brāhmaṇas it becomes comparatively rare. Its varieties of form are considerable, and sometimes perplexing.

558. In its normal and regular formation, a special mode-stem is made for the subjunctive by adding to the tense-stem an *a* — which combines with a final *a* of the tense-stem to *ā*. The accent rests upon the tense-stem, which accordingly has the strong form. Thus, from the strong present-stem *doh* (√*duh*) is made the subjunctive-stem *dōha*; from *juhó* (√*hu*), *juháva*; from *yunáj* (√*yuj*), *yunāja*; from *sunó* (√*su*), *sunáva*; from *bháva* (√*bhū*), *bhávā*; from *tudá* (√*tud*), *tudá*; from *ucyá* (pass., √*vac*), *ucyá*; and so on.

559. The stem thus formed is inflected in general as an *a*-stem would be inflected in the indicative, with constant accent, and *ā* for *a* before the endings of the first person (733 i) — but with the following peculiarities as to ending etc.:

560. a. In the active, the 1st sing. has *nī* as ending: thus, *dōhānī*, *yunājānī*, *bhāvānī*. But in the Rīg-Veda sometimes *ā* simply: thus, *āyā*, *brāvā*.

b. In 1st du., 1st pl., and 2d pl., the endings are the secondary: thus, *dōhāva*, *dōhāma*, *dōhan*; *bhāvāva*, *bhāvāma*, *bhāvān*.

c. In 2d and 3d du. and 2d pl., the endings are primary: thus, *dōhathas*, *dōhatas*, *dōhatha*; *bhāvāthas*, *bhāvātas*, *bhāvātha*.

d. In 2d and 3d sing., the endings are either primary or secondary: thus, *dōhasi* or *dōhas*, *dōhati* or *dōhat*; *bhāvāsi* or *bhāvās*, *bhāvāti* or *bhāvāt*.

e. Occasionally, forms with double mode-sign *ā* (by assimilation to the more numerous subjunctives from tense-stems in *a*) are met with from non-*a*-stems: thus, *āsātha* from *as*; *āyās*, *āyāt*, *āyān* from *e* (√*i*).

561. In the middle, forms with secondary instead of primary endings are very rare, being found only in the 3d pl. (where they are more frequent than the primary), and in a case or two of the 3d sing. (and AB. has once *asyāthās*).

a. The striking peculiarity of subjunctive middle inflection is the frequent strengthening of *e* to *āi* in the endings. This is less general in the very earliest language than later. In 1st sing., *āi* alone is found as ending, even in RV.; and in 1st du. also (of rare occurrence), only *āvahāi* is met with. In 1st pl., *āmahāi* prevails in RV. and AV. (*āmahe* is found a few times), and is alone known later. In 2d sing., *sāi* for *se* does not occur in RV., but is the only form in AV. and the Brāhmaṇas. In 3d sing., *tāi* for *te* occurs once in RV., and is the predominant form

in AV., and the only one later. In 2d pl., *dhvāi* for *dhve* is found in one word in RV., and a few times in the Brāhmaṇas. In 3d pl., *ntāi* for *nte* is the Brāhmaṇa form (of far from frequent occurrence); it occurs neither in RV. nor AV. No such dual endings as *thāi* and *tāi*, for *the* and *te*, are anywhere found; but RV. has in a few words (nine: above, 547 c) *āithe* and *āite*, which appear to be a like subjunctive strengthening of *ethe* and *ete* (although found in one indicative form, *kṛṇvāite*). Before the *āi*-endings, the vowel is regularly long *ā*; but *antāi* instead of *āntāi* is two or three times met with, and once or twice (TS. AB.) *atāi* for *ātāi*.

562. The subjunctive endings, then, in combination with the subjunctive mode-sign, are as follows:

	active.			middle.		
	s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1	āni	āva	āma	āi	{āvahāi {āvahe	{āmahāi {āmahe
2	{asi {as	athas	atha	{ase {āsai	āithe	{adhve {ādhvāi
3	{ati {at	atas	an	{ate {ātāi	āite	{ante, anta {antāi

a. And in further combination with final *a* of a tense-stem, the initial *a* of all these endings becomes *ā*: thus, for example, in 2d pers., *āsi* or *ās*, *āthas*, *ātha*, *āse*, *ādhve*.

563. Besides this proper subjunctive, with mode-sign, in its triple form — with primary, with strengthened primary, and with secondary endings — the name of subjunctive, in the forms "imperfect subjunctive" and "improper subjunctive", has been also given to the indicative forms of imperfect and aorist when used, with the augment omitted, in a modal sense (below, 587): such use being quite common in RV., but rapidly dying out, so that in the Brāhmaṇa language and later it is hardly met with except after *mā* prohibitive.

a. As to the general uses of the subjunctive, see below, 574 ff.

Optative Mode.

564. a. As has been already pointed out, the optative is of comparatively rare occurrence in the language of the Vedas; but it gains rapidly in frequency, and already in the Brāhmaṇas greatly outnumbers the subjunctive, and still later comes almost entirely to take its place.

b. Its mode of formation is the same in all periods of the language.

565. a. The optative mode-sign is in the active voice a different one, according as it is added to a tense-stem ending in *a*, or

to one ending in some other final. In the latter case, it is *yā*, accented; this *yā* is appended to the weaker form of the tense-stem, and takes the regular series of secondary endings, with, in 3d plur., *us* instead of *an*, and loss of the *ā* before it. After an *a*-stem, it is *ī*, unaccented; this *ī* blends with the final *a* to *e* (which then is accented or not according to the accent of the *a*); and the *e* is maintained unchanged before a vowel-ending (*am*, *us*), by means of an interposed euphonic *y*.

b. In the middle voice, the mode-sign is *ī* throughout, and takes the secondary endings, with *a* in 1st sing., and *ran* in 3d pl. After an *a*-stem, the rules as to its combination to *e*, the accent of the latter, and its retention before a vowel-ending with interposition of a *y*, are the same as in the active. After any other final, the weaker form of stem is taken, and the accent is on the ending (except in one class of verbs, where it falls upon the tense-stem: see 645); and the *ī* (as when combined to *e*) takes an inserted *y* before the vowel-endings (*a*, *āthām*, *ātām*).

c. It is, of course, impossible to tell from the form whether *i* or *ī* is combined with the final of an *a*-stem to *e*; but no good reason appears to exist for assuming *i*, rather than the *ī* which shows itself in the other class of stems in the middle voice.

566. The combined mode-sign and endings of the optative, then, are as follows, in their double form, for *a*-stems and for others:

a. for non-*a*-stems.

	active.			middle.		
	s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1	yām	yāva	yāma	iyá	iváhi	imáhi
2	yās	yātam	yāta	īthās	iyāthām	īdhvām
3	yāt	yātām	yūs	itá	iyātām	irán

b. combined with the final of *a*-stems.

	s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1	eyam	eva	ema	eya	evahi	emahi
2	es	etam	eta	ethās	eyāthām	edhvam
3	et	etām	eyus	eta	eyātām	eran

c. The *yā* is in the Veda not seldom resolved into *iā*.

d. The contracted *sanem*, for *saneyam*, is found in TB. and Āpast. Certain Vedic 3d pl. middle forms in *rata* will be mentioned below, under the various formations.

567. Precative. Precative forms are such as have a sibilant inserted between the optative-sign and the ending. They are made almost only from the aorist stems, and, though allowed by the grammarians to be formed from every root—the active precative from the simple aorist, the middle from the sibilant aorist—are

practically of rare occurrence at every period of the language, and especially later.

a. The inserted *s* runs in the active through the whole series of persons; in the middle, it is allowed only in the 2d and 3d persons sing. and du. and the 2d pl., and is quotable only for the 2d and 3d sing. In the 2d sing. act., the precative form, by reason of the necessary loss of the added *s*, is not distinguishable from the simple optative; in the 3d sing. act., the same is the case in the later language, which (compare 555 a) saves the personal ending *t* instead of the precative-sign *s*; but the RV. usually, and the other Vedic texts to some extent, have the proper ending *yās* (for *yāst*). As to *qh* in the 2d pl. mid., see 226 c.

b. The accent is as in the simple optative.

568. The precative endings, then, accepted in the later language (including, in brackets, those which are identical with the simple optative), are as follows:

	active.			middle.		
	s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1	yāsam	yāsva	yāsma	[iyá]	[īváhi]	[īmáhi]
2	[yās]	yāstam	yāsta	īṣthās	īyāsthām	īqhvām
3	[yāt]	yāstām	yāsus	īṣṭá	īyāstām	[īrán]

a. Respecting the precative, see further 921 ff.

b. As to the general uses of the optative, see below, 573 ff.

Imperative Mode.

569. The imperative has no mode-sign; it is made by adding its own endings directly to the tense-stem, just as the other endings are added to form the indicative tenses.

a. Hence, in 2d and 3d du. and 2d pl., its forms are indistinguishable from those of the augment-preterit from the same stem with its augment omitted.

b. The rules as to the use of the different endings—especially in 2d sing., where the variety is considerable—will be given below, in connection with the various tense-systems. The ending *tāt*, however, has so much that is peculiar in its use that it calls for a little explanation here.

570. The Imperative in *tāt*. An imperative form, usually having the value of a 2d pers. sing., but sometimes also of other persons and numbers, is made by adding *tāt* to a present tense-stem—in its weak form, if it have a distinction of strong and weak form.

a. Examples are: *brūtāt*, *hatāt*, *vittāt*; *pipṛtāt*, *jahītāt*, *dhattāt*; *kṛṇtāt*, *kurutāt*; *gṛhṇītāt*, *jānītāt*; *ávatāt*, *rákṣatāt*, *vasatāt*; *viçatāt*, *sṛjatāt*; *asyatāt*, *naçyatāt*, *chyatāt*; *kriyatāt*;

gamayatāt, cyāvayatāt, vārayatāt; ipsatāt; jāgṛtāt. No examples have been found from a nasal-class verb (690), nor any other than those here given from a passive, intensive, or desiderative. The few accented cases indicate that the formation follows the general rule for one made with an accented ending (552).

b. The imperative in tāt is not a very rare formation in the older language, being made (in V., B., and S.) from about fifty roots, and in toward a hundred and fifty occurrences. Later, it is very unusual: thus, only a single example has been noted in MBh., and one in R.; and correspondingly few in yet more modern texts.

571. As regards its meaning, this form appears to have pre-vaillingly in the Brāhmaṇas, and traceably but much less distinctly in the Vedic texts, a specific tense-value added to its mode-value—as signifying, namely, an injunction to be carried out at a later time than the present: it is (like the Latin forms in *to* and *tote*) a posterior or future imperative.

a. Examples are: ihāi 'vá mā tīṣṭhantam abhyēhi 'ti brūhi tāñ tū na āgatāñ pratiprābrūtāt (ÇB.) *say to her "come to me as I stand just here," and [afterward] announce her to us as having come*; yād ūrdhvās tīṣṭhā drāviṇe 'há dhattāt (RV.) *when thou shalt stand up-right, [then] bestow riches here* (and similarly in many cases); utkūlam udvahó bhavo 'dūhya prāti dhāvatāt (AV.) *be a carrier up the ascent; after having carried up, run back again*; vānaspātir ādhi tvā sthāsyati tāsa vittāt (TS.) *the tree will ascend thee, [then] take note of it*.

b. Examples of its use as other than 2d sing. are as follows: 1st sing., āvyuṣāñ jāgṛtād ahām (AV.; only case) *let me watch till day-break*; as 3d sing., pūnar mā 'viçatād rayīñ (TS.) *let wealth come again to me*, ayām tyāsa rājā mūrdhānañ ví pātayatāt (ÇB.) *the king here shall make his head fly off*; as 2d du., nāsatyāv abruvan devāñ pūnar ā vahatād iti (RV.) *the gods said to the two Aṇvins "bring them back again"*; as 2d pl., āpañ . . . devēṣu nañ sukīto brūtāt (TS.) *ye waters, announce us to the gods as well-doers*. In the later language, the prevailing value appears to be that of a 3d sing.: thus, bhavāñ prasādañ kurutāt (MBh.) *may your worship do the favor*, enañ bhavāñ abhirakṣatāt (DKC.) *let your excellency protect him*.

c. According to the native grammarians, the imperative in tāt is to be used with a benedictive implication. No instance of such use appears to be quotable.

d. In a certain passage repeated several times in different Brāhmaṇas and Sūtras, and containing a number of forms in tāt used as 2d pl., vārayadhvāt is read instead of vārayatāt in some of the texts (K. AB. AÇS. ÇÇS.). No other occurrence of the ending dhvāt has been anywhere noted.

Uses of the Modes.

572. Of the three modes, the imperative is the one most distinct and limited in office, and most unchanged in use throughout the whole history of the language. It signifies a command or injunction — an attempt at the exercise of the speaker's will upon some one or something outside of himself.

a. This, however (in Sanskrit as in other languages), is by no means always of the same force; the command shades off into a demand, an exhortation, an entreaty, an expression of earnest desire. The imperative also sometimes signifies an assumption or concession; and occasionally, by pregnant construction, it becomes the expression of something conditional or contingent; but it does not acquire any regular use in dependent-clause-making.

b. The imperative is now and then used in an interrogative sentence: thus, *bravīhi ko 'dyāi 'va mayā viyujyatām* (R.) *speak! who shall now be separated by me?* *katham ete guṇavantaḥ kriyantām* (H.) *how are they to be made virtuous?* *kasmāi piṇḍaḥ pradiyatām* (Vet.) *to whom shall the offering be given?*

573. The optative appears to have as its primary office the expression of wish or desire; in the oldest language, its prevailing use in independent clauses is that to which the name "optative" properly belongs.

a. But the expression of desire, on the one hand, passes naturally over into that of request or entreaty, so that the optative becomes a softened imperative; and, on the other hand, it comes to signify what is generally desirable or proper, what should or ought to be, and so becomes the mode of prescription; or, yet again, it is weakened into signifying what may or can be, what is likely or usual, and so becomes at last a softened statement of what is.

b. Further, the optative in dependent clauses, with relative pronouns and conjunctions, becomes a regular means of expression of the conditional and contingent, in a wide and increasing variety of uses.

c. The so-called precative forms (567) are ordinarily used in the proper optative sense. But in the later language they are occasionally met with in the other uses of the optative: thus, *na hi prapaçyāmi mamā 'panudyād yac chokam* (BhG.) *for I do not perceive what should dispel my grief;* *yad bhūyāsū vibhūṭayaḥ* (BhP.) *that there should be changes.* Also rarely with *mā*: see 579 b.

steal away our life; samāçvasihi mā çucaḥ (MBh.) *be comforted; do not grieve; mā bhāṣiḥ or bhāiḥ* (MBh. R.) *do not be afraid; mā bhūt kālasya paryayaḥ* (R.) *let not a change of time take place.* Examples with the imperfect are: *mā bibher ná marigyasi* (RV.) *do not fear; thou wilt not die; mā smāi 'tānt sákhin kuruthāḥ* (AV.) *do not make friends of them; mā putram anutapyathāḥ* (MBh.) *do not sorrow for thy son.* The relation of the imperfect to the aorist construction, in point of frequency, is in RV. about as one to five, in AV. still less, or about one to six; and though instances of the imperfect are quotable from all the older texts, they are exceptional and infrequent; while in the epics and later they become extremely rare.

b. A single optative, *bhujema*, is used prohibitively with *mā* in RV.; the older language presents no other example, and the construction is very rare also later. In an example or two, also, the precativ (*bhūyāt*, R. Pañc.) follows *mā*.

c. The RV. has once apparently *mā* with an imperative; but the passage is probably corrupt. No other such case is met with in the older language (unless *sr̥pa*, TA. i. 14; doubtless a bad reading for *sr̥pas*); but in the epics and later the construction begins to appear, and becomes an ordinary form of prohibition: thus, *mā prayacche 'çvare dhanam* (H.) *do not bestow wealth on a lord; sakhi māi 'vañ vada* (Vet.) *friend, do not speak thus.*

d. The ÇB. (xi. 5. 11) appears to offer a single example of a true subjunctive with *mā*, *ní padyāsāi*; there is perhaps something wrong about the reading.

e. In the epics and later, an aorist form not deprived of augment is occasionally met with after *mā*: thus, *mā tvāñ kālo 'tyagāt* (MBh.) *let not the time pass thee; mā vālipatham anv agāḥ* (R.) *do not follow Vāli's road.* But the same anomaly occurs also two or three times in the older language: thus, *vyāpaptat* (ÇB.), *agās* (TA.), *anaçat* (KS.).

580. But the use also of the optative with *ná* not in a prohibitive sense appears in the Veda, and becomes later a familiar construction: thus, *ná riçyema kadā caná* (RV.) *may we suffer no harm at any time; ná cā 'tisṛjén ná juhuyāt* (AV.) *and if he do not grant permission, let him not sacrifice; tád u táthā ná kuryāt* (ÇB.) *but he must not do that so; na divā çayita* (ÇGS.) *let him not sleep by day; na tvāñ vidyur janāḥ* (MBh.) *let not people know thee.* This in the later language is the correlative of the prescriptive optative, and both are extremely common; so that in a text of prescriptive character the optative forms may come to outnumber the indicative and imperative together (as is the case, for example, in Manu).

581. In all dependent constructions, it is still harder even in the oldest language to establish a definite distinction between subjunctive and optative; a method of use of either is scarcely to be found to which the other does not furnish a practical equivalent—

our welfare; grant unto us to wake again; *syān naḥ sūnūḥ* . . . *sā te sumatir bhūtv asmé* (RV.) *may there be to us a son; let that favor of thine be ours.* It is not very seldom the case that versions of the same passage in different texts show different modes as various readings.

c. There is, in fact, nothing in the earliest employment of these modes to prove that they might not all be specialized uses of forms originally equivalent — having, for instance, a general future meaning.

576. As examples of the less characteristic use of subjunctive and optative in the older language, in independent clauses, may be quoted the following: *ā ghā tā gacchān úttarā yugāni* (RV.) *those later ages will doubtless come*; *yád . . . ná marā íti mányase* (RV.) *if thou thinkest "I shall not die"*; *nā tā naçanti ná dabhāti táskaraha* (RV.) *they do not become lost; no thief can harm them*; *kāsmāi devāya haviṣā vidhema* (RV.) *to what god shall we offer oblation?* *agnínā rayim açnavat . . . divé-dive* (RV.) *by Agni one may gain wealth every day*; *utāi 'nām brahmāṇe dadyāt tātā syonā çivā syāt* (AV.) *one should give her, however, to a Brahman; in that case she will be propitious and favorable*; *āhar-ahar dadyāt* (ÇB.) *one should give every day.*

577. The uses of the optative in the later language are of the utmost variety, covering the whole field occupied jointly by the two modes in earlier time. A few examples from a single text (MBh.) will be enough to illustrate them: *ucchiṣṭam nāi 'va bhuñjīyam na kuryām pādadhāvanam* *I will not eat of the remnant of the sacrifice, I will not perform the foot-lavation*; *jñātīn vrajet* *let her go to her relatives*; *nāi 'vam sā karhicit kuryāt* *she should not act thus at any time*; *katham vidyam nalam nṛpam* *how can I know king Nala?* *utsarge samṇayaḥ syāt tu vindetā 'pi sukham kvacit* *but in case of her abandonment there may be a chance; she may also find happiness somewhere*; *katham vāso vikarteyam na ca budhyeta me priyā* *how can I cut off the garment and my beloved not wake?*

578. The later use of the first persons subjunctive as so-called imperative involves no change of construction from former time, but only restriction to a single kind of use: thus, *dīvyāva* *let us two play*; *kiṁ karavāṇi te* *what shall I do for thee?*

579. The imperative negative, or prohibitive, is from the earliest period of the language regularly and usually expressed by the particle *mā* with an augmentless past form, prevailingy aorist.

a. Thus, *prā pata mé 'há raṁsthāḥ* (AV.) *fly away, do not stay here*; *dviṣāṇç ca māmham radhyatu mā cā 'hām dviṣatē radham* (AV.) *both let my foe be subject to me, and let me not be subject to my foe*; *urv āçyām ābhayām jyōtir indra mā no dīrghā abhī naçan tamisrāḥ* (RV.) *I would win broad fearless light, O Indra; let not the long darknesses come upon us*; *mā na āyuh prā moṣiḥ* (RV.) *do not*

e. With the conditional use of subjunctive and optative is further to be compared that of the so-called conditional tense: see below, 950.

f. As is indicated by many of the examples given above, it is usual in a conditional sentence, containing protasis and apodosis, to employ always the same mode, whether subjunctive or optative (or conditional), in each of the two clauses. For the older language, this is a rule well-nigh or quite without exception.

582. No distinction of meaning has been established between the modes of the present-stem and those (in the older language) of the perfect and aorist-systems.

Participles.

583. Participles, active and middle, are made from all the tense-stems — except the periphrastic future, and, in the later language, the aorist (and aorist participles are rare from the beginning).

a. The participles unconnected with the tense-systems are treated in chap. XIII. (952 ff.).

584. The general participial endings are *घन्त्* ant (weak form *घत्* at; fem. *घन्ती* antī or *घती* atī: see above, 449) for the active, and *घाना* āna (fem. *घाना* ānā) for the middle. But—

a. After a tense-stem ending in a, the active participial suffix is virtually nt, one of the two a's being lost in the combination of stem-final and suffix.

b. After a tense-stem ending in a, the middle participial suffix is *māna* instead of *āna*. But there are occasional exceptions to the rule as to the use of *māna* and *āna* respectively, which will be pointed out in connection with the various formations below. Such exceptions are especially frequent in the causative: see 1043 f.

c. The perfect has in the active the peculiar suffix *vāns* (weakest form *uṣ*, middle form *vat*; fem. *uṣī*: see, for the inflection of this participle, above, 458 ff.).

d. For details, as to form of stem etc., and for special exceptions see the following chapters.

Augment.

585. The augment is a short *अ* a, prefixed to a tense-stem — and, if the latter begin with a vowel, combining with that vowel irregularly into the heavier or *vrddhi* diphthong

(136a). It is always (without any exception) the accented element in the verbal form of which it makes a part.

a. In the Veda, the augment is in a few forms long *ā*: thus, *ānaṣ*, *āvar*, *āvṛṇi*, *āvṛṇak*, *āvidhyat*, *āyunak*, *āyukta*, *āyukṣātām*, *āriṇak*, *ārāik*, (and *yās ta āvidhat*, RV. ii. 1. 7, 9?).

586. The augment is a sign of past time. And an augment-preterit is made from each of the tense-stems from which the system of conjugation is derived: namely, the imperfect, from the present-stem; the pluperfect (in the Veda only), from the perfect-stem; the conditional, from the future-stem; while in the aorist such a preterit stands without any corresponding present indicative.

587. In the early language, especially in the RV., the occurrence of forms identical with those of augment-tenses save for the lack of an augment is quite frequent. Such forms lose in general, along with the augment, the specific character of the tenses to which they belong; and they are then employed in part non-modally, with either a present or a past sense; and in part modally, with either a subjunctive or an optative sense—especially often and regularly after *mā* prohibitive (579); and this last mentioned use comes down also into the later language.

a. In RV., the augmentless forms are more than half as common as the augmented (about 2000 and 3300), and are made from the present, perfect, and aorist-systems, but considerably over half from the aorist. Their non-modal and modal uses are of nearly equal frequency. The tense value of the non-modally used forms is more often past than present. Of the modally used forms, nearly a third are construed with *mā* prohibitive; the rest have twice as often an optative as a proper subjunctive value.

b. In AV., the numerical relations are very different. The augmentless forms are less than a third as many as the augmented (about 475 to 1450), and are prevaillingly (more than four fifths) aoristic. The non-modal uses are only a tenth of the modal. Of the modally used forms, about four fifths are construed with *mā* prohibitive; the rest are chiefly optative in value. Then, in the language of the Brāhmaṇas (not including the *mantra*-material which they contain), the loss of augment is, save in occasional sporadic cases, restricted to the prohibitive construction with *mā*; and the same continues to be the case later.

c. The accentuation of the augmentless forms is throughout in accordance with that of unaugmented tenses of similar formation. Examples will be given below, under the various tenses.

d. Besides the augmentless aorist-forms with *mā* prohibitive, there are also found occasionally in the later language augmentless imperfect-forms (very rarely aorist-forms), which have the same value as if they were augmented, and are for the most part examples of metrical license. They are especially frequent in the epics (whence some scores of them are quotable).

Reduplication.

588. The derivation of conjugational and declensional stems from roots by reduplication, either alone or along with other formative elements, has been already spoken of (259), and the formations in which reduplication appears have been specified: they are, in primary verb-inflection, the present (of a certain class of verbs), the perfect (of nearly all), and the aorist (of a large number); and the intensive and desiderative secondary conjugations contain in their stems the same element.

589. The general principle of reduplication is the prefixion to a root of a part of itself repeated — if it begin with consonants, the initial consonant and the vowel; if it begin with a vowel, that vowel, either alone or with a following consonant. The varieties of detail, however, are very considerable. Thus, especially, as regards the vowel, which in present and perfect and desiderative is regularly shorter and lighter in the reduplication than in the root-syllable, in aorist is longer, and in intensive is strengthened. The differences as regards an initial consonant are less, and chiefly confined to the intensive; for the others, certain general rules may be here stated, all further details being left to be given in connection with the account of the separate formations.

590. The consonant of the reduplicating syllable is in general the first consonant of the root: thus, पप्रक् paprach from प्रक् prach; शिश्रि ष्रिऌri from श्रिऌ ष्रिऌri; बुबुध् bubudh from बुध् बुध्. But —

a. A non-aspirate is substituted in reduplication for an aspirate: thus, दधा dadhā from दधा; बिभृ bibhṛ from भृ bhṛ.

b. A palatal is substituted for a guttural or for क् k:

thus, चकृ cakṛ from √कृ kṛ; चिखिद् cikhid from √खिद् khid; जग्रभ् jagrabh from √ग्रभ् grabh; जहृ jahṛ from √हृ hṛ.

c. The occasional reversion, on the other hand, of a palatal in the radical syllable to guttural form has been noticed above (216, 1).

d. Of two initial consonants, the second, if it be a non-nasal mute preceded by a sibilant, is repeated instead of the first: thus, तस्तृ tastr from √स्तृ str; तस्थ्वा tasthā from √स्था sthā; चस्कन्द caskand from √स्कन्द skand; चस्खल् caskhal from √स्खल् skhal; चुञ्चुत् cuçcut from √ञ्चुत् çcut; पस्पृष् pasprdh from √स्पृष् sprdh; पुस्पृष् pusphuṣ from √स्पृष् spuṣ; — but सस्ना sasnā from √स्ना snā; सस्मृ sasmr from √स्मृ smr; सुस्रु susru from √स्रु sru; शिञ्जिष् çiñjiṣ from √जिष् ñjiṣ.

Accent of the Verb.

591. The statements which have been made above, and those which will be made below, as to the accent of verbal forms, apply to those cases in which the verb is actually accented.

a. But, according to the grammarians, and according to the invariable practice in accentuated texts, the verb is in the majority of its occurrences unaccented or toneless.

b. That is to say, of course, the verb in its proper forms, its personal or so-called finite forms. The verbal nouns and adjectives, or the infinitives and participles, are subject to precisely the same laws of accent as other nouns and adjectives.

592. The general rule, covering most of the cases, is this: The verb in an independent clause is unaccented, unless it stand at the beginning of the clause — or also, in metrical text, at the beginning of a pāda.

a. For the accent of the verb, as well as for that of the vocative case (above, 314 c), the beginning of a pāda counts as that of a sentence, whatever be the logical connection of the pāda with what precedes it.

b. Examples of the unaccented verb are: agnīm iḍe puróhitam *Agni I praise, the house-priest*; sa íd devéṣu gacchati *that, truly, goes to the gods*; ágne sūpāyanó bhava *O Agni, be easy of access*; idám indra çṛṇuhi somapa *this, O Indra, soma-drinker, hear*; námas te rudra kṛṇmaḥ *homage to thee, Rudra, we offer*; yájamānasya paçún pāhi *the sacrificer's cattle protect thou*.

c. Hence, there are two principal situations in which the verb retains its accent:

593. First, the verb is accented when it stands at the beginning of a clause — or, in verse, of a pāda.

a. Examples of the verb accented at the head of the sentence are, in prose, *ṣúndhādhvaṃ dāivyāya kármaṇe* *be pure for the divine ceremony*; *āpnóti 'mām lokám* *he wins this world*; — in verse, where the head of the sentence is also that of the pāda, *syámé 'd indrasya ṣármaṇi* *may we be in Indra's protection*; *darṣāya mā yātudhānān* *show me the sorcerers*; *gámad vājebhir ā sá naḥ* *may he come with good things to us*; — in verse, where the head of the clause is within the pāda, *téṣāṃ pāhi ṣrudhí hávam* *drink of them, hear our call*; *sástu mātá sástu pitá sástu ṣvā sástu viṣpátih* *let the mother sleep, let the father sleep, let the dog sleep, let the master sleep*; *viṣvakarman námas te pāhy āsmān* *Viṣvakarman, homage to thee; protect us!* *yuvám . . . rájña ūce duhitá pṛcehé vām narā* *the king's daughter said to you "I pray you, ye men"*; *vayám te váya indra viddhí ṣu naḥ prá bharaṃahe* *we offer thee, Indra, strengthening; take note of us*.

b. Examples of the verb accented at the head of the pāda when this is not the head of the sentence are: *áthā te ántamānāṃ vidyāma sumatinām* *so may we enjoy thy most intimate favors*; *dhātá 'syá agrúvāi pátim dádhātu pratikāmyām* *Dhātār bestow upon this girl a husband according to her wish*; *yātudhānasya somapa jahí prajām* *slay, O Soma-drinker, the progeny of the sorcerer*.

594. Certain special cases under this head are as follows:

a. As a vocative forms no syntactical part of the sentence to which it is attached, but is only an external appendage to it, a verb following an initial vocative, or more than one, is accented, as if it were itself initial in the clause or pāda: thus, *āṣrutkarṇa ṣrudhí hávam* *O thou of listening ears, hear our call!* *síte vándāmahe tvā* *O Sitā, we reverence thee*; *vīṣve devā vásavo rákṣate 'mām* *all ye gods, ye Vasus, protect this man*; *utá "gaṣ cakrúṣāṃ devā dévā jīváyathā púnaḥ* *likewise him, O gods, who has committed crime, ye gods, ye make to live again*.

b. If more than one verb follow a word or words syntactically connected with them all, only the first loses its accent, the others being treated as if they were initial verbs in separate clauses, with the same adjuncts understood: thus, *tarāṇir íj jayati kṣéti pūṣyati* *successful he conquers, rules, thrives*; *amitrān . . . páraça indra prá mṛṇā jahí ca* *our foes, Indra, drive far away and slay*; *asmábhyaṃ jeṣi yótsi ca* *for us conquer and fight*; *ágniṣomā haviṣaḥ prásthitasya vítām háryataṃ vṛṣaṇā juṣéthām* *O Agni and Soma, of the oblation set forth partake, enjoy, ye mighty ones, take pleasure*.

c. In like manner (but much less often), an adjunct, as subject or object, standing between two verbs and logically belonging to both, is reckoned to the first alone, and the second has the initial accent: thus, *jahí prá ṣām néyasva* *slay the progeny, and bring [it] hither*; *ṣṣótu naḥ subh — iḡá bódhatu tmāná* *may the blessed one hear me, [and may she] kindly regard [us]*.

d. It has even come to be a formal rule that a verb immediately following another verb is accented: thus, *sá yá etám evám upáste pūryáte prajāyā paçúbhiḥ* (QB.) *whoever worships him thus is filled with offspring and cattle.*

595. Second, the verb is accented, whatever its position, in a dependent clause.

a. The dependency of a clause is in the very great majority of cases conditioned by the relative pronoun *ya*, or one of its derivatives or compounds. Thus: *yám yajñám paribhūr ási* *what offering thou protectest*; *ó té yanti yé aparīṣu páçyān* *they are coming who shall behold her hereafter*; *sahá yán me ásti téna* *along with that which is mine*; *yátra naḥ pūrve pitáraḥ pareyúḥ* *whither our fathers of old departed*; *adyā muriya yádi yātudháno ásmi* *let me die on the spot, if I am a sorcerer*; *yáthā 'hāny anupūrvám bhāvanti* *as days follow one another in order*; *yávad idám bhúvanam víçvam ásti* *how great this whole creation is*; *yátkāmās te juhumāś tán no astu* *what desiring we sacrifice to thee, let that become ours*; *yatamās titṛpsāt* *whichever one desires to enjoy.*

b. The presence of a relative word in the sentence does not, of course, accent the verb, unless this is really the predicate of a dependent clause: thus, *ápa tyé táyávo yathā yanti* *they make off like thieves (as thieves do)*; *yát sthā jágac ca rejate* *whatever [is] immovable and movable trembles*; *yathākāmaḥ ní padyate* *he lies down at his pleasure.*

c. The particle *ca* when it means *if*, and *céd* (*ca + id*) *if*, give an accent to the verb: thus, *brahmā céd dhástam ágrahīt* *if a Brahman has grasped her hand*; *tvám ca soma no váço jivātum ná marāmahe* *if thou, Soma, wilt us to live, we shall not die*; *ā ca gācchān mitráṁ enā dadhāma* *if he will come here, we will make friends with him.*

d. There are a very few passages in which the logical dependence of a clause containing no subordinating word appears to give the verb its accent: thus, *sám áçvaparnāç cāranti no náro 'smākam indra rathíno jayantu* *when our men, horse-winged, come into conflict, let the chariot-fighters of our side, O Indra, win the victory.* Rarely, too, an imperative so following another imperative that its action may seem a consequence of the latter's is accented: thus, *túyam ā gahi kápveṣu sū sácā píba* *come hither quickly; drink along with the Kanvas (i. e. in order to drink).*

e. A few other particles give the verb an accent, in virtue of a slight subordinating force belonging to them: thus, especially *hí* (with its negation *nahí*), which in its fullest value means *for*, but shades off from that into a mere asseverative sense; the verb or verbs connected with it are always accented: thus, *ví té muñcantām vimúco hí sánti* *let them release him, for they are releasers*; *yác cid dhí... anāçastā iva smási* *if we, forsooth, are as it were unrenowned*; — also *néd* (*ná + id*), meaning *lest, that not*: thus, *nét tvā tápāti súro arcīṣā* *that the sun may not burn thee with his beam*; *virājam néd vicchinádānī 'ti* *saying to himself,*

"lest I cut off the virūj" (such cases are frequent in the Brāhmaṇas);—and the interrogative *kuvid whether?* thus, *ukthébhiḥ kuvid āgāmat will he come hither for our praises?*

596. But further, the verb of a prior clause is not infrequently accented in antithetical construction.

a. Sometimes, the relation of the two clauses is readily capable of being regarded as that of protasis and apodosis; but often, also, such a relation is very indistinct; and the cases of antithesis shade off into those of ordinary coördination, the line between them appearing to be rather arbitrarily drawn.

b. In many cases, the antithesis is made distincter by the presence in the two clauses of correlative words, especially *anya—anya, eka—eka, vā—vā, ca—ca*: thus, *prā—prā 'nyé yānti páry anyā āsate some go on and on, others sit about* (as if it were while some go etc.); *úd vā sñicádhvam úpa vā pṛṇadhvam either pour out, or fill up; sám ce 'dhyāsvā 'gne prā ca vardhaye 'mām both do thou thyself become kindled, Agni, and do thou increase this person.* But it is also made without such help: thus, *prā 'jātāḥ prajā janáyati pári prājāta gṛhṇāti the unborn progeny he generates, the born he embraces; āpa yuṣmād ākramin ná 'smān upāvartate [though] she has gone away from you, she does not come to us; ná 'ndhó 'dhvaryūr bhávati ná yajñāṁ rākṣāṁsi ghnanti the priest does not become blind, the demons do not destroy the sacrifice; kēna sómā gṛhyānte kēna hūyante by whom [on the one hand] are the somas dipped out? by whom [on the other hand] are they offered?*

597. Where the verb would be the same in the two antithetical clauses, it is not infrequently omitted in the second: thus, beside complete expressions like *urvī cā 'si vāsvī cā 'si both thou art broad and thou art good*, occur, much oftener, incomplete ones like *agnīr amúṣmīṁ lokā āsid yamó 'smīn Agni was in yonder world, Yama [was] in this; asthnā 'nyāḥ prajāḥ pratīṣṭhanti māṁsēnā 'nyāḥ by bone some creatures stand firm, by flesh others; dvipāc ca sārvaṁ no rākṣa cātuspād yāc ca naḥ svām both protect everything of ours that is biped, and also whatever that is quadruped belongs to us.*

a. Accentuation of the verb in the former of two antithetical clauses is a rule more strictly followed in the Brāhmaṇas than in the Veda, and least strictly in the RV.: thus, in RV., *abhī dyāṁ mahinā bhuvam (not bhūvam) abhī 'mām pṛthivīm mahim I am superior to the sky in greatness, also to this great earth; and even índro vidur āngirasaḥ ca ghorāḥ Indra knows, and the terrible Angirases.*

598. There are certain more or less doubtful cases in which a verb-form is perhaps accented for emphasis.

a. Thus, sporadically before *canā in any wise*, and in connection with associative particles, as *kīla, āṅā, evā*, and (in ÇB., regularly) *hānta*: thus, *hānto 'mām pṛthivīm vibhājāmahai come on! let us show up this earth.*

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESENT-SYSTEM.

599. THE 'present-system, or system of forms coming from the present-stem, is composed (as was pointed out above) of a present indicative tense, together with a subjunctive (mostly lost in the classical language), an optative, an imperative, and a participle, and also a past tense, an augment-preterit, to which we give (by analogy with the Greek) the name of imperfect.

a. These forms often go in Sanskrit grammars by the name of "special tenses", while the other tense-systems are styled "general tenses" — as if the former were made from a special tense stem or modified root, while the latter came, all alike, from the root itself. There is no reason why such a distinction and nomenclature should be retained; since, on the one hand, the "special tenses" come in one set of verbs directly from the root, and, on the other hand, the other tense-systems are mostly made from stems — and, in the case of the aorist, from stems having a variety of form comparable with that of present-stems.

600. Practically, the present-system is the most prominent and important part of the whole conjugation, since, from the earliest period of the language, its forms are very much more frequent than those of all the other systems together.

a. Thus, in the Veda, the occurrences of personal forms of this system are to those of all others about as three to one; in the *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa*, as five to one; in the *Hitopadeṣa*, as six to one; in the *Ākuntalā*, as eight to one; in *Mānu*, as thirty to one.

601. And, as there is also great variety in the manner in which different roots form their present stem, this, as being their most conspicuous difference, is made the basis of their principal classification; and a verb is said to be of this or of that conjugation, or class, according to the way in which its present-stem is made and inflected.

602. In a small minority of verbs, the present-stem is identical with the root. Then there are besides (excluding the passive and causative) seven more or less different methods of forming a present-stem from the root, each method being followed by a larger or smaller number of verbs. These are the "classes" or "conjugation-classes", as laid down by the native Hindu grammarians. They are arranged by the latter in a certain wholly artificial and unsystematic order (the ground of which has never been discovered); and they are wont to be designated in European works according to this order, or else, after Hindu example, by the root standing at the head of each class in the Hindu lists. A different arrangement and nomenclature will be followed here, namely as below — the classes being divided (as is usual in European grammars) into two more general classes or conjugations, distinguished from one another by wider differences than those which separate the special classes.

603. The classes of the FIRST or NON-a-CONJUGATION are as follows:

I. The root-class (second class, or ad-class, of the Hindu grammarians); its present-stem is coincident with the root itself: thus, *अद्* ad *eat*; *इ* i *go*; *आस्* ās *sit*; *या* yā *go*; *द्विष्* dviṣ *hate*; *दुह* duh *milk*.

II. The reduplicating class (third or hu-class); the root is reduplicated to form the present-stem: thus, *जुहु* juhu from *√हु* hu *sacrifice*; *दद* dadā from *√द* dā *give*; *बिभृ* bibhṛ from *√भृ* bhṛ *bear*.

III. The nasal class (seventh or rudh-class); a nasal, extended to the syllable न na in strong forms, is inserted before the final consonant of the root: thus, *रुध्* rudh (or *रुण्* ruṇadh) from *√रुध्* rudh *obstruct*; *युज* yuj (or *युज्* yunaj) from *√युज्* yuj *join*.

IV. a. The nu-class (fifth or su-class); the syllable नु nu is added to the root: thus, सुनु sunu from √सु su *press out*; आप्नु āpnu from √आप् āp *obtain*.

b. A very small number (only half-a-dozen) of roots ending already in न् n, and also one very common and quite irregularly inflected root not so ending (कृ kr *make*), add उ u alone to form the present-stem. This is the eighth or tan-class of the Hindu grammarians; it may be best ranked by us as a sub-class, the u-class: thus, तनु tanu from √तन् tan *stretch*.

V. The nā-class (ninth or krī-class); the syllable ना nā (or, in weak forms, नी nī) is added to the root; thus, क्रीणा krīṇā (or क्रीणी krīṇī) from √क्री krī *buy*; स्तब्हा stabhnā (or स्तब्ही stabhnī) from √स्तब् stabh *establish*.

604. These classes have in common, as their most fundamental characteristic, a shift of accent: the tone being now upon the ending, and now upon the root or the class-sign. Along with this goes a variation in the stem itself, which has a stronger or fuller form when the accent rests upon it, and a weaker or briefer form when the accent is on the ending: these forms are to be distinguished as the strong stem and the weak stem respectively (in part, both have been given above). The classes also form their optative active, their 2d sing. imperative, their 3d pl. middle, and their middle participle, in a different manner from the others.

605. In the classes of the SECOND or a-CONJUGATION, the present-stem ends in a, and the accent has a fixed place, remaining always upon the same syllable of the stem, and never shifted to the endings. Also, the optative, the 2d sing. impv., the 3d pl. middle, and the middle

participle, are (as just stated) unlike those of the other conjugation.

606. The classes of this conjugation are as follows:

VI. The a-class, or unaccented a-class (first or bhū-class); the added class-sign is a simply; and the root, which has the accent, is (if capable of it) strengthened by guṇa throughout: thus, भव bháva from √भू bhū *be*; नय náya from √नी nī *lead*; बोध bódha from √बुध् budh *wake*; वद् váda from √वद् vad *speak*.

VII. The á-class, or accented a-class (sixth or tud-class); the added class-sign is a, as in the preceding class; but it has the accent, and the unaccented root remains unstrengthened: thus, तुद् tudá from √तुद् tud *thrust*; मृज् srjá from √मृज् srj *let loose*; सुव suvá from √सू sū *give birth*.

VIII. The ya-class (fourth or div-class); ya is added to the root, which has the accent: thus, दीव्य dīvyā from √दिव् div (more properly दीव् dīv: see 765) *play*; नह्य náhya from √नह् nah *bind*; क्रुध्य krúdhya from √क्रुध् krudh *be angry*.

IX. The passive conjugation is also properly a present-system only, having a class-sign which is not extended into the other systems; though it differs markedly from the remaining classes in having a specific meaning, and in being formable in the middle voice from all transitive verbs. Its inflection may therefore best be treated next to that of the ya-class, with which it is most nearly connected, differing from it as the á-class from the a-class. It forms its stem, namely, by adding an accented yá to the root: thus, अद्य adyá from √अद् ad *eat*; रुध्य rudhyá from √रुध् rudh *obstruct*; बुध्य budhyá from √बुध् budh *wake*; तुद्य tudyá from √तुद् tud *thrust*.

607. The Hindu grammarians reckon a tenth class or *cur-class*, having a class-sign *āya* added to a strengthened root (thus, *corāya* from *√cur*), and an inflection like that of the other *a*-stems. Since, however, this stem is not limited to the present-stem, but extends also into the rest of the conjugation — while it also has to a great extent a causative value, and may be formed in that value from a large number of roots — it will be best treated in full along with the derivative conjugations (chap. XIV., 1041 ff.).

608. A small number of roots add in the present-system a *ch*, or substitute a *ch* for their final consonant, and form a stem ending in *cha* or *chā*, which is then inflected like any *a*-stem. This is historically, doubtless, a true class-sign, analogous with the rest; but the verbs showing it are so few, and in formation so irregular, that they are not well to be put together into a class, but may best be treated as special cases falling under the other classes.

a. Roots adding *ch* are *ṛ* and *yu*, which make the stems *ṛochā* and *yūcha*.

b. Roots substituting *ch* for their final are *iṣ*, *uṣ* (or *vas shine*), *gam*, *yam*, which make the stems *icchā*, *ucchā*, *gāccha*, *yāccha*.

c. Of the so-called roots ending in *ch*, several are more or less clearly stems, whose use has been extended from the present to other systems of tenses.

609. Roots are not wholly limited, even in the later language, to one mode of formation of their present-stem, but are sometimes reckoned as belonging to two or more different conjugation-classes. And such variety of formation is especially frequent in the Veda, being exhibited by a considerable proportion of the roots there occurring; already in the Brāhmaṇas, however, a condition is reached nearly agreeing in this respect with the classical language. The different present-formations sometimes have differences of meaning; yet not more important ones than are often found belonging to the same formation, nor of a kind to show clearly a difference of value as originally belonging to the separate classes of presents. If anything of this kind is to be established, it must be from the derivative conjugations, which are separated by no fixed line from the present-systems.

610. We take up now the different classes, in the order in which they have been arranged above, to describe more in detail, and with illustration, the formation of their present-stems, and to notice the irregularities belonging under each class.

I. Root-class (second, ad-class).

611. In this class there is no class-sign; the root itself is also present-stem, and to it are added directly the per-

sonal endings — but combined in subjunctive and optative with the respective mode-signs; and in the imperfect the augment is prefixed to the root.

a. The accented endings (552) regularly take the accent — except in the imperfect, where it falls on the augment — and before them the root remains unchanged; before the unaccented endings, the root takes the guṇa-strengthening.

b. It is only in the first three classes that the endings come immediately in contact with a final consonant of the root, and that the rules for consonant combination have to be noted and applied. In these classes, then, additional paradigms will be given, to illustrate the modes of combination.

1. Present Indicative.

612. The endings are the primary (with अते áte in 3d pl. mid.), added to the bare root. The root takes the accent, and has guṇa, if capable of it, in the three persons sing. act.

Examples of inflection: a. active, root इ i *go*; strong form of root-stem, ए é; weak form, इ i; middle, root ाs *sit*, stem ाs (irregularly accented throughout: 628).

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 एमि émi	इवस् ivás	इमस् imás	आसे āse	आस्वहे āsvahe	आस्महे āsmāhe
2 एषि éṣi	इथस् ithás	इथ ithá	आस्ते āste	आसाथे āsāthe	आद्ध्वे āddhve
3 एति éti	इतस् itás	यन्ति yánti	आस्ते āste	आसाते āsāte	आमते āmate

b. root दृश् *hate*: strong stem-form, दृवेष; weak, दृषि. For rules of combination for the final ष, see 226.

1 दृवेषमि dṛvēṣmi	दृषिष्वस dṛṣiṣvās	दृषिमस dṛṣimás	दृषि dṛṣé	दृषिष्वहे dṛṣiṣvāhe	दृषिमहे dṛṣimāhe
2 दृवेषषि dṛvēṣṣi	दृषिष्वथस dṛṣiṣvāthás	दृषिष्वथ dṛṣiṣvāthá	दृषिष्वे dṛṣiṣvé	दृषिष्वथे dṛṣiṣvāthe	दृषिष्वध्वे dṛṣiṣvādhvé
3 दृवेषति dṛvēṣṭi	दृषिष्वतस dṛṣiṣvātás	दृषिष्वन्ति dṛṣiṣvānti	दृषिष्वे dṛṣiṣvé	दृषिष्वते dṛṣiṣvāte	दृषिष्वते dṛṣiṣvāte

c. root दुह *milk*: strong stem-form, दóह; weak, duh. For rules of combination for the final ह, and for the conversion of the initial to dh, see 222a, 155, 160.

1 दóहमि dóhmi	दुहवस duhvás	दुहमस duhmás	दुहे duhé	दुहवहे duhvāhe	दुहमहे duhmāhe
2 धóहषि dhóhṣi	दुग्धवस dugdhás	दुग्धह dugdhá	दुह्वे dhukṣé	दुह्वथे duhvāthe	दुह्वध्वे dhugdhvé
3 दóग्धि dógdhi	दुग्धवस dugdhás	दुहन्ति duhánti	दुग्धे dugdhé	दुह्वते duhvāte	दुह्वते duhvāte

d. root *lih* *lick*; strong stem, *léh*; weak, *lih*. For rules of combination of the final *h*, see 222 b.

1	<i>léhmi</i>	<i>lihvás</i>	<i>lihmás</i>	<i>lihé</i>	<i>lihváhe</i>	<i>lihmáhe</i>
2	<i>lékṣi</i>	<i>liḍhás</i>	<i>liḍhá</i>	<i>likṣé</i>	<i>lihāthe</i>	<i>liḍhvé</i>
3	<i>léḍhi</i>	<i>liḍhás</i>	<i>lihánti</i>	<i>liḍhé</i>	<i>lihāte</i>	<i>liháte</i>

613. Examples of the 3d sing. mid. coincident in form with the 1st sing. are not rare in the older language (both V. and B.); the most frequent examples are *īce*, *duhé*, *vidé*, *ṣāye*; more sporadic are *cité*, *bruve*, *huvé*. To *tha* of the 2d pl. is added *na* in *sthāna*, *pāthānā*, *yāthāna*. The irregular accent of the 3d pl. mid. is found in RV. in *rihaté*, *duhaté*. Examples of the same person in *re* and *rate* also occur: thus (besides those mentioned below, 629-30, 635), *vidré*, and, with auxiliary vowel, *arhire* (unless these are to be ranked, rather, as perfect forms without reduplication: 790 b).

2. Present Subjunctive.

614. Subjunctive forms of this class are not uncommon in the older language, and nearly all those which the formation anywhere admits are quotable, from Veda or from Brāhmaṇa. A complete paradigm, accordingly, is given below, with the few forms not actually quotable for this class enclosed in brackets. We may take as models (as above), for the active the root *i* *go*, and for the middle the root *ās* *sit*, from both of which numerous forms are met with (although neither for these nor for any others can the whole series be found in actual use).

a. The mode-stems are *āya* (*é + a*) and *āsa* (*ās + a*) respectively.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 { <i>áyāni</i> <i>áyā</i>	<i>áyāva</i>	<i>áyāma</i>	<i>āsāi</i>	{ <i>āsāvahāi</i> [<i>āsāvahe</i>]	{ <i>āsāmahāi</i> [<i>āsāmahe</i>]
2 { <i>áyasi</i> <i>áyas</i>	<i>áyathas</i>	<i>áyatha</i>	{ <i>āsase</i> [<i>āsāsāi</i>]	[<i>āsāithe</i>]	{ <i>āsadhve</i> <i>āsādhvāi</i>
3 { <i>áyati</i> <i>áyat</i>	<i>áyatas</i>	<i>áyan</i>	{ <i>āsate</i> [<i>āsātāi</i>]	<i>āsāite</i>	[<i>āsante</i>]-nta <i>āsāntāi</i>

615. The RV. has no middle forms in *āi* except those of the first person. The 1st sing. act. in *ā* occurs only in RV., in *ayā*, *bravā*, *stāvā*. The 2d and 3d sing. act. with primary endings are very unusual in the Brāhmaṇas. Forms irregularly made with long *ā*, like those from present-stems in *a*, are not rare in AV. and B.: thus, *ayās*, *ayāt*, *áyān*; *āsāt*, *brāvāt*; *bravāthas*; *asātha*, *ayāthā*, *bravātha*, *hanātha*; *ādān*, *dohān*. Of middle forms with secondary endings are found *hānanta*, 3d pl., and *iṣata*, 3d sing. (after *mā* prohibitive), which is an isolated example. The only dual person in *āite* is *brāvāite*.

3. Present Optative.

616. The personal endings combined with the mode-signs of this mode (या *yā* in act., ई *ī* in mid.) have been given in full above (566). The stem-form is the unaccented and unstrengthened root.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 इयाम् <i>iyām</i>	इयाव <i>iyāva</i>	इयाम् <i>iyāma</i>	आसीय <i>āsīya</i>	आसीवहि <i>āsīvahi</i>	आसीमहि <i>āsīmahi</i>
2 इयान् <i>iyās</i>	इयातम् <i>iyātam</i>	इयात <i>iyāta</i>	आसीयान् <i>āsīthās</i>	आसीयाथाम् <i>āsīyāthām</i>	आसीधम् <i>āsīdhvam</i>
3 इयात् <i>iyāt</i>	इयाताम् <i>iyātām</i>	इयुस् <i>iyūs</i>	आसीत <i>āsita</i>	आसीयाताम् <i>āsīyātām</i>	आसीरन् <i>āsīran</i>

a. In the same manner, from *√dviṣ*, *dviṣyām* and *dviṣiyā*; from *√duh*, *duhyām* and *duhiyā*; from *√lih*, *lihyām* and *lihiyā*. The inflection is so regular that the example above given is enough, with the addition of *dviṣiyā*, to show the normal accentuation in the middle: thus, sing. *dviṣiyā*, *dviṣīthās*, *dviṣītā*; du. *dviṣīvāhi*, *dviṣīyāthām*, *dviṣīyātām*; pl. *dviṣīmāhi*, *dviṣīdhvam*, *dviṣīrān*.

b. The RV. has once *tana* in 2d pl. act. (in *syātana*).

4. Present Imperative.

617. The imperative adds, in second and third persons, its own endings (with *अताम् atām* in 3d pl. mid.) directly to the root-stem. The stem is accented and strengthened in 3d sing. act.; elsewhere, the accent is on the ending and the root remains unchanged. The first persons, so called, of the later language are from the old subjunctive, and have its strengthened stem and accent; they are repeated here from where they were given above (614a). In the 2d sing. act., the ending is regularly (as in the two following classes) धि *dhi* if the root end with a consonant, and हि *hi* if it end with a vowel. As examples we take the roots already used for the purpose.

a. Thus, from the roots इ i and आम् ās:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 अयानि	अयाव	अयाम	असि	आनावहे	आसामहे
áyāni	áyāva	áyāma	āsai	āsāvahai	āsāmahai
2 इहि	इतम्	इत	आस्त्व	आसाथाम्	आद्धम्
ihí	itám	itá	āssva	āsāthām	āddhvam
3 एतु	इताम्	यन्तु	आस्ताम्	आसाताम्	आसताम्
ētu	itām	yāntu	āstām	āsātām	āsātām

b. From the roots dviṣ and duh and lih:

1 dvēṣāni	dvēṣāva	dvēṣāma	dvēṣai	dvēṣāvahai	dvēṣāmahai
2 dviḍḍhí	dviṣtām	dviṣtá	dvikṣvá	dviṣāthām	dviḍḍhvám
3 dvēṣtu	dviṣtām	dviṣāntu	dviṣtām	dviṣātām	dviṣātām
1 dōhāni	dōhāva	dōhāma	dōhāi	dōhāvahai	dōhāmahai
2 dugdhí	dugdhām	dugdhá	dhukṣvá	duhāthām	dhugdhvám
3 dōgdhu	dugdhām	duhāntu	dugdhām	duhātām	duhātām
1 léhāni	léhāva	léhāma	léhāi	léhāvahai	léhāmahai
2 liḍhí	liḍhām	liḍhá	likṣvá	lihāthām	liḍhvám
3 léḍhu	liḍhām	lihāntu	liḍhām	lihātām	lihātām

618. The 2d sing. act. ending tát is found in the older language in a few verbs of this class: namely, vittát, vitát, brūtát, hatát, yātát, stutát. In 3d sing. mid., two or three verbs have in the older language the ending ām: thus, duhām (only RV. case), vidām, ṣayām; and in 3d pl. mid. AV. has duhrām and duhratām. The use of tana for ta in 2d pl. act. is quite frequent in the Veda: thus, itana, yātāna, attana, etc. And in stota, éta étana, bravītana, ṣastāna, hantana, we have examples in the same person of a strong (and accented) stem.

5. Present Participle.

619. a. The active participle has the ending अत् ant (weak stem-form अत् at) added to the unstrengthened root. Mechanically, it may be formed from the 3d pl. by dropping the final इ i. Thus, for the verbs inflected above, the active participles are यन्त्यánt, डुहन्त duhánt, द्विषन्त dviṣánt, लिहन्त lihánt. The feminine stem ends usually in अती atī: thus, यती yatī, डुहती duhatī, द्विषती dviṣatī, लिहती lihātī: but, from roots in ā, in आन्ती āntī or आती atī (449 g).

b. The middle participle has the ending *आन* *ānā*, added to the unstrengthened root: thus, *इयान* *iyānā*, *दुहान* *duhānā*, *द्विषाण* *dviṣāṇā*, *लिहान* *lihānā*.

c. The root *ās* forms the anomalous and isolated *āsina* (in RV. also *āsānā*).

d. But a number of these participles in the older language have a double accent, either on the ending or on the radical syllable: thus, *ि॒क॒न॒ā* and *ि॒क॒न॒ā*, *॒ह॒न॒ā* and *॒ह॒न॒ā*, *दु॒ह॒न॒ā* and *दु॒ह॒न॒ā* (also *दु॒ह॒न॒ā*), *रि॒ह॒न॒ā* and *रि॒ह॒न॒ā*, *वि॒द॒न॒ā* and *वि॒द॒न॒ā*, *सु॒व॒न॒ā* and *सु॒व॒न॒ā*, *सु॒व॒न॒ā* and *सु॒व॒न॒ā* and *सु॒व॒न॒ā*—the last having in part also a strong form of the root.

6. Imperfect.

620. This tense adds the secondary endings to the root as increased by prefixion of the augment. The root has the *guṇa*-strengthening (if capable of it) in the three persons of the singular active, although the accent is always upon the augment. Examples of inflection are:

a. From the roots *इ* *i* and *आन्* *ās*:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 <i>आयम्</i> <i>āyam</i>	<i>ऐव</i> <i>āiva</i>	<i>ऐम</i> <i>āima</i>	<i>आसि</i> <i>āsi</i>	<i>आस्वहि</i> <i>āsvahi</i>	<i>आस्महि</i> <i>āsmahi</i>
2 <i>ऐम्</i> <i>āis</i>	<i>ऐतम्</i> <i>āitam</i>	<i>ऐत</i> <i>āita</i>	<i>आस्थाम्</i> <i>āsthāis</i>	<i>आसायाम्</i> <i>āsāthām</i>	<i>आद्धम्</i> <i>āddhvam</i>
3 <i>ऐत्</i> <i>āit</i>	<i>ऐताम्</i> <i>āitām</i>	<i>आयन्</i> <i>āyan</i>	<i>आस्त</i> <i>āsta</i>	<i>आसाताम्</i> <i>āsātām</i>	<i>आसत</i> <i>āsata</i>

b. From the roots *द्वि॒ष* and *दु॒ह* and *लि॒ह*:

1 <i>ádveṣam</i>	<i>ádviṣva</i>	<i>ádviṣma</i>	<i>ádviṣi</i>	<i>ádviṣvahi</i>	<i>ádviṣmahi</i>
2 <i>ádveṭ</i>	<i>ádviṣṭam</i>	<i>ádviṣṭa</i>	<i>ádviṣṭhās</i>	<i>ádviṣāthām</i>	<i>ádviṣḍhvam</i>
3 <i>ádveṭ</i>	<i>ádviṣṭām</i>	<i>ádviṣan</i>	<i>ádviṣṭa</i>	<i>ádviṣātām</i>	<i>ádviṣata</i>
1 <i>ádoham</i>	<i>áduhva</i>	<i>áduhma</i>	<i>áduhi</i>	<i>áduhvahi</i>	<i>áduhmahi</i>
2 <i>ádhok</i>	<i>ádugdham</i>	<i>ádugdha</i>	<i>ádugdhas</i>	<i>áduhāthām</i>	<i>ádhugdham</i>
3 <i>ádhok</i>	<i>ádugdhām</i>	<i>áduhan</i>	<i>ádugdha</i>	<i>áduhātām</i>	<i>áduhata</i>
1 <i>áleham</i>	<i>álihva</i>	<i>álihma</i>	<i>álihi</i>	<i>álihvahi</i>	<i>álihmahi</i>
2 <i>áleṭ</i>	<i>áliḍham</i>	<i>áliḍha</i>	<i>áliḍhas</i>	<i>álihāthām</i>	<i>áliḍhvam</i>
3 <i>áleṭ</i>	<i>áliḍhām</i>	<i>álihan</i>	<i>áliḍha</i>	<i>álihātām</i>	<i>álihata</i>

621. a. Roots ending in *ā* may in the later language optionally take *us* instead of *an* in 3d pl. act. (the *ā* being lost before it); and

in the older they always do so: thus, *áyus* from *√yā*, *ápus* from *√pā* *protect*, *abhus* from *√bhā*. The same ending is also allowed and met with in the case of a few roots ending in consonants: namely *vid* *know*, *cakṣ*, *dviṣ*, *duh*, *mṛj*. RV. has *atviṣus*.

b. The ending *tana*, 2d pl. act., is found in the Veda in *áyātana*, *ásastana*, *áitana*, *ábravitana*. A strong stem is seen in the 1st pl. *homa*, and the 2d pl. *abravīta* and *ábravītana*.

c. To save the characteristic endings in 2d and 3d sing. act., the root *ad* inserts *a*: thus, *ádas*, *ádat*; the root *as* inserts *i*: thus, *ásis*, *ásit* (see below, 636); compare also 631-4.

622. The use of the persons of this tense, without augment, in the older language, has been noticed above (587). Augmentless imperfects of this class are rather uncommon in the Veda: thus, *hán*, *vés*, 2d sing.; *han*, *vet*, *stāut*, *dán* (?), 3d sing.; *bruvan*, *duhús*, *cakṣus*, 3d pl.; *vasta*, *sūta*, 3d sing. mid.

623. The first or root-form of aorist is identical in its formation with this imperfect: see below, 829 ff.

624. In the Veda (but hardly outside of the RV.) are found certain 2d sing. forms, having an imperative value, made by adding the ending *si* to the (accented and strengthened) root. In part, they are the only root-forms belonging to the roots from which they come: thus, *jóṣi* (for *jóṣṣi*, from *√juṣ*), *dhákṣi*, *párṣi* (*√pr* *pass*), *prāsi*, *bhakṣi*, *ratsi*, *sátsi*, *hoṣi*; but the majority of them have forms (one or more) of a root-present, or sometimes of a root-aorist, beside them: thus, *kṣéṣi* (*√kṣi* *rule*), *jéṣi*, *dárṣi*, *nakṣi* (*√naç* *attain*), *néṣi*, *mátsi*, *māsi* (*√mā* *measure*), *yákṣi*, *yáṁsi*, *yāsi*, *yótsi*, *rāsi*, *vákṣi* (*√vah*), *véṣi*, *çróṣi*, *sakṣi*. Their formal character is somewhat disputed; but they are probably indicative persons of the root-class, used imperatively.

625. Forms of this class are made from nearly 150 roots, either in the earlier language, or in the later, or in both: namely, from about 50 through the whole life of the language, from 80 in the older period (of Veda, Brāhmaṇa, and Sūtra) alone, and from a few (about 15) in the later period (epic and classical) only*. Not a few of these roots, however, show only sporadic root-forms, beside a more usual conjugation of some other class; nor is it in all cases possible to separate clearly root-present from root-aorist forms.

a. Many roots of this class, as of the other classes of the first conjugation, show transfers to the second or a-conjugation, forming a conjugation-stem by adding *a* to their strong or weak stem, or

* Such statements of numbers, with regard to the various parts of the system of conjugation, are in all cases taken from the author's Supplement to this grammar, entitled "Roots, Verb-Forms, and Primary Derivatives of the Sanskrit Language", where lists of roots, and details as to forms etc., are also given.

even to both: thus, from *ymrj*, both *mārja* (627) and *mrja*. Such transfers are met with even in the oldest language; but they usually become more frequent later, often establishing a new mode of present inflection by the side of, or in substitution for, the earlier mode.

b. A number of roots offer irregularities of inflection; these are, in the main, pointed out in the following paragraphs.

Irregularities of the Root-class.

626. The roots of the class ending in *u* have in their strong forms the *vrddhi* instead of the *guṇa*-strengthening before an ending beginning with a consonant: thus, from *ystu*, *stāumi*, *ástaut*, and the like: but *ástavam*, *stāvāni*, etc.

a. Roots found to exhibit this peculiarity in actual use are *kṣṇu*, *yu* *unite*, *su* (or *sū*) *impel*, *sku*, *stu*, *snu* (these in the earlier language), *nu*, *ru*, and *hnu*. RV. has once *stoṣi* and *anāvan*. Compare also 633.

627. The root *mrj* also has the *vrddhi*-vowel in its strong forms: thus, *mārjmi*, *āmārjam*, *āmārṣ* (150 b); and the same strengthening is said to be allowed in weak forms before endings beginning with a vowel: thus, *mārjantu*, *amārjan*; but the only quotable case is *mārjita* (LQS.). Forms from *a*-stems begin to appear already in AV.

a. In the other tense-systems, also, and in derivation, *mrj* shows often the *vrddhi* instead of the *guṇa*-strengthening.

628. A number of roots accent the radical syllable throughout, both in strong and in weak forms: thus, all those beginning with a long vowel, *ās*, *īḍ*, *īr*, *īḥ*; and also *cakṣ*, *takṣ*, *trā*, *niṣ*, *vas clothe*, *ṇīḥ*, *ṇī* *lie*, and *sū*. All these, except *takṣ* and *trā* (and *trā* also in the Vedic forms), are ordinarily conjugated in middle voice only. Forms with the same irregular accent occur now and then in the Veda from other verbs: thus, *mātsva*, *yākṣva*, *sākṣva*, *sākṣva*, *ṛdhat*. Middle participles so accented have been noticed above (619 d).

629. Of the roots mentioned in the last paragraph, *ṇī* *lie* has the *guṇa*-strengthening throughout: thus, *ṇāye*, *ṇēṣe*, *ṇāyīya*, *ṇāyāna*, and so on. Other irregularities in its inflection (in part already noticed) are the 3d pl. persons *ṇerate* (AV. etc. have also *ṇēre*), *ṇeratām*, *āṇerata* (RV. has also *āṇeran*), the 3d sing. pres. *ṇāye* (R.) and impv. *ṇāyām*. The isolated active form *āṇayat* is common in the older language; other *a*-forms, active and middle, occur later.

630. Of the same roots, *īḍ* and *īḥ* insert a union-vowel *i* before certain endings: thus, *īḍiṣe*, *īḍihve*, *īḍiṣva* (these three being the only forms noted in the older language); but RV. has *īkṣe* beside *īḍiṣe*; the QvU. has once *īḍite* for *īḍte*. The 3d pl. *īḍire* (on account of its accent) is also apparently present rather than perfect. The MS. has once the 3d sing. impf. *āiḍa* (like *aduha*: 635).

631. The roots *rud weep*, *svap sleep*, *an breathe*, and *çvas blow* insert a union-vowel *i* before all the endings beginning with a consonant, except the *s* and *t* of 2d and 3d sing. impf., where they insert instead either *a* or *i*: thus, *svápimi*, *çvásiṣi*, *ániti*, and *ánat* or *ánit*. And in the other forms, the last three are allowed to accent either root or ending: thus, *svápantu* and *çvásantu* (AV.), or *svapántu* etc. The AV. has *sváptu* instead of *svápitu*.

a. In the older language, *√vam* makes the same insertions: thus, *vamiti*, *avamit*; and other cases occasionally occur: thus, *jániṣva*, *vasiṣva* (*√vas clothe*), *çnathihi*, *stanihi* (all RV.), *yamiti* (JB.), *çocimi* (MBh.). On the other hand, *√an* early makes forms from an *a*-stem: thus, *ánati* (AV.); *pplé ánant* (ÇB.); *opt. anet* (AB.).

632. The root *brū speak, say* (of very frequent use) takes the union-vowel *i* after the root when strengthened, before the initial consonant of an ending: thus, *brávimi*, *brávīṣi*, *bráviti*, *ábravis*, *ábravīt*; but *brūmās*, *brūyām*, *ábravam*, *ábruvan*, etc. Special occasional irregularities are *brūmī*, *bravihi*, *abruvam*, *abrūvan*, *bruyāt*, and sporadic forms from an *a*-stem. The subj. dual *brávāite* has been noticed above (615); also the strong forms *abravīta*, *ábravitana* (621 a).

633. Some of the roots in *u* are allowed to be inflected like *brū*: namely, *ku*, *tu*, *ru*, and *stu*; and an occasional instance is met with of a form so made (in the older language, only *tavīti* noted; in the later, only *stavīmi*, once).

634. The root *am* (hardly found in the later language) takes *i* as union-vowel: thus, *amīṣi* (RV.), *amīti* and *āmīt* and *amiṣva* (TS.). From *√çam* occur *çamiṣva* (VS.; TS. *çamiṣva*) and *çamidhvam* (TB. etc.).

635. The irregularities of *√duh* in the older language have been already in part noted: the 3d pl. indic. mid. *duhaté*, *duhré*, and *duhráte*; 3d sing. impv. *duhām*, pl. *duhrām* and *duhratām*; impf. act. 3d sing. *áduhat* (which is found also in the later language), 3d pl. *aduhran* (beside *áduhan* and *duhús*); the mid. pple *dūghāna*; and (quite unexampled elsewhere) the opt. forms *duhīyāt* and *duhīyān* (RV. only). The MS. has *aduha* 3d sing. and *aduhra* 3d pl. impf. mid., apparently formed to correspond to the pres. *duhe* (613) and *duhre* as *adugdha* and *aduhata* correspond to *dugdhe* and *duhate*: compare *āiça* (630), related in like manner to the 3d sing. *içe*.

Some of the roots of this class are abbreviated or otherwise weakened in their weak forms: thus —

636. The root *अस्* as *be* loses its vowel in weak forms (except where protected by combination with the augment). Its 2d sing. indic. is *असि* *ási* (instead of *assi*); its 2d sing. impv. is *एधि* *edhi* (irregularly from *asdhi*). The insertion of

इ १ in 2d and 3d sing. impf. has been noticed already above.

a. The forms of this extremely common verb, are, then, as follows:

Indicative.			Optative.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 अस्मि āsmi	स्वस् svās	स्मस् smās	स्याम् syām	स्याव syāva	स्याम syāma
2 असि āsi	स्थस् sthās	स्थ sthā	स्यास् syās	स्यातम् syātām	स्यात syāta
3 अस्ति āsti	स्तस् stās	सन्ति sānti	स्यात् syāt	स्याताम् syātām	स्युम् syūs
Imperative.			Imperfect.		
1 असांनि āsāni	असाव āsāva	असाम āsāma	आसम् āsam	आस्व āsva	आस्म āsma
2 एधि edhi	स्तम् stām	स्त stā	आसीस् āsīs	आस्तम् āstām	आस्त āsta
3 अस्तु āstu	स्ताम् stām	सन्तु sāntu	आसीत् āsīt	आस्ताम् āstām	आसन् āsan

Participle सत् सन्त (fem. सती satī).

b. Besides the forms of the present-system, there is made from this root only a perfect, āsa etc. (800), of wholly regular inflection.

c. The Vedic subjunctive forms are the usual ones, made upon the stem āsa. They are in frequent use, and appear (asat especially) even in late texts where the subjunctive is almost lost. The resolution siām etc. (opt.) is common in Vedic verse. As 2d and 3d sing. impf. is a few times met with the more normal ās (for ās-s, ās-t). Sthāna, 2d pl., was noted above (613).

d. Middle forms from √as are also given by the grammarians as allowed with certain prepositions (vi+ati), but they are not quotable; smahe and syāmahe (!) occur in the epics, but are merely instances of the ordinary epic confusion of voices (529 a). Confusions of primary and secondary endings—namely, sva and sma (not rare), and, on the other hand, syāvas and syāmas—are also epic. A middle present indicative is said to be compounded (in 1st and 2d persons) with the *nomen agentis* in त्र (tar) to form a periphrastic future in the middle voice (but see below, 947). The 1st sing. indic. is he; the rest is in the usual relation of middle to active forms (in 2d pers., se, dhve, sva, dhvam, with total loss of the root itself).

637. The root *han* *smite, slay* is treated somewhat after the manner of noun-stems in *an* in declension (421): in weak forms, it loses its *n* before an initial consonant (except *m* and *v*) of a personal ending (not in the optative), and its *a* before an initial vowel—and in the latter case its *h*, in contact with the *n*, is changed to *gh* (compare 402). Thus, for example:

Present Indicative.			Imperfect.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 hānmi	hanvās	hanmās	āhanam	āhanva	āhanma
2 hānsi	hathās	hathā	āhan	āhatam	āhata
3 hānti	hatās	ghnānti	āhan	āhatām	āghnan

a. Its participle is *ghnānt* (fem. *ghnatī*). Its 2d sing. impv. is *jahī* (by anomalous dissimilation, on the model of reduplicating forms).

b. Middle forms from this root are frequent in the Brāhmaṇas, and those that occur are formed in general according to the same rules: thus, *hate*, *hanmahe*, *ghnate*; *ahata*, *aghnātām*, *aghnata* (in AB, also *ahata*); *ghnīta* (but also *hanīta*). Forms from transfer-stems, *hana* and *ghna*, are met with from an early period.

638. The root *vaç* *be eager* is in the weak forms regularly and usually contracted to *uç* (as in the perfect: 794 b): thus, *uçmāsi* (V.: once apparently abbreviated in RV. to *çmasi*), *uçānti*; pple *uçant*, *uçānā*. Middle forms (except the pple) do not occur; nor do the weak forms of the imperfect, which are given as *āuçva*, *āuşam*, etc.

a. RV. has in like manner the participle *uṣāṇā* from the root *vas* *clothe*.

639. The root *çās* *order* shows some of the peculiarities of a reduplicated verb, lacking (646) the *n* before *t* in all 3d persons pl. and in the active participle. A part of its active forms—namely, the weak forms having endings beginning with consonants (including the optative)—are said to come from a stem with weakened vowel, *çis* (as do the aorist, 854, and some of the derivatives); but, excepting the optative (*çiṣyām* etc., U. S. and later), no such forms are quotable.

a. The 3d sing. impf. is *açāt* (555 a), and the same form is said to be allowed also as 2d sing. The 2d sing. impv. is *çādhī* (with total loss of the *s*); and RV. has the strong 2d pl. *çāstāna* (with anomalous accent); and *a*-forms, from stem *çāsa*, occasionally occur.

b. The middle inflection is regular, and the accent (apparently) always upon the radical syllable (*çāste*, *çāsate*, *çāsāna*).

c. The root *dāç* *worship* has in like manner (RV.) the pple *dāçat* (not *dāçant*).

640. The double so-called root *jakṣ* *eat, laugh* is an evident reduplication of *ghas* and *has* respectively. It has the absence of *n* in act.

3d persons pl. and pple, and the accent on the root before vowel-endings, which belong to reduplicated verbs; and it also takes the union-vowel *i* in the manner of *rud* etc. (above, 631). For its forms and derivatives made with utter loss of the final sibilant, see 233 f.

641. Certain other obviously reduplicated verbs are treated by the native grammarians as if simple, and referred to this conjugation: such are the intensively reduplicated *jāgr* (1020 a), *daridrā* (1024 a), and *vevi* (1024 a), *dīdhī* etc. (676), and *cakās* (677).

II. Reduplicating Class (third, *hu*-class).

642. This class forms its present-stem by prefixing a reduplication to the root.

643. a. As regards the consonant of the reduplication, the general rules which have already been given above (590) are followed.

b. A long vowel is shortened in the reduplicating syllable: thus, *दा* *dadā* from *दा* *dā*; *बिभी* *bibhī* from *भी* *bhī*; *जुहु* *juhū* from *हु* *hū*. The vowel *ऌ* *ṛ* never appears in the reduplication, but is replaced by *इ* *i*: thus, *बिभृ* *bibhr* from *भृ* *bhr*; *पिपृच्* *pipṛc* from *पृच्* *pṛc*.

c. For verbs in which *a* and *ā* also are irregularly represented in the reduplication by *i*, see below, 660. The root *वृत्* (V. B.) makes *vavartti* etc.; *cakrānt* (RV.) is very doubtful.

d. The only root of this class with initial vowel is *र* (or *ar*); it takes as reduplication *i*, which is held apart from the root by an interposed *y*: thus, *iyar* and *iyṛ* (the latter has not been found in actual use).

644. The present-stem of this class (as of the other classes belonging to the first or non-*a*-conjugation) has a double form: a stronger form, with gunated root-vowel; and a weaker form, without *guṇa*: thus, from *हु* *hu*, the two forms are *जुहो* *juho* and *जुहु* *juhu*; from *भी* *bhī*, they are *बिभे* *bibhe* and *बिभी* *bibhī*. And the rule for their use is the same as in the other classes of this conjugation: the strong stem is found before the unaccented endings (552), and the weak stem before the accented.

645. According to all the analogies of the first general conjugation, we should expect to find the accent upon the root-syllable when this is strengthened. That is actually the case, however, only in a small minority of the roots composing the class: namely, in *hu*, *bhī* (no test-forms in the older language), *hrī* (no test-forms found in the older language), *mad* (very rare), *jan* (no forms of this class found to occur), *ci* notice (in V.), *yu* separate (in older language only), and in *bhṛ* in the later language (in V. it goes with the majority: but RV. has *bibhārti* once, and AV. twice; and this, the later accentuation, is found also in the Brāhmaṇas); and RV. has once *iyārṣi*. In all the rest — apparently, by a recent transfer — it rests upon the reduplicating instead of upon the radical syllable. And in both classes alike, the accent is anomalously thrown back upon the reduplication in those weak forms of which the ending begins with a vowel; while in the other weak forms it is upon the ending (but compare 666 a).

a. Apparently (the cases with written accent are too few to determine the point satisfactorily) the middle optative endings, *īya* etc. (566), are reckoned throughout as endings with initial vowel, and throw back the accent upon the reduplication.

646. The verbs of this class lose the *n̄n* in the 3d pl. endings in active as well as middle, and in the imperfect have *उम्* *us* instead of *घन्* *an* — and before this a final radical vowel has *guṇa*.

1. Present Indicative.

647. The combination of stem and endings is as in the preceding class.

Examples of inflection: a. *√हु* *hu* sacrifice: strong stem-form, *हुहो* *juhó*; weak form, *हुहु* *juhu* (or *júhu*).

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 हुहोमि juhómi	हुहुवस् juhuvás	हुहुमस् juhumás	हुह्वे júhve	हुहुवहे juhuváhe	हुहुमहे juhumáhe
2 हुहोषि juhóṣi	हुहुथस् juhuthás	हुहुथ juhuthá	हुहुषे juhuṣé	हुहुवथे júhvāthe	हुहुध्वे juhudhvé
3 हुहोति juhóti	हुहुतस् juhutás	हुहुति júhvati	हुहुते juhuté	हुहुवते júhvāte	हुहुवते júhvate

b. Root भृ *bhr̥* *bear* (given with Vedic accentuation): strong stem-form, बिभ्र *bíbhar*; weak, बिभृ *bibhr̥* (or *bibhr̥*).

1	बिभर्मि	बिभ्रवन्	बिभ्रमन्	बिभ्रे	बिभ्रवहे	बिभ्रमहे
	bíbharṃi	bibhr̥vās	bibhr̥mās	bíbhre	bibhr̥vāhe	bibhr̥māhe
2	बिभर्षि	बिभ्र्यन्	बिभ्र्य	बिभ्र्ये	बिभ्र्याहे	बिभ्र्यहे
	bíbharṣi	bibhr̥thās	bibhr̥thá	bibhr̥sé	bíbhrāthe	bibhr̥dhvé
3	बिभर्ति	बिभ्रतन्	बिभ्रति	बिभ्रते	बिभ्र्याते	बिभ्र्यते
	bíbharti	bibhr̥tās	bíbhrati	bibhr̥té	bíbhrāte	bíbhrate

c. The u of *hu* (like that of the class-signs *nu* and *u*: see below, 697 a) is said to be omissible before *v* and *m* of the endings of 1st du. and pl.: thus, *juhvās*, *juhvāhe*, etc.; but no such forms are quotable.

2. Present Subjunctive.

648. It is not possible at present to draw a distinct line between those subjunctive forms of the older language which should be reckoned as belonging to the present-system and those which should be assigned to the perfect—or even, in some cases, to the reduplicated aorist and intensive. Here will be noticed only those which most clearly belong to this class; the more doubtful cases will be treated under the perfect-system. Except in first persons (which continue in use as “imperatives” down to the later language), subjunctives from roots having unmistakably a reduplicated present-system are of far from frequent occurrence.

649. The subjunctive mode-stem is formed in the usual manner, with the mode-sign *a* and *guṇa* of the root-vowel, if this is capable of such strengthening. The evidence of the few accented forms met with indicates that the accent is laid in accordance with that of the strong indicative forms: thus from *√hu*, the stem would be *juháva*; from *√bhr̥*, it would be *bíbhara* (but *bibhára* later). Before the mode-sign, final radical *ā* would be, in accordance with analogies elsewhere, dropped: thus, *dáda* from *√dā*, *dádha* from *√dhā* (all the forms actually occurring would be derivable from the secondary roots *dad* and *dadh*).

650. Instead of giving a theoretically complete scheme of inflection, it will be better to note all the examples quotable from the older language (accented when found so occurring).

a. Thus, of 1st persons, we have in the active *juhávāni*, *bibharāni*, *dadāni*, *dadhāni*, *jahāni*; *juhavāma*, *dādhāma*, *jāhāma*;—in the middle, *dadhāi*, *mimāi*; *dadhāvahāi*; *juhavāmahāi*, *dadāmahe*, *dadāmahāi*, *dadhāmahāi*.

b. Of other persons, we have with primary endings in the active *bibharāsi* (with double mode-sign: 560 e), *dādhatas*, *juhavātha* (do.)

and juhavatha; in the middle, dádhase; dádhate, rárate, dádhatāi, dadātāi;— with secondary endings, dádhās, víveṣas, juhavat, bibharat, yuyávat, dádhat, dadhánat, babhasat; dadhan, yuyavan, juhavan.

3. Present Optative.

651. To form this mode, the optative endings given above (566a), as made up of mode-sign and personal endings, are added to the unstrengthened stem. The accent is as already stated (645a). The inflection is so regular that it is unnecessary to give here more than the first persons of a single verb: thus,

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 जुहुयाम् जुहुयाव जुहुयाम जुह्वीय जुह्वीवहि जुह्वीमहि					
juhuyām juhuyāva juhuyāma jūhvīya jūhvīvahi jūhvīmahi					
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

4. Present Imperative.

652. The endings, and the mode of their combination with the root, have been already given. In 2d sing. act., the ending is हि hi after a vowel, but धि dhi after a consonant: ऊ hu, however, forms जुहुधि juhudhi (apparently, in order to avoid the recurrence of ह h in two successive syllables): and other examples of धि dhi after a vowel are found in the Veda.

653. a. Example of inflection:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 जुह्वानि जुह्वाव जुह्वाम जुह्वै जुह्वावहै जुह्वामहै					
juhāvāni juhāvāva juhāvāma juhāvāi juhāvāvahai juhāvāmahai					
2 जुहुधि जुहुतम् जुहुत जुहुष जुहुथाम् जुहुधम्					
juhudhi juhutām juhutá juhushvā jūhvāthām juhudhvām					
3 जुहोतु जुहुताम् जुहुतु जुहुताम् जुहुताम् जुहुताम्					
juhótu juhutām jūhvatu juhutām jūhvātām jūhvātām					

b. The verbs of the other division differ here, as in the indicative, in the accentuation of their strong forms only: namely, in all the

664. *hā remove*, mid.: thus, *jīhīte*, *jihīdhve*, *jīhate*; *jihīṣva*, *jihatām*; *ājihīta*, *ajihata*. Q.B. has *jibithām* (for *jihāthām*).

665. *hā quit*, act. (originally identical with the former), may further shorten the *ī* to *i*: thus, *jahāti*, *jahita*, *jahitāt* (AV.); *jahimas* (AV.), *jahitas* (TB.), *jahitam* (TA.), *ajahitām* (TS. AB.). In the optative, the radical vowel is lost altogether; thus, *jahyām*, *jahyus* (AV.). The 2d sing. impv., according to the grammarians, is *jahihi* or *jahihi* or *jahāhi*; only the first appears quotable.

a. Forms from an *a*-stem, *jaha*, are made for this root, and even derivatives from a quasi-root *jah*.

666. *rā give*, mid.: thus, *rarīdhvam*, *rarīthās* (impf. without augment); and, with *i* in reduplication, *rirīhi*. But AV. has *rarāṣva*.

a. In those verbs, the accent is generally constant on the reduplicating syllable.

667. The two roots *dā* and *dhā* (the commonest of the class) lose their radical vowel altogether in the weak forms, being shortened to *dad* and *dadh*. In 2d sing. impv. act., they form respectively *dehī* and *dhehī*. In combination with a following *t* or *th*, the final *dh* of *dadh* does not follow the special rule of combination of a final sonant aspirate (becoming *ddh* with the *t* or *th*: 160), but—as also before *s* and *dhv*—the more general rules of aspirate and of surd and sonant combination; and its lost aspiration is thrown back upon the initial of the root (155).

668. The Inflection of *√dhā* is, then, as follows:

Present Indicative.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 <i>dādhāmi</i>	<i>dadhvās</i>	<i>dadhmās</i>	<i>dadhé</i>	<i>dādhvahe</i>	<i>dādhmahe</i>
2 <i>dādhāsi</i>	<i>dhatthās</i>	<i>dhatthā</i>	<i>dhatsé</i>	<i>dadhāthe</i>	<i>dhaddhve</i>
3 <i>dādhāti</i>	<i>dhattās</i>	<i>dādhati</i>	<i>dhatté</i>	<i>dadhāte</i>	<i>dādhate</i>

Present Optative.

1 <i>dadhyām</i>	<i>dadhyāva</i>	<i>dadhyāma</i>	<i>dādhiya</i>	<i>dādhivahi</i>	<i>dādhimahi</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Present Imperative.

1 <i>dādhāni</i>	<i>dādhāva</i>	<i>dādhāma</i>	<i>dādhai</i>	<i>dādhāvahai</i>	<i>dādhāmahai</i>
2 <i>dhehī</i>	<i>dhattām</i>	<i>dhattā</i>	<i>dhatsva</i>	<i>dadhāthām</i>	<i>dhaddhvam</i>
3 <i>dādhātu</i>	<i>dhattām</i>	<i>dādhatu</i>	<i>dhattām</i>	<i>dadhātām</i>	<i>dādhatām</i>

Imperfect.

1 <i>ādadhām</i>	<i>ādadhva</i>	<i>ādadhma</i>	<i>ādadhi</i>	<i>ādadhivahi</i>	<i>ādadhimahi</i>
2 <i>ādadhās</i>	<i>ādhattām</i>	<i>ādhatta</i>	<i>ādhatthās</i>	<i>ādadhāthām</i>	<i>ādhadhvam</i>
3 <i>ādadhāt</i>	<i>ādhattām</i>	<i>ādadhātu</i>	<i>ādhattām</i>	<i>ādadhātām</i>	<i>ādadhātām</i>

Participles: act. *dádhat*; mid. *dádhāna*.

a. In the middle (except impf.), only those forms are here accented for which there is authority in the accentuated texts, as there is discordance between the actual accent and that which the analogies of the class would lead us to expect. RV. has once *dhátse*: *dadhé* and *dadhāte* might be perfects, so far as the form is concerned. RV. accents *dadhitá* once (*dádhitā* thrice); several other texts have *dádhitā*, *dádhiran*, *dádita*.

b. The root *dā* is inflected in precisely the same way, with change everywhere of (radical) *dh* to *d*.

669. The older language has irregularities as follows: 1. the usual strong forms in 2d pl., *dádhitā* and *ádadhātā*, *dádātā* and *ádadātā*; 2. the usual *tana* endings in the same person, *dhattana*, *dádātana*, etc. (654, 658); 3. the 3d sing. indic. act. *dadhé* (like 1st sing.); 4. the 2d sing. impv. act. *daddhí* (for both *dehi* and *dhehi*). And R. has *dadmi*.

670. A number of roots have been transferred from this to the a- or bhū-class (below, 749), their reduplicated root becoming a stereotyped stem inflected after the manner of a-stems. These roots are as follows:

671. In all periods of the language, from the roots *sthā* *stand*, *pā* *drink*, and *ghrā* *smell*, are made the presents *tīṣṭhāmi*, *pībāmi* (with irregular sonantizing of the second *p*), and *jīghrāmi*—which then are inflected not like *mīmāmi*, but like *bhāvāmi*, as if from the present-stems *tīṣṭha*, *pība*, *jīghra*.

672. In the Veda (especially; also later), the reduplicated roots *dā* and *dhā* are sometimes turned into the a-stems *dāda* and *dādha*, or inflected as if roots *dad* and *dadh* of the a-class; and single forms of the same character are made from other roots: thus, *mimanti* (*ymā* *bellow*), *rārate* (*yrā* *give*: 3d sing. mid.).

673. In the Veda, also, a like secondary stem, *jighna*, is made from *yhan* (with omission of the radical vowel, and conversion, usual in this root, of *h* to *gh* when in contact with *n*: 637); and some of the forms of *saçc*, from *ysac*, show the same conversion to an a-stem, *saçca*.

674. In AB. (viii. 28), a similar secondary form, *jighya*, is given to *yhi* or *hā*: thus, *jighyati*, *jighyatu*.

675. A few so-called roots of the first or root-class are the products of reduplication, more or less obvious: thus, *jakṣ* (640), and probably *qās* (from *yqas*) and *cakṣ* (from *ykāç* or a lost root *kas* *see*). In the Veda is found also *saçc*, from *ysac*.

676. The grammarians reckon (as already noticed, 641) several roots of the most evidently reduplicate character as simple, and belonging to the root-class. Some of these (*jāgr*, *daridrā*, *vevī*) are regular intensive stems, and will be described below under Intensives (1020 a, 1024 a); *dīdhi* *shine*, together with Vedic *dīdī* *shine* and *pīpī* *swell*, are sometimes also classed as intensives; but they have not the proper reduplication of

from *yuj* all the forms for which examples have been noted as actually occurring in the older language.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 <i>yunājāni</i>	<i>yunājāva</i>	<i>yunājāma</i>	<i>yunājāi</i>		<i>yunājāmahāi</i>
2 <i>yunājas</i>					<i>yunājādhvāi</i>
3 <i>yunājat</i>	<i>yunājatas</i>	<i>yunājan</i>	<i>yunājate</i>		

687. The RV. has once *añjatas*, which is anomalous as being made from the weak tense-stem. Forms with double mode-sign are met with: thus, *trṇāhān* (AV.), *rādhnavāt* and *yunājān* (ÇB.); and the only quotable example of 3d du. act. (besides *añjatās*) is *hināsātas* (ÇB.). ÇB. has also *hināsāvas* as 1st du. act.; an elsewhere unexampled form.

3. Present Optative.

688. The optative is made, as elsewhere, by adding the compounded mode-endings to the weak form of present-stems. Thus:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 <i>युञ्ज्याम्</i>	<i>युञ्ज्याव</i>	<i>युञ्ज्याम</i>	<i>युञ्जीय</i>	<i>युञ्जीवहि</i>	<i>युञ्जीमहि</i>
<i>yuñjyām</i>	<i>yuñjyāva</i>	<i>yuñjyāma</i>	<i>yuñjīyā</i>	<i>yuñjīvāhi</i>	<i>yuñjīmāhi</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

a. AB. has once the anomalous 1st sing. act. *vrñjīyam*. And forms like *bhuñjīyām -yāt*, *yuñjīyāt*, are here and there met with in the epics (*bhuñjīyātām* once in GGS.). MBh., too, has once *bhuñjītam*.

4. Present Imperative.

689. In this class (as the roots all end in consonants) the ending of the 2d sing. act. is always *धि dhi*.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 <i>युनञ्जानि</i>	<i>युनञ्जाव</i>	<i>युनञ्जाम</i>	<i>युनञ्जै</i>	<i>युनञ्जावहै</i>	<i>युनञ्जामहै</i>
<i>yunājanī</i>	<i>yunājāva</i>	<i>yunājāma</i>	<i>yunājāi</i>	<i>yunājāvahāi</i>	<i>yunājāmahāi</i>
2 <i>युङ्गधि</i>	<i>युङ्गम्</i>	<i>युङ्ग</i>	<i>युङ्क्व</i>	<i>युङ्जाथाम्</i>	<i>युङ्गधम्</i>
<i>yuṅgdhī</i>	<i>yuṅktām</i>	<i>yuṅktā</i>	<i>yuṅkṣvā</i>	<i>yuṅjāthām</i>	<i>yuṅgdhvām</i>
3 <i>युनक्तु</i>	<i>युङ्गाम्</i>	<i>युञ्जन्तु</i>	<i>युङ्गाम्</i>	<i>युञ्जाताम्</i>	<i>युञ्जताम्</i>
<i>yunaktu</i>	<i>yuṅktām</i>	<i>yuñjāntu</i>	<i>yuṅktām</i>	<i>yuñjāntām</i>	<i>yuñjāntām</i>

690. There is no occurrence, so far as noted, of the ending *tāt* in verbs of this class. The Veda has, as usual, sometimes strong forms, and sometimes the ending *tana*, in the 2d pl. act.: thus, *unátta*, *yunákta*, *anaktana*, *pinaṣṭana*.

5. Present Participle.

691. The participles are made in this class as in the preceding ones: thus, act. युञ्जत् *yuñjāt* (fem. युञ्जती *yuñjatī*); mid. युञ्जान *yuñjāná* (but RV. has *indhāna*).

6. Imperfect.

692. The example of the regular inflection of this tense needs no introduction:

	active.			middle.		
	s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1	अयुनजम् <i>áyunajam</i>	अयुञ्ज्व <i>áyuñjva</i>	अयुञ्जम <i>áyuñjma</i>	अयुञ्जि <i>áyuñji</i>	अयुञ्ज्वहि <i>áyuñjvahi</i>	अयुञ्जमहि <i>áyuñjmahi</i>
2	अयुनक् <i>áyunak</i>	अयुङ्क्तम् <i>áyuñktam</i>	अयुङ्क्ता <i>áyuñkta</i>	अयुङ्क्थाम् <i>áyuñkthās</i>	अयुञ्जाथाम् <i>áyuñjāthām</i>	अयुङ्ग्धम् <i>áyuñgdhvam</i>
3	अयुनक् <i>áyunak</i>	अयुङ्क्तम् <i>áyuñktām</i>	अयुञ्जन् <i>áyuñjan</i>	अयुङ्क्ता <i>áyuñkta</i>	अयुञ्जाताम् <i>áyuñjātām</i>	अयुञ्जत <i>áyuñjata</i>

a. The endings *s* and *t* are necessarily lost in the nasal class throughout in 2d and 3d sing. act., unless saved at the expense of the final radical consonant: which is a case of very rare occurrence (the only quotable examples were given at 555a).

693. The Veda shows no irregularities in this tense. Occurrences of augmentless forms are found, especially in 2d and 3d sing. act., showing an accent like that of the present: for example, *bhinát*, *prṇák*, *vṛṇák*, *piṇák*, *riṇák*.

a. The 1st sing. act. *atrṇam* and *acchinam* (for *atrṇadam* and *acchinadam*) were noted above, at 555a.

694. The roots of this class number about thirty, more than half of them being found only in the earlier language; no new ones make their first appearance later. Three of them, *añj* and *bhañj* and *hiñs*, carry their nasal also into other tense-systems than the present. Two, *ṛdh* and *ubh*, make present-systems also of other classes having a nasal in the class-sign: thus, *ṛdhnoti* (*nu*-class) and *ubhnāti* (*nu*-class).

a. Many of the roots make forms from secondary a-stems: thus, from añja, unda, umbhá, chinda, tṛnhá, piṅṣa, pṛncá, bhuñja, rundha, çinṣá, etc.

Irregularities of the Nasal Class.

695. The root tṛh combines tṛnah with ti, tu, etc. into tṛneḍhi, tṛneḍhu; and, according to the grammarians, has also such forms as tṛnehmi: see above, 224 b.

696. The root hiñs (by origin apparently a desiderative from √han) accents irregularly the root-syllable in the weak forms: thus, hiñsanti, hiñste, hiñsāna (but hinásat etc. and hiñsyāt ÇB.).

IV. Nu- and u-classes (fifth and eighth, su- and tan-classes).

697. A. The present-stem of the nu-class is made by adding to the root the syllable नु nu, which then in the strong forms receives the accent, and is strengthened to नो nó.

B. The few roots of the u-class (about half-a-dozen) end in न् n, with the exception of the later irregular कृ kr (or kar)—for which, see below, 714. The two classes, then, are closely correspondent in form; and they are wholly accordant in inflection.

a. The u of either class-sign is allowed to be dropped before v and m of the 1st du. and 1st pl. endings, except when the root (nu-class) ends in a consonant; and the u before a vowel-ending becomes v or uv, according as it is preceded by one or by two consonants (129 a).

1. Present Indicative.

698. Examples of inflection: A. nu-class; root सु su *press out*; strong form of stem, सुनो sunó; weak form, सुनु sunu.

	active.			middle.		
	s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1	सुनोमि sunómi	सुनुवस् sunuvás	सुनुमस् sunumás	सुन्वे sunvé	सुनुवहे sunuváhe	सुनुमहे sunumáhe
2	सुनोषि sunóṣi	सुनुथस् sunuthás	सुनुथ sunuthá	सुनुषे sunuṣé	सुनुवाथे sunvâthe	सुनुधे sunudhvé

3	सुनोति	सुनुतम्	सुन्वति	सुनुते	सुन्वाते	सुन्वते
	sunóti	sunutás	suvánti	sunuté	sunváte	sunváte

a. The forms sunvás, sunmás, sunváhe, sunmáhe are alternative with those given here for 1st du. and pl., and in practice are more common. From *yāp*, however (for example), only the forms with u can occur: thus, āpnuvás, āpnumáhe; and also only āpnuvánti, āpnuvé, āpnuváte.

B. u-class; root तन् *tan stretch*: strong form of stem, तनो *tanó*; weak, तनु *tanu*.

1	तनोमि	तन्वम्	तन्मस्	तन्वे	तन्वहे	तन्महे
	tanómi	tanvás	tanmás	tanvé	tanváhe	tanmáhe
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

b. The inflection is so precisely like that given above that it is not worth writing out in full. The abbreviated forms in 1st du. and pl. are presented here, instead of the fuller, which rarely occur (as no double consonant ever precedes).

699. a. In the older language, no strong 2d persons du. or pl., and no *thana*-ending, chance to occur (but they are numerous in the impv. and impf.: see below). The RV. has several cases of the irregular accent in 3d pl. mid.: thus, *kṛṇvaté*, *tanvaté*, *manvaté*, *vṛṇvaté*, *sprṇvaté*.

b. In RV. occur also several 3d pl. mid. in *ire* from present-stems of this class: thus, *invire*, *ṛṇvire*, *pinvire*, *çṛṇviré*, *sunviré*, *hinviré*. Of these, *pinvire*, and *hinviré* might be perfects without reduplication from the secondary roots *pinv* and *hinv* (below, 716). The 2d sing. mid. (with passive value) *çṛṇviṣé* (RV.) is of anomalous and questionable character.

2. Present Subjunctive.

700. The subjunctive mode-stem is made in the usual manner, by adding a to the gunated and accented class-sign: thus, *sunáva*, *tanáva*. In the following scheme are given all the forms of which examples have been met with in actual use in the older language from either division of the class; some of them are quite numerous represented there.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 sunávāni	sunávāva	sunávāma	sunávāi	sunávāvahāi	sunávāmahāi
sunávas		sunávatha	sunávase	sunávāithe	
sunávat		sunávan	{sunávate		sunávanta
			{sunávātāi		

701. Of the briefer 1st sing. act., RV. has *kṛṇavā* and *hinavā*. Forms with double mode-sign occur (not in RV.): thus, *kṛṇāvāt* and *karavāt* (AV.); *aṇavātha* (K.), *kṛṇavātha* (VS.; but *-vatha* in Kāṇva-text), *karavātha* (ÇB.). On the other hand, *aṇavatāi* is found once (in TS.). Forms like *āpnuvāni*, *ardhnúvat*, *aṇuvāt*, met with now and then in the older texts, are doubtless to be regarded as false readings. RV. has in a single passage *kṛṇvāite* (instead of *kṛṇāvāite*); the only form in *āithe* is *aṇávāithe*.

3. Present Optative.

702. The combined endings (566) are added, as usual, to the weak tense-stem: thus,

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 मुनयाम्	मुनयाव	मुनयाम	मुन्वीय	मुन्वीवहि	मुन्वीमहि
sunuyām	sunuyāva	sunuyāma	sunvīyā	sunvīvāhi	sunvīmāhi
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

a. From *yāp*, the middle optative would be *āpnuvīyā* — and so in other like cases.

4. Present Imperative.

703. The inflection of the imperative is in general like that in the preceding classes. As regards the 2d sing. act., the rule of the later language is that the ending *हि* *hi* is taken whenever the root itself ends in a consonant; otherwise, the tense- (or mode-) stem stands by itself as 2d person (for the earlier usage, see below, 704). An example of inflection is:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 मुनवानि	मुनवाव	मुनवाम	मुनवै	मुनवावहै	मुनवामहै
sunāvāni	sunāvāva	sunāvāma	sunāvāi	sunāvāvahāi	sunāvāmahāi
2 मुनु	मुनुतम्	मुनुत	मुनुष्व	मुन्वाथाम्	मुनुधम्
sunú	sunutām	sunutá	sunuṣvā	sunvāthām	sunudhvām
3 मुनोतु	मुनुताम्	मुन्वतु	मुनुताम्	मुन्वाताम्	मुन्वताम्
sunótu	sunutām	sunvántu	sunutām	sunvātām	sunvātām

a. From $\gamma\bar{a}p$, the 2d sing. act. would be $\bar{a}pnuh\bar{i}$; from $\gamma a\bar{c}$, $a\bar{c}nuh\bar{i}$; from $\gamma dh\bar{r}\bar{s}$, $dh\bar{r}\bar{s}nuh\bar{i}$; and so on. From $\gamma\bar{a}p$, too, would be made $\bar{a}pnuv\bar{a}ntu$, $\bar{a}pnuv\bar{a}th\bar{a}m$, $\bar{a}pnuv\bar{a}t\bar{a}m$, $\bar{a}pnuv\bar{a}t\bar{a}m$.

704. In the earliest language, the rule as to the omission of hi after a root with final vowel does not hold good: in RV., such forms as $inuhi$, $k\bar{r}\bar{n}u\bar{h}\bar{i}$, $cinu\bar{h}\bar{i}$, $dh\bar{u}nuhi$, $\bar{c}\bar{r}\bar{n}u\bar{h}\bar{i}$, $sp\bar{r}\bar{n}u\bar{h}\bar{i}$, $hinuhi$, and $tanuhi$, $sanuhi$, are nearly thrice as frequent in use as $in\bar{u}$, $\bar{c}\bar{r}\bar{n}u$, $sun\bar{u}$, $tanu$, and their like; in AV., however, they are only one sixth as frequent; and in the Brāhmaṇas they appear only sporadically: even $\bar{c}\bar{r}\bar{n}udh\bar{i}$ (with dhi) occurs several times in RV. RV. has the 1st sing. act. $hinav\bar{a}$. The ending $t\bar{a}t$ is found in $k\bar{r}\bar{n}ut\bar{a}t$ and $hinut\bar{a}t$, and $kurut\bar{a}t$. The strong stem-form is found in 2d du. act. in $hinotam$ and $k\bar{r}\bar{n}otam$; and in 2d pl. act. in $k\bar{r}\bar{n}óta$ and $k\bar{r}\bar{n}ótana$, $\bar{c}\bar{r}\bar{n}óta$ and $\bar{c}\bar{r}\bar{n}otana$, $sunóta$ and $sunótana$, $hinóta$ and $hinotana$, and $tanota$, $karóta$. The ending $tana$ occurs only in the forms just quoted.

5. Present Participle.

705. The endings $\bar{a}nt$ and $\bar{a}n\bar{a}$ are added to the weak form of tense stem: thus, from γsu come act. $sunv\bar{a}nt$ (fem. $sunvat\bar{i}$), mid. $sunv\bar{a}n$ $sunv\bar{a}n\bar{a}$; from γtan , $tanv\bar{a}nt$ (fem. $tanvat\bar{i}$), $tanv\bar{a}n$ $tanv\bar{a}n\bar{a}$. From $\gamma\bar{a}p$, they are $\bar{a}pnuv\bar{a}nt$ and $\bar{a}pnuv\bar{a}n\bar{a}$.

6. Imperfect.

706. The combination of augmented stem and endings is according to the rules already stated: thus,

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 $\bar{a}sunavam$	$\bar{a}sunuva$	$\bar{a}sunuma$	$\bar{a}sunvi$	$\bar{a}sunuvahi$	$\bar{a}sunumahi$
2 $\bar{a}sunos$	$\bar{a}sunutam$	$\bar{a}sunuta$	$\bar{a}sunuth\bar{a}s$	$\bar{a}sunv\bar{a}th\bar{a}m$	$\bar{a}sunudhvam$
3 $\bar{a}sunot$	$\bar{a}sunut\bar{a}m$	$\bar{a}sunvan$	$\bar{a}sunuta$	$\bar{a}sunv\bar{a}t\bar{a}m$	$\bar{a}sunvata$

a. Here, as elsewhere, the briefer forms $\bar{a}sunva$, $\bar{a}sunma$, $\bar{a}sunvahi$, $\bar{a}sunmahi$ are allowed, and more usual, except from roots with final consonant, as $dh\bar{r}\bar{s}$: which makes, for example, always $\bar{a}dh\bar{r}\bar{s}numa$ etc., and also $\bar{a}dh\bar{r}\bar{s}nuvan$, $\bar{a}dh\bar{r}\bar{s}nuvi$, $\bar{a}dh\bar{r}\bar{s}nuv\bar{a}th\bar{a}m$, $\bar{a}dh\bar{r}\bar{s}nuv\bar{a}t\bar{a}m$, $\bar{a}dh\bar{r}\bar{s}nuvata$.

707. Strong stem-forms and *tana*-ending are found only in RV., in *akṛṇota*, *akṛṇotana*. Augmentless forms with accent are *minván*, *ṛṇutá*.

708. About fifty roots make, either exclusively or in part, their present-forms after the manner of the *nu*-class: half of them do so only in the older language; three or four, only in the later.

a. As to transfers to the *a*-conjugation, see below, 716.

709. The roots of the other division, or of the *u*-class, are extremely few, not exceeding eight, even including *ṭṛ* on account of *taruté* RV., and *han* on account of the occurrence of *hanomi* once in a Sūtra (PGS. i. 3. 27). BR. refer the stem *inu* to *in* of the *u*-class instead of *i* of the *nu*-class.

Irregularities of the *nu* and *u*-classes.

710. The root *ṭṛp* *be pleased* is said by the grammarians to retain the *n* of its class-sign unlingualized in the later language — where, however, forms of conjugation of this class are very rare; while in the Veda the regular change is made: thus, *ṭṛṇṇu*.

711. The root *ḥru* *hear* is contracted to *ḥṛ* before the class-sign, forming *ḥṛṇó* and *ḥṛṇu* as stem. Its forms *ḥṛṇviṣé* and *ḥṛṇviré* have been noted above (699 b).

712. The root *dhū* *shake* in the later language (and rarely in B. and S.) shortens its vowel, making the stem-forms *dhunó* and *dhunu* (earlier *dhūnó*, *dhūnu*).

713. The so-called root *ūrṇu*, treated by the native grammarians as dissyllabic and belonging to the root-class (I.), is properly a present-stem of this class, with anomalous contraction, from the root *vr̥* (or *var*). In the Veda, it has no forms which are not regularly made according to the *nu*-class; but in the Brāhmaṇa language are found sometimes such forms as *ūrṇāuti*, as if from an *u*-root of the root class (626); and the grammarians make for it a perfect, aorist, future, etc. Its 2d sing. impv. act. is *ūrṇu* or *ūrṇuhi*; its impf., *āūrṇos*, *āūrṇot*; its opt. mid., *ūrṇuvīta* (K.) or *ūrṇvīta* (TS.).

714. The extremely common root *ḳṛ* *kr̥* (or *kar*) *make* is in the later language inflected in the present-system exclusively according to the *u*-class (being the only root of that class not ending in *ṛ̣n*). It has the irregularity that in the strong form of stem it (as well as the class-sign) has the *guṇa*-strengthening, and that in the weak form it is

changed to kur, so that the two forms of stem are करो karó and कुरु kuru. The class-sign उ u is always dropped before व् v and म् m of the 1st du. and pl., and also before य् y of the opt. act. Thus:

1. Present Indicative.

	active.			middle.		
	s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 करोमि	karómi	कुर्वस्	कुर्मस्	कुर्वे	कुर्वहे	कुर्महे
		kurvás	kurmás	kurvé	kurváhe	kurmáhe
2 करोषि	karóṣi	कुरुथस्	कुरुथ	कुरुषे	कुर्वथे	कुरुधे
		kuruthás	kuruthá	kuruṣé	kurvāthe	kurudhvé
3 करोति	karóti	कुरुतस्	कुर्वन्ति	कुरुते	कुर्वते	कुर्वते
		kurutás	kurvánti	kuruté	kurvāte	kurvāte

2. Present Optative.

1 कुर्याम्	कुर्याव	कुर्याम	कुर्वीय	कुर्वीहि	कुर्वीमहि
kuryám	kuryáva	kuryāma	kurvīyá	kurvīváhi	kurvīmáhi
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

3. Present Imperative.

1 कर्वाणि	कर्वाव	कर्वाम	कर्वै	कर्वावहे	कर्वामहे
karávāṇi	karávāva	karávāma	karávāi	karávāvahāi	karávāmahāi
2 कुरु	कुरुतम्	कुरुत	कुरुष्व	कुर्वीथाम्	कुरुध्वम्
kurú	kurutám	kurutá	kuruṣvā	kurvāthām	kurudhvám
3 करोतु	कुरुताम्	कुर्वन्तु	कुरुताम्	कुर्वीताम्	कुर्वताम्
karótu	kurutām	kurvāntu	kurutām	kurvātām	kurvātām

4. Present Participle.

कुर्वन् kurvánt (fem. कुर्वती kurvati) कुर्वाण kurvāṇá

5. Imperfect.

1 अकारवम्	अकुर्व	अकुर्म	अकुर्वि	अकुर्वहि	अकुर्महि
ákaravam	ákurva	ákurma	ákurvi	ákurvahi	ákurmahī
2 अकारोस्	अकुरुतम्	अकुरुत	अकुरुथास्	अकुर्वीथाम्	अकुरुध्वम्
ákaros	ákurutam	ákuruta	ákuruthās	ákurvāthām	ákurudhvām
3 अकारोत्	अकुरुताम्	अकुर्वन्	अकुरुत	अकुर्वीताम्	अकुर्वत
ákarot	ákurutām	ákurvan	ákuruta	ákurvātām	ákurvata

715. In RV., this root is regularly inflected in the present-system according to the *nu*-class, making the stem-forms *kr̥nó* and *kr̥nu*; the only exceptions are *kurmas* once and *kuru* twice (all in the tenth book); in AV., the *nu*-forms are still more than six times as frequent as the *u*-forms (nearly half of which, moreover, are in prose passages); but in the Brāhmaṇa language and later, the *u*-forms are used to the exclusion of the others.

a. As 1st sing. pres. act. is found *kurmi* in the epos.

b. What irregular forms from *kr̥* as a verb of the *nu*-class occur in the older language have been already noticed above.

c. The isolated form *taruté*, from *√tr̥*, shows an apparent analogy with these *u*-forms from *kr̥*.

716. A few verbs belonging originally to these classes have been shifted, in part or altogether, to the *a*-class, their proper class-sign having been stereotyped as a part of the root.

a. Thus, in RV. we find forms both from the stem *inu* (*√i* or *in*), and also from *ínva*, representing a derivative quasi-root *inv* (and these latter alone occur in AV.). So likewise forms from a stem *ṛ̥nva* beside those from *ṛ̥nu* (*√ṛ̥*); and from *hinva* beside those from *hinu* (*√hi*). The so-called roots *jinv* and *pinv* are doubtless of the same origin, although no forms from the stem *pinu* are met with at any period — unless *pinvire* (above, 699 b) be so regarded; and AV. has the participle *pinvánt*, *f. pinvatí*. The grammarians set up a root *dhinv*, but only forms from *dhi* (stem *dhinu*) appear to occur in the present-system (the aorist *adhinvīt* is found in PB.).

b. Occasional *a*-forms are met with also from other roots: thus, *cinvata* etc., *dunvasva*.

V. Nā-class (ninth or *krī*-class).

717. The class-sign of this class is in the strong forms the syllable *नā* *nā́*, accented, which is added to the root; in the weak forms, or where the accent falls upon the ending, it is *नी* *nī*; but before the initial vowel of an ending the *ई* *ī* of *नी* *nī* disappears altogether.

1. Present Indicative.

718. Example of inflection: root *क्रि* *krī* *buy*: strong form of stem, *क्रिणा* *krīṇá*; weak form, *क्रिणी* *krīṇī* (before a vowel, *क्रिण्* *krīṇ*).

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 क्रीणामि	क्रीणीवम्	क्रीणीमस्	क्रीणे	क्रीणीवहे	क्रीणीमहे
krīṇāmi	krīṇīvāś	krīṇīmās	krīṇé	krīṇīvāhe	krīṇīmāhe
2 क्रीणासि	क्रीणीथस्	क्रीणीथि	क्रीणीषे	क्रीणाथे	क्रीणीधि
krīṇāsi	krīṇīthās	krīṇīthā	krīṇīṣé	krīṇāthe	krīṇīdhvé
3 क्रीणाति	क्रीणीतस्	क्रीणीन्ति	क्रीणीते	क्रीणाते	क्रीणीते
krīṇāti	krīṇītās	krīṇānti	krīṇīté	krīṇāte	krīṇāte

719. In the Veda, the 3d sing. mid. has the same form with the 1st in grṇé; the peculiar accent of 3d pl. mid. is seen in punaté and riṇaté; and vṛṇīmāhé (beside vṛṇīmāhe) occurs once in RV.

2. Present Subjunctive.

720. The subjunctive forms which have been found exemplified in Veda and Brāhmaṇa are given below. The subjunctive mode-stem is, of course, indistinguishable in form from the strong tense-stem. And the 2d and 3d sing. act. (with secondary endings) are indistinguishable from augmentless imperfects.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 क्रीणानि		क्रीणामा	क्रीणै	क्रीणवहै	क्रीणमहै
2 क्रीणस		क्रीणथा	क्रीणसै		
3 क्रीणत		क्रीणन्	क्रीणतै		क्रीणन्तै

3. Present Optative.

721. This mode is formed and inflected with entire regularity; owing to the fusion of tense-sign and mode-sign in the middle, some of its persons are indistinguishable from augmentless imperfects. Its first persons are as follows:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 क्रीणीयाम्	क्रीणीयाव	क्रीणीयाम	क्रीणीय	क्रीणीवहि	क्रीणीमहि
krīṇīyām	krīṇīyāva	krīṇīyāma	krīṇīyá	krīṇīvāhi	krīṇīmāhi
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

4. Present Imperative.

722. The ending in 2d sing. act., as being always preceded by a vowel, is हि hi (never धि dhi); and there are no examples of an omission of it. But this person is forbidden

to be formed in the classical language from roots ending in a consonant; for both class-sign and ending is substituted the peculiar ending *ānā*.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 क्रीणानि क्रीणाव क्रीणाम	क्रीणी	क्रीणावहै क्रीणामहै	क्रीणी	क्रीणावहै	क्रीणामहै
क्रिणानि क्रिणाव क्रिणाम	क्रिणी	क्रिणावहै क्रिणामहै	क्रिणी	क्रिणावहै	क्रिणामहै
2 क्रीणीहि क्रीणीतम् क्रीणीत	क्रीणीथ	क्रीणीथाम् क्रीणीधम्	क्रीणीथ	क्रीणीथाम्	क्रीणीधम्
क्रिणीहि क्रिणीतम् क्रिणीत	क्रिणीथ	क्रिणीथाम् क्रिणीधम्	क्रिणीथ	क्रिणीथाम्	क्रिणीधम्
3 क्रीणातु क्रीणीताम् क्रीणातु	क्रीणीताम्	क्रीणाताम् क्रीणीताम्	क्रीणीताम्	क्रीणाताम्	क्रीणीताम्
क्रिणातु क्रिणीताम् क्रिणातु	क्रिणीताम्	क्रिणाताम् क्रिणीताम्	क्रिणीताम्	क्रिणाताम्	क्रिणीताम्

a. Examples of the ending *ānā* in 2d sing. act. are *açāna*, *grhānā*, *badhānā*, *stabhānā*.

723. The ending *ānā* is known also to the earliest language; of the examples just given, all are found in AV., and the first two in RV.; others are *içāna*, *muçāna*, *skabhāna*. But AV. has also *grbhñi* (also AB.), and even *grhñāhi*, with strong stem; BbP. has *badhnīhi*. Strong stems are further found in *grñāhi* and *stñāhi* (TS.), *prñāhi* (TB.), and *çrñāhi* (Āpast.), and, with anomalous accent, *punāhi* and *çrñāhi* (SV.); and, in 2d pl. act., in *punāta* (RV.). The ending *tāt* of 2d sing. act. occurs in *grhñitāt*, *jāñitāt*, *punitāt*. The ending *tana* is found in *punitāna*, *prñitana*, *çrñitana*.

5. Present Participle.

724. The participles are regularly formed: thus, for example, act. क्रीणन् *krīṇānt* (fem. क्रीणीति *krīṇatī*); mid. क्रीणान *krīṇānā*.

6. Imperfect.

725. There is nothing special to be noted as to the inflection of this tense: an example is —

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 अक्रीणाम् अक्रीणीव अक्रीणीम	अक्रीणी	अक्रीणीवहि अक्रीणीमहि	अक्रीणी	अक्रीणीवहि	अक्रीणीमहि
अक्रिणाम् अक्रिणीव अक्रिणीम	अक्रिणी	अक्रिणीवहि अक्रिणीमहि	अक्रिणी	अक्रिणीवहि	अक्रिणीमहि
2 अक्रीणाम् अक्रीणीतम् अक्रीणीत	अक्रीणीथ	अक्रीणीथाम् अक्रीणीधम्	अक्रीणीथ	अक्रीणीथाम्	अक्रीणीधम्
अक्रिणाम् अक्रिणीतम् अक्रिणीत	अक्रिणीथ	अक्रिणीथाम् अक्रिणीधम्	अक्रिणीथ	अक्रिणीथाम्	अक्रिणीधम्
3 अक्रीणात् अक्रीणीताम् अक्रीणात्	अक्रीणीताम्	अक्रीणाताम् अक्रीणीताम्	अक्रीणीताम्	अक्रीणाताम्	अक्रीणीताम्
अक्रिणात् अक्रिणीताम् अक्रिणात्	अक्रिणीताम्	अक्रिणाताम् अक्रिणीताम्	अक्रिणीताम्	अक्रिणाताम्	अक्रिणीताम्

726. It has been pointed out above that augmentless persons of this tense are in part indistinguishable in form from subjunctive and optative persons. Such as certainly belong here are (in V.) *kṣiṇām*; *aṇan*, *riṇān*; *gr̥bhṇata*, *vṛṇata*. The AV. has once *minīt* instead of *mināt*. MBh. has *aṇis* after *mā*.

a. AB. has the false form *ajānīmas*, and in AA. occurs *avṛṇīta* as 3d plural.

727. The roots which form their present-systems, wholly or in part, after the manner of this class, are over fifty in number: but, for about three fifths of them, the forms are quotable only from the older language, and for half-a-dozen they make their first appearance later; for less than twenty are they in use through the whole life of the language, from the Veda down.

a. As to secondary a-stems, see 731.

Irregularities of the nā-class.

728. a. The roots ending in *ū* shorten that vowel before the class-sign: thus, from *√pū*, *punāti* and *punité*; in like manner also *jū*, *dhū*, *lū*.

b. The root *vli* (B.S.) forms either *vlīnā* or *vlīnā*.

729. The root *grabh* or *grah* (the former Vedic) is weakened to *gr̥bh* or *gr̥h*.

a. As the perfect also in weak forms has *gr̥bh* or *gr̥h*, it is not easy to see why the grammarians should not have written *ṛ* instead of *ra* in the root.

730. a. A few of the roots have a more or less persistent nasal in forms outside the present-system; such are without nasal before the class-sign: thus, *grath* or *granth*, *badh* or *bandh*, *math* or *manth*, *skabh* or *skambh*, *stabh* or *stambh*.

b. The root *jñā* also loses its nasal before the class-sign: thus, *jānāti*, *jānité*.

731. Not rarely, forms showing a transfer to the a-conjugation are met with: thus, even in RV., *minati*, *minat*, *aminanta*, from *√mī*; in AV., *ṣṛṇa* from *√ṣṛ*; later, *gr̥hṇa*, *jāna*, *prīṇa*, *mathna*, etc. And from roots *pṛ* and *mṛ* are formed the stems *pr̥ṇā* and *mṛ̥ṇā*, which are inflected after the manner of the ā-class, as if from roots *pr̥ṇ* and *mṛ̥ṇ*.

732. In the Veda, an apparently denominative inflection of a stem in *āyā* is not infrequent beside the conjugation of roots of this class: thus, *gr̥bhāyā*, *mathāyāti*, *aṣṛathāyas*, *skabhāyāta*, *astabhāyat*, *pruṣāyānte*, *muṣāyāt*, and so on. See below, 1066 b.

Second or a-Conjugation.

733. We come now to the classes which compose the Second or a-Conjugation. These are more markedly similar in their mode of inflection than the preceding classes; their common characteristics, already stated, may be here repeated in summary. They are: 1. A final a in the present-stem; 2. a constant accent, not changing between stem and ending; 3. a briefer form of the optative mode-sign in the active, namely *ī* instead of *yā* (combining in both voices alike with a to e); 4. the absence of any ending (except when *tāt* is used) in 2d sing. impv. act.; 5. the conversion of initial *ā* of the 2d and 3d du. mid. endings with final a of the stem to e; 6. the use of the full endings ante, anta, antām in 3d pl. mid. forms; 7. the invariable use of an (not us) in 3d pl. impf. act.; 8. and the use of *māna* instead of *āna* as ending of the mid. pple. Moreover, 9. the stem-final a becomes *ā* before m and v of 1st personal endings—but not before am of 1st sing. impf.: here, as before the 3d pl. endings, the stem-final is lost, and the short a of the ending remains (or the contrary): thus, *bhāvanti* (*bháva* + anti), *bhāvante* (*bháva* + ante), *ābhavam* (*ābhava* + am).

a. All these characteristics belong not to the inflection of the a-present-system alone, but also to that of the a-, reduplicated, and aa-aorists, the s-future, and the desiderative, causative, and demonstrative present-stems. That is to say, wherever in conjugation an a-stem is found, it is inflected in the same manner.

VI. A-class (first, bhū-class).

734. The present-stem of this class is made by adding *अ* a to the root, which has the accent, and, when that is possible (235, 240), is strengthened to *guṇa*. Thus, भव *bháva* from *भू* *bhū*; जय *jáyā* from *जि* *ji*; बोध *bódha* from *बुध्* *budh*; सर्प *sárpa* from *सृप्* *sṛp*;—but वद *váda* from *वद्* *vad*; क्रीड *kríḍa* from *क्रीड्* *krīḍ*.

1. Present Indicative.

735. The endings and the rules for their combination with the stem have been already fully given, for this and the other parts of the present-system; and it only remains to illustrate them by examples.

a. Example of inflection: root भू bhū be; stem भव bháva (bho + a: 131).

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 भवामि भवावस् भवामस् भवे भवावहे भवामहे					
bhávāmi bhāvāvas bhávāmas bháve bhávāvahe bhávāmahe					
2 भवसि भवथस् भवथ भवसे भवथे भवधे					
bhávasi bhāvathas bhāvatha bhávase bhávetha bhávadhve					
3 भवति भवतस् भवति भवते भवते भवते					
bhávati bhávatas bhávanti bhávate bhávete bhávante					

b. The V. has but a single example of the *thana*-ending, namely *vádathana* (and no other in any class of this conjugation). The 1st pl. mid. *manāmahé* (RV., once) is probably an error. RV. has *çóbhe* once as 3d singular.

2. Present Subjunctive.

736. The mode-stem is bhāvā (bháva + a). Subjunctive forms of this conjugation are very numerous in the older language; the following scheme instances all that have been found to occur.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 bhāvāni bhāvāva bhāvāma bhāvāi bhāvāvahāi bhāvāmahāi					
2 bhāvāsi bhāvās	bhāvāthas	bhāvātha	bhāvāse bhāvāsāi		bhāvādhvāi
3 bhāvāti bhāvāt	bhāvātas	bhāvān	bhāvāte bhāvātāi	bhāvāite	bhāvānta bhāvāntai

737. The 2d du. mid. (bhāvāithe) does not chance to occur in this class; and *yātāite* is the only example of the 3d person. No such pl. mid. forms as *bhāvādhve*, *bhāvānte* are made from any class with stem-final a; such as *bhāvānta* (which are very common) are, of course, properly augmentless imperfects. The Brāhmaṇas (especially ÇB.) prefer the 2d sing. act. in *āsi* and the 3d in *āt*. AB. has the 3d sing. mid. *haratāi*; and a 3d pl. in *antāi* (*vantantāi* KB.) has been noted once. RV. has examples, *arcā* and *madā*, of the briefer 1st sing. act.

Irregularities of the a-class.

745. A few verbs have irregular vowel-changes in forming the present-stem: thus,

a. *ūh consider* has *guṇa*-strengthening (against 240): thus, *óhate*.

b. *kṛp* (or *krap*) *lament*, on the contrary, remains unchanged: thus, *kṛpate*.

c. *guh hide* has prolongation instead of *guṇa*: thus, *gúhati*.

d. *kram stride* regularly lengthens its vowel in the active, but not in the middle: thus, *krāmati*, *krámate*; but the vowel-quantities are somewhat mixed up, even from the oldest language down;—*klam tire* is said to form *klāmati* etc., but is not quotable;—*cam* with the preposition *ā* *rinse the mouth* forms *ācāmati*.

e. In the later language are found occasional forms of this class from *mṛj wipe*; and they show the same *vṛddhi* (instead of *guṇa*) which belongs to the root in its more proper inflection (627): thus, *mārjasya*.

f. The grammarians give a number of roots in *urv*, which they declare to lengthen the *u* in the present-stem. Only three are found in (quite limited) use, and they show no forms anywhere with short *u*. All appear to be of secondary formation from roots in *ṛ* or *ar*. The root *murch* or *mūrch coagulate* has likewise only *ū* in quotable forms.

g. The onomatopoeitic root *ṣṭhiv spew* is written by the grammarians as *ṣṭhiv*, and declared to lengthen its vowel in the present-system: compare 240 b.

746. The roots *dañc bite*, *rañj color*, *sañj hang*, *svañj embrace*, of which the nasal is in other parts of the conjugation not constant, lose it in the present-system: thus, *dācati* etc.; *sañj* forms both *sajati* and *sajjati* (probably for *sajyati*, or for *sasjati* from *sasa-jati*); *math* or *manth* has *mathati* later. In general, as the present of this class is a strengthening formation, a root that has such a nasal anywhere has it here also.

747. The roots *gam go* and *yam reach* make the present-stems *gáccha* and *yáccha*: thus, *gácchāmi* etc.: see 608.

748. The root *sad sit* forms *sīda* (conjectured to be contracted from *sisda* for *sisada*): thus, *sīdāmi* etc.

749. Transfers to this class from other classes are not rare, as has been already pointed out above, both throughout the present-system and in occasional forms. The most important cases are the following:

a. The roots in *ā*, *sthā stand*, *pā drink*, and *ghrā smell*, form the present-stems *tīṣṭha* (*tīṣṭhāmi* etc.), *pība* (*pībāmi* etc.), and *jīghra* (*jīghrāmi* etc.): for these and other similar cases, see 671-4.

b. Secondary root-forms like *inv*, *jinv*, *pinv*, from simpler roots

of the nu-class, are either found alongside their originals, or have crowded these out of use: see 716.

750. On the other hand, the root *dhām* or *dhmā blow* forms its present-stem from the more original form of the root: thus, *dhāmati* etc.

VII. Accented á-class (sixth, tud-class).

751. The present-stem of this class has the accent on the class-sign ञ् *á*, and the root remains unstrengthened. In its whole inflection, it follows so closely the model of the preceding class that to give the paradigm in full will be unnecessary (only for the subjunctive, all the forms found to occur will be instanced).

752. Example of inflection: root विश् *viç enter*; stem विश *viçá*:

1. Present Indicative.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 विशामि	विशामस्	विशामन्	विशे	विशामहे	विशामहे
<i>viçāmi</i>	<i>viçāvas</i>	<i>viçāmas</i>	<i>viçé</i>	<i>viçāvahe</i>	<i>viçāmahe</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

2. Present Subjunctive.

1	viçāni	viçāva	viçāma	viçāi	viçāvahāi	viçāmahāi
2	{viçāsi		viçātha	{viçāse	viçāithe	
	{viçās			{viçāsai		
3	{viçāti	viçātas	viçān	{viçāte	viçāite	viçāntāi
	{viçāt			{viçātāi		

a. A single example of the briefer 1st sing. act. is *mr̥kṣā*. The only forms in *āithe* and *āite* are *pr̥nāithe* and *yuvāite*.

3. Present Optative.

1	विशेयम्	विशेय	विशेम	विशेय	विशेयहि	विशेमहि
	<i>viçéyam</i>	<i>viçéva</i>	<i>viçéma</i>	<i>viçéya</i>	<i>viçévahi</i>	<i>viçémahi</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

b. The RV. has the ending *tana* once in *tiretana* 2d pl. act., and *rata* in *jūgerata* 3d pl. mid.

4. Present Imperative.

The first persons having been given above as subjunctives, the second are added here:

2	विश	विशतम्	विशत	विशस्व	विशेयाम्	विशधम्
	viśá	viśátam	viśáta	viśásva	viśéthām	viśádham
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

c. The ending *tāt* is found in RV. and AV. in *mṛdatāt*, *vṛhatāt*, *suvatāt*; other examples are not infrequent in the Brāhmaṇa language: thus, *khidatāt*, *chyatāt*, *prchatāt*, *viśatāt*, *sṛjatāt*; and later, *spṛcatāt*. The 3d sing. act. *nudātu* and *muñcātu* occur in Sūtras (cf. 740).

5. Present Participle.

The active participle is *विशत् विशन्*; the middle is *विशमान विशमāna*.

d. The feminine of the active participle is usually made from the strong stem-form: thus, *viśāntī*; but sometimes from the weak: thus, *siñcāntī* and *siñcatī* (RV. and AV.), *tudāntī* and *tudatī* (AV.): see above, 449 d, e.

e. Middle participles in *āna* instead of *māna* are *dhuvānā*, *dhṛṣṇānā*, *liṣānā*, *ṣyānā*, in the older language; *kṛṣānā*, *muñcānā*, *spṛṣānā* in the later (cf. 741 a).

6. Imperfect.

1	अविशम्	अविशाव	अविशाम	अविशे	अविशावहि	अविशामहि
	áviṣam	áviṣāva	áviṣāma	áviṣe	áviṣāvahi	áviṣāmahi
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

f. Examples of augmentless forms accented are *sṛjás*, *sṛjāt*, *tiránta*.

g. The *a*-aorist (846 ff.) is in general the equivalent, as regards its forms, of an imperfect of this class.

753. Stems of the *á*-class are made from nearly a hundred and fifty roots: for about a third of these, in both the earlier and the later language; for a half, in the earlier only; for the remainder, nearly twenty, only in the later language. Among them are a number of transfers from the classes of the non-*a*-conjugation.

a. In some of these transfers, as *pṛṇ* and *mṛṇ* (731), there takes place almost a setting-up of independent roots.

b. The stems *icchá*, *ucchá*, and *ṛcchá* are reckoned as belonging respectively to the roots *iṣ* *desire*, *vas* *shine*, and *ṛ* *go*.

c. The roots written by the Hindu grammarians with final *o* — namely, *cho*, *do*, *ṇo*, and *so* — and forming the present-stems *chyá*,

dyá, *çyá*, *syá*, are more properly (as having an accented *á* in the stem) to be reckoned to this class than to the *ya*-class, where the native classification puts them (see 761 g). They appear to be analogous with the stems *kāya*, *sva*, *hva*, noted below (755).

754. The roots from which *á*-stems are made have certain noticeable peculiarities of form. Hardly any of them have long vowels, and none have long interior vowels; very few have final vowels; and none (save two or three transfers, and *√lajj* *be ashamed*, which does not occur in any accented text, and is perhaps to be referred rather to the *a*-class) have *a* as radical vowel, except as this forms a combination with *r*, which is then reduced with it to *ṛ* or some of the usual substitutes of *ṛ*.

Irregularities of the *á*-class.

755. The roots in *i* and *u* and *ū* change those vowels into *iy* and *uv* before the class-sign: thus, *kṣiyá*, *yuvá*, *ruvá*; *suvá*, etc.; and *sva*, *hva* occur, instead of *suva* and *huva*, in the older language, while TS. has the participle *kṣyánt*. K. has *dhūva* from *√dhū*.

756. The three roots in *ṛ* form the present-stems *kirá*, *girá* (also *gila*), *tirá*, and are sometimes written as *kir* etc.; and *gur*, *jur*, *tur* are really only varieties of *gṛ*, *jṛ*, *tṛ*; and *bhur* and *sphur* are evidently related with other *ar* or *ṛ* root-forms.

a. The common root *prach* *ask* makes the stem *pṛechá*.

757. As to the stems *-driyá* and *-priya*, and *mriyá* and *dhriyá*, sometimes reckoned as belonging to this class, see below, 773.

758. Although the present-stem of this class shows in general a weak form of the root, there are nevertheless a number of roots belonging to it which are strengthened by a penultimate nasal. Thus, the stem *muñcá* is made from *√muc* *release*; *siñcá* from *√sic* *sprinkle*; *vindá* from *√vid* *find*; *kṛntá* from *√kṛt* *cut*; *piñcá* from *√piç* *adorn*; *tṛmpá* from *√tṛp* *enjoy*; *lumpá* from *√lup* *break*; *límpá* from *√lip* *smear*; and occasional forms of the same kind are met with from a few others, as *tundá* from *√tud* *thrust*; *bṛñhá* from *√bṛh* *strengthen*; *dṛñhá* (beside *dñhá*) from *√dṛh* *make firm*; *çumbhá* (beside *çumbha*) from *√çubh* *shine*; TS. has *çṛnthati* from *√çrath* (instead of *çrathnāti*); *uñcha*, *vindhá*, *sumbha*, are of doubtful character.

a. Nasalized *á*-stems are also in several instances made by transfer from the nasal class: thus, *unda*, *umbha*, *ṛñjá*, *piñṣá*, *yuñja*, *rundha*, *qiñṣa*.

VIII. *Ya*-class (fourth, *div*-class).

759. The present-stem of this class adds *ṽ* *ya* to the accented but unstrengthened root. Its inflection is also pre-

cisely like that of the a-class, and may be presented in the same abbreviated form as that of the á-class.

760. Example of inflection: root नह् *nah bind*; stem नह्य *náhya*.

1. Present Indicative.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 नह्यामि	नह्यावस्	नह्यामस्	नह्ये	नह्यावहे	नह्यामहे
náhyāmi	náhyāvas	náhyāmas	náhye	náhyāvahe	náhyāmahe
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

2. Present Subjunctive.

1	náhyāni	náhyāma	náhyāi	náhyāvahāi	náhyāmahāi
2	{ náhyāsi náhyās		náhyāsāi		náhyādhvāi
3	{ náhyāti náhyāt	náhyātas	náhyān	náhyātāi	náhyāntāi

a. A 3d pl. mid. in *antāi* (*jāyantāi*) occurs once in TS.

3. Present Optative.

1	नह्येयम्	नह्येव	नह्येम	नह्येय	नह्येवहि	नह्येमहि
	náhyeyam	náhyeva	náhyema	náhyeya	náhyevahi	náhyemahi
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

b. For two or three 3d sing. mid. forms in *īta* (for *eta*), see 738 b.

4. Present Imperative.

2	नह्य	नह्यतम्	नह्यत	नह्यस्व	नह्येध्वम्	नह्यधम्
	náhya	náhyatam	náhyata	náhyasva	náhyethām	náhyadhvam
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

c. Of the ending *tana*, RV. has one example, *nahyatana*; the ending *tāt* is found in *asyatāt*, *khyāyatāt*, *naçyatāt*.

5. Present Participle.

The active participle is नह्यत् *náhyant* (fem. नह्यन्ती *náhyantī*); the middle is नह्यमान *náhyamāna*.

6. Imperfect.

1	अनह्यम्	अनह्याव	अनह्याम	अनह्ये	अनह्यावहि	अनह्यामहि
	ánahyam	ánahyāva	ánahyāma	ánahye	ánahyāvahi	ánahyāmahi
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

d. Examples of augmentless forms showing the accent belonging to the present-system are *gāyat*, *pācyat*, *pācyan*, *jāyathās*.

761. The *ya*-class stems are more than a hundred and thirty in number, and nearly half of them have forms in use in all periods of the language, about forty occurring only in the earlier, and about thirty only in the modern period.

a. Of the roots making *ya*-stems, a very considerable part (over fifty) signify a state of feeling, or a condition of mind or body: thus, *kup* be angry, *klam* be weary, *kṣudh* be hungry, *muh* be confused, *lubh* be lustful, *ṣuṣ* be dry, etc. etc.

b. A further number have a more or less distinctly passive sense, and are in part evident and in part presumable transfers from the passive or *yā*-class, with change of accent, and sometimes also with assumption of active endings. It is not possible to draw precisely the limits of the division; but there are in the older language a number of clear cases, in which the accent wavers and changes, and the others are to be judged by analogy with them. Thus, *√muc* forms *mūcyate* once or twice, beside the usual *mucyāte*, in RV. and AV.; and in the Brāhmaṇas the former is the regular accent. Similar changes are found also in *ya*-forms from other roots: thus, from *kṣi* destroy, *ji* or *jiyā* injure, *tap* heat, *ḍṛh* make firm, *pac* cook, *pr* fill, *mī* damage, *ric* leave, *lup* break, *hā* leave. Active forms are early made from some of these, and they grow more common later. It is worthy of special mention that, from the Veda down, *jāyate* is born etc. is found as altered passive or original *ya*-formation by the side of *√jan* give birth.

c. A considerable body of roots (about forty) differ from the above in having an apparently original transitive or neuter meaning: examples are *as* throw, *nah* bind, *paç* see, *pad* go, *çliṣ* clasp.

d. A number of roots, of various meaning, and of somewhat doubtful character and relations, having present-stems ending in *ya*, are by the native grammarians written with final diphthongs, *āi* or *e* or *o*. Thus:

e. Roots reckoned as ending in *āi* and belonging to the *a*- (or *bhū*-) class, as *gāi* sing (*gāyati* etc.). As these show abundantly, and for the most part exclusively, *ā*-forms outside the present-system, there seems to be no good reason why they should not rather be regarded as *ā*-roots of the *ya*-class. They are *kṣā* burn, *gā* sing, *glā* be weary, *trā* save, *dhyā* think, *pyā* fill up, *mīā* relax, *rā* bark, *vā* be blown, *çyā* coagulate, *çrā* boil, *styā* stiffen. Some of them are evident extensions of simpler roots by the addition of *ā*. The secondary roots *tāy* stretch (beside *tan*), and *cāy* observe (beside *ci*) appear to be of similar character.

f. Roots reckoned as ending in *e* and belonging to the *a*- (or *bhū*-) class, as *dhe* suck (*dháyati* etc.). These, too, have *ā*-forms, and sometimes *i*-forms, outside the present system, and are best regarded as *ā*-roots, either with *ā* weakened to *a* before the class-sign of this class, or with *ā*

weakened to *ī* or *i* and inflected according to the *a*-class. They are *dhā* *suck*, *mā* *exchange*, *vā* *weave*, *vyā* *envelop*, *hvā* *call* (secondary, from *hū*). As of kindred form may be mentioned *day* *share* and *vyay* *expend* (probably denominative of *vyaya*).

g. A few roots artificially written with final *o* and reckoned to the *ya*-class, with radical vowel lost before the class-sign: thus, *do* *cut*, *bind*, pres. *dyāti* etc. These, as having an accented *á* in the sign, have plainly no right to be put in this class; and they are better referred to the *á*-class (see above, 753 c). Outside the present-system they show *ā*- and *i*-forms; and in that system the *ya* is often resolved into *ia* in the oldest language.

762. The *ya*-class is the only one thus far described which shows any tendency toward a restriction to a certain variety of meaning. In this tendency, as well as in the form of its sign, it appears related with the class of distinctly defined meaning which is next to be taken up—the passive, with *yá*-sign. Though very far from being as widely used as the latter beside other present-systems, it is in some cases an intransitive conjugation by the side of a transitive of some other class.

Irregularities of the *ya*-class.

763. The roots of this class ending in *am* lengthen their vowel in forming the present-stem: they are *klam*, *tam*, *dam*, *bhram*, *çam* *be quiet*, *çram*: for example, *tāmyati*, *çrāmyati*. From *kṣam*, however, only *kṣamyate* occurs; and *çam* *labor* makes *çamyati* (B.).

764. The root *mad* has the same lengthening: thus, *mādyati*.

765. The roots in *iv*—namely, *dīv*, *sīv*, *srīv* or *çrīv*, and *ṣthīv* (from which no forms of this class are quotable)—are written by the grammarians with *iv*, and a similar lengthening in the present-system is prescribed for them.

a. They appear to be properly *dīū* etc., since their vocalized final in other forms is always *ū*; *dīv* is by this proved to have nothing to do with the assumed root *div* *shine*, which changes to *dyu* (361 d): compare 240 b.

766. From the roots *jṛ* and *tṛ* (also written as *jur* and *tir* or *tur*) come the stems *jīrya* and *tīrya*, and *jūrya* and *tūrya* (the last two only in RV.); from *pṛ* comes *pūrya*.

767. The root *vyadh* is abbreviated to *vidh*: thus, *vidhyati*. And any root which in other forms has a penultimate nasal loses it here: thus, *dīhya* from *dīh* or *dīh*; *bhraçya* from *bhrañç* or *bhraç*; *rajya* from *rañj* or *raj*.

IX. Accented yá-class: Passive conjugation.

768. A certain form of present-stem, inflected with middle endings, is used only in a passive sense, and is formed from all roots for which there is occasion to make a passive conjugation. Its sign is an accented य yá added to the root: thus, हन्य हन्यá from √हन् han *slay*, आप्य आप्यá from √आप् āp *obtain*, गृह्य गृह्यá from √गृह् grh (or grah) *seize*: and so on, without any reference to the class according to which the active and middle forms are made.

769. The form of the root to which the passive-sign is added is (since the accent is on the sign) the weak one: thus, a penultimate nasal is dropped, and any abbreviation which is made in the weak forms of the perfect (794), in the aorist optative (922 b), or before *ta* of the passive participle (954), is made also in the passive present-system: thus, अज्यá from √अज्, बध्यá from √बन्ध, उच्यá from √वच्, इज्यá from √यज्.

770. On the other hand, a final vowel of a root is in general liable to the same changes as in other parts of the verbal system where it is followed by *y*: thus—

a. Final *i* and *u* are lengthened: thus, मियá from √मि; सुयá from √सु;

b. Final *ā* is usually changed to *ī*: thus, दीयá from √दा; हीयá from √हा: but ज्ञायá from √ज्ञा, and so क्ययá, खयá, म्नायá, etc.;

c. Final *r* is in general changed to *ri*: thus, क्रियá from √क्र; but if preceded by two consonants (and also, it is claimed, in the root *r*), it has instead the *guṇa*-strengthening: thus, स्मर्यá from √स्मर् (the only quotable case);—and in those roots which show a change of *r* to *ir* and *ur* (so-called *r̥*-verbs: see 242), that change is made here also, and the vowel is lengthened: thus, किर्यá from √क्वृ; पुर्यá from √प्र.

771. The inflection of the passive-stem is precisely like that of the other *a*-stems; it differs only in accent from that of the class last given. It may be here presented, therefore, in the same abbreviated form:

a. Example of inflection: root कृ kr *make*; passive-stem क्रिय kriyá:

1. Present Indicative.

	s.	d.	p.
1	क्रिये	क्रियावहे	क्रियामहे
	kriyé	kriyávahe	kriyāmahe
	etc.	etc.	etc.

2. Present Subjunctive.

b. The forms noticed as occurring in the older language are alone here instanced:

	s.	d.	p.
1	क्रियाँ		क्रियामाहौ
2			क्रियाध्वौ
3	{क्रियाते क्रियातौ		क्रियांतौ

c. The 3d pl. ending *antāi* is found once (*ucyantāi* K.).

3. Present Optative.

1	क्रियेय	क्रियेवहि	क्रियेमहि
	kriyéya	kriyévahi	kriyémahī
	etc.	etc.	etc.

d. No forms of the passive optative chance to occur in RV. or AV.; they are found, however, in the Brāhmaṇas. ChU. has once *dhmāyita*.

4. Present Imperative.

2	क्रियस्व	क्रियेथां	क्रियध्वम्
	kriyāsva	kriyéthān	kriyādhvam
	etc.	etc.	etc.

5. Present Participle.

e. This is made with the suffix मान *māna*: thus, क्रियमाण *kriyāmāṇa*.

f. In use, this participle is well distinguished from the other passive participle by its distinctively present meaning: thus, *kṛtā done*, but *kriyāmāṇa in process of doing, or being done*.

6. Imperfect.

1	अक्रिये	अक्रियावहि	अक्रियामहि
	ákriye	ákriyāvahi	ákriyāmahī
	etc.	etc.	etc.

g. The passive-sign is never resolved into *ia* in the Veda.

772. The roots *tan* and *khan* usually form their passives from parallel roots in *ā*: thus, *tāyāte*, *khāyāte* (but also *tanyate*, *khan-*

yate); and *dham*, in like manner, makes either *dhamyate* or *dhmāyāte*. The corresponding form to *√jan*, namely *jāyate* (above, 761 b), is apparently a transfer to the preceding class.

773. By their form, *mriyāte* *dies*, and *dhriyāte* *maintains itself, is steadfast*, are passives from the roots *mṛ* *die* and *dhṛ* *hold*; although neither is used in a proper passive sense, and *mṛ* is not transitive except in the derivative form *mṛṇ* (above, 731). With them are to be compared the stems *ā-driyā* *heed* and *ā-priyā* *be busy*, which are perhaps peculiar adaptations of meaning of passives from the roots *dṛ* *pierce* and *pṛ* *fill*.

774. Examples of the transfer of stems from the *yā-* or passive class to the *ya-* or intransitive class were given above (761 b); and it was also pointed out that active instead of middle endings are occasionally, even in the earlier language, assumed by forms properly passive; examples are *ā dhmāyati* and *vy āpruṣyat* (QB.), *bhūyati* (MāU.). In the epics, however (as a part of their general confusion of active and middle forms: 529 a), active endings are by no means infrequently taken by the passive: thus, *çakyati*, *çrūyanti*, *bhriyantu*, *ijyant-*, etc.

The so-called Tenth or *cur*-Class.

775. As was noticed above (607), the Hindu grammarians — and, after their example, most European also — recognize yet another conjugation-class, coördinate with those already described; its stems show the class-sign *āya*, added to a generally strengthened root (for details as to the strengthening, see 1042). Though this is no proper class, but a secondary or derivative conjugation (its stems are partly of causative formation, partly denominative with altered accent) an abbreviated example of its forms may, for the sake of accordance with other grammars, be added here.

a. Example: root *cint* *think, meditate*; stem *cintāya*:

	active.	middle.
Pres. Indic.	<i>cintāyāmi</i>	<i>cintāye</i>
Subj.	<i>cintāyāni</i>	<i>cintāyāi</i>
Opt.	<i>cintāyeyam</i>	<i>cintāyeya</i>
Pple.	<i>cintāyant</i>	<i>cintāyamāna</i>
Impf.	<i>ācintayam</i>	<i>ācintaye</i>

b. The inflection, of course, is the same with that of other forms from *a*-stems (733 a).

c. The middle participle, in the later language, is more often made with *āna* instead of *māna*: thus, *cintayāna*: see 1043 f.

Uses of the Present and Imperfect.

776. The uses of the mode-forms of the present-system have been already briefly treated in the preceding chapter (572 ff.). The tense-uses of the two indicative tenses, present and imperfect, call here for only a word or two of explanation.

777. The present has, besides its strictly present use, the same subsidiary uses which belong in general to the tense: namely, the expression of habitual action, of future action, and of past action in lively narration.

a. Examples of future meaning are: *imāṁ céd vā imé cinvāte tāta evā no 'bhībhavanti* (ÇB.) *verily if these build this up, then they will straightway get the better of us*; *agnir ātmabhavaṁ prādād yatra vāñchati nāiśadhaḥ* (MBh.) *Agni gave his own presence wherever the Nishadhan should desire*; *svāgataṁ te 'stu kiṁ karomi tava* (R.) *welcome to thee; what shall I do for thee?*

b. Examples of past meaning are: *uttarā sūr ādharah putrá āsīd dānuḥ çaye sahāvatsā ná dhenūḥ* (RV.) *the mother was over, the son under; there Dānu lies, like a cow with her calf*; *prahasanti ca tāṁ kecid abhyasūyanti cā 'pare akurvata dayāṁ kecit* (MBh.) *some ridicule her, some revile her, some pitied her*; *tato yasya vacanāt tatrā 'valambitās taṁ sarve tiraskurvanti* (H.) *thereupon they all fall to reproaching him by whose advice they had alighted there*.

778. In connection with certain particles, the present has rather more definitely the value of a past tense. Thus:

a. With *purā* formerly: thus, *saptarṣiṇ u ha sma vāi purā rksā ity ācakṣate* (ÇB.) *the seven sages, namely, are of old called the bears*; *tanmātram api cen mahyaṁ na dadāti purā bhavān* (MBh.) *if you have never before given me even an atom*.

b. With the asseverative particle *sma*: thus, *çrameṇa ha sma vāi tād devā jayanti yād eṣāṁ jāyāṁ āsā rṣayaç ca* (ÇB.) *in truth, both gods and sages were wont to win by penance what was to be won*; *āviṣṭaḥ kalinā dyūte jīyate sma nalas tadā* (MBh.) *then Nala, being possessed by Kālī, was beaten in play*.

c. No example of this last construction is found in either RV. or AV., or elsewhere in the metrical parts of the Veda. In the Brāhmaṇas, only habitual action is expressed by it. At all periods of the language, the use of *sma* with a verb as pure asseverative particle, with no effect on the tense-meaning, is very common; and the examples later are hardly to be distinguished from the present of lively narration — of which the whole construction is doubtless a form.

779. The imperfect has remained unchanged in value through the whole history of the language: it is the tense of narration; it expresses simple past time, without any other implication.

a. Compare what is said later (end of chap. X. and chap. XI.) as to the value of the other past tenses, the perfect and aorist.

CHAPTER X.

THE PERFECT-SYSTEM.

780. THE perfect-system in the later language, as has been seen above (535), consists only of an indicative tense and a participle — both of them in the two voices, active and middle.

a. In the oldest language, the perfect has also its modes and its augment-preterit, or pluperfect, or is not less full in its apparatus of forms than is the present-system (see 808 ff.).

781. The formation of the perfect is essentially alike in all verbs, differences among them being of only subordinate consequence, or having the character of irregularities. The characteristics of the formation are these:

1. a stem made by reduplication of the root;
2. a distinction between stronger and weaker forms of stem, the former being used (as in presents of the First or non-a-conjugation) in the singular active, the latter in all other persons;
3. endings in some respects peculiar, unlike those of the present;
4. the frequent use, especially in the later language, of a union-vowel ३ i between stem and endings.

782. Reduplication. In roots beginning with a consonant, the reduplication which forms the perfect-stem is of the same character with that which forms the present-stem of the reduplicating conjugation-class (see 643) — but with this exception, that radical अ a and आ ā and इ i (or अर ar) have only अ a , and never ३ i , as vowel of the reduplicating syllable: thus, from पृ pr *fill* comes the present-stem पिप् pipr , but the perfect-stem पप पप्र ; from म मा *mā*

measure comes the present-stem मिमा *mimā*, but the perfect-stem ममा *mamā*; and so on.

a. Irregularities of roots with initial consonants will be given below, 784.

783. For roots beginning with a vowel, the rules of reduplication are these:

a. A root with initial अ a before a single final consonant repeats the अ a, which then fuses with the radical vowel to आ ā, (throughout the whole inflection): thus, आद् ād from √अद् ad *eat*; and in like manner आन् ān, आस् ās, आह् āh. The root अर r forms likewise throughout आर् ār (as if from अर् ar).

b. A root with इ i or उ u before a single final consonant follows the same analogy, except in the strong forms (sing. act.); here the vowel of the radical syllable has *guṇa*, becoming ए e or ओ o; and before this, the reduplicating vowel maintains its independent form, and is separated from the radical syllable by its own semivowel: thus, from √इष् is comes ईप् īṣ in weak forms, but इयेष् iyeṣ in strong; from √उच् uc, in like manner, come उच् ūc and उवोच् uvoc. The root इ i, a single vowel, also falls under this rule, and forms ईय īy (y added before a vowel) and इये iye.

c. Roots which begin with vowels long by nature or by position do not in general make a perfect-system, but use instead a periphrastic formation, in which the perfect tense of an auxiliary verb is added to the accusative of a verbal noun (see below, chap. XV.: 1070 ff.).

d. To this rule, however, √आप् *obtain* (probably originally *ap*: 1087 f) constitutes an exception, making the constant perfect-stem आप āp (as if from *ap*: above, a). Also are met with ईद्रे (RV.) and ईद्रे from √इद्, and ईरिरे (V.) from √इर.

e. For the peculiar reduplication आन् ān, belonging to certain roots with initial vowels, see below, 788.

784. A number of roots beginning with *va* and ending with a single consonant, which in various of their verbal forms and derivatives abbreviate the *va* to *u*, do it also in the perfect, and are treated like roots with initial *u* (above, 783 b), except that they retain

the full form of root in the strong persons of the singular active. Thus, from *√vac* *speak* come *ūc* and *uvac*; from *√vas* *dwell* come *ūs* and *uvas*; and so on.

a. The roots showing this abbreviation are *vac*, *vap*, *vad*, *vaç*, *vas*, *vah*; and *vā* *weave* is said to follow the same rule.

b. A single root beginning with *ya*, namely *yaj* *offer*, has the same contraction, forming the stems *iyaj* and *ij*.

c. Occasional exceptions are met with: as, *vavāca* and *vavakṣé* (RV.); *vavāpa* and *vavāha* and *vavāhatus* (E. and later); *yejé* (V.).

785. A number of roots having *ya* after a first initial consonant take *i* (from the *y*) instead of *a* in the reduplicating syllable: thus, from *√vyac* comes *vivyac*; from *√pyā* comes *pipyā*.

a. These roots are *vyac*, *vyath*, *vyadh*, *vyā*, *jyā*, *pyā*, *syand*; and, in the Veda, also *tyaj*, with *cyu* and *dyut*, which have the root-vowel *u*. Other sporadic cases occur.

b. A single root with *va* is treated in the same way: namely *svap*, which forms *suvap*.

c. These roots are for the most part abbreviated in the weak forms: see below, 794.

786. A considerable number of roots have in the Veda a long vowel in their reduplication.

a. Thus, of roots reduplicating with *ā*: *kan*, *kīp*, *grdh*, *trp*, *trṣ*, *dṛh*, *dhṛ*, *dhṛṣ*, *nam*, *māh*, *mṛj*, *mṛç*, *ran*, *radh*, *rabh*, *vañc*, *van*, *vaç*, *vas* *clothe*, *vāç*, *vṛj*, *vṛt*, *vṛdh*, *vṛṣ*, *çad* *prevail*, *sah*, *skambh*. Some of these occur only in isolated cases; many have also forms with short vowel. Most are Vedic only; but *dādhāra* is common also in the Brāhmaṇa language, and is even found later. As to *jāgr*, see 1020 a.

b. Of roots reduplicating with *ī*: the so-called roots (676) *didhī* and *dīdī*, which make the perfect from the same stem with the present: thus, *dīdētha*, *dīdāya*; *dīdhima*, *dīdhyus* (also *dīdhiyus*, *dīdiyus*). But *pīpī* has *pipye*, *piipyus*, etc., with short *i*. In AV. occurs once *jīhīḍa*, and in AB. (and AA.) *bībhāya*.

c. Of roots reduplicating with *ū*: *tu*, *jū*, and *çū* (or *çvā*).

787. A few roots beginning with the (derivative: 42) palatal mutes and aspiration show a reversion to the more original guttural in the radical syllable after the reduplication: thus, *√ci* forms *ciki*; *√cit* forms *cikit*; *√ji* forms *jigi*; *√hi* forms *jighi*; *√han* forms *jaghan* (and the same reversions appear in other reduplicated forms of these roots; 216, 1). A root *dā* *protect* is said by the grammarians to form *digi*; but neither root nor perfect is quotable.

788. A small number of roots with initial *a* or *ṛ* (*ār*) show the anomalous reduplication *ān* in the perfect.

a. Thus (the forms occurring mainly in the older language only):

the accent is allowed to fall on any one of the syllables of the word, and the root-syllable if unaccented has sometimes the weak form (namely, in contracted stems with *e* for medial *a*: below, 794 *e*; and in certain other verbs, as *vivijitha*). The earlier language, however, affords no example of a 2d sing., whatever its ending, accented on any other than the radical syllable, or failing to conform to the rules of strengthening as given above (in *a*, *c*, *e*).

h. Occasional instances of strengthening in other than the singular persons are met with: thus, *yuyopima* and *viveçus* (RV.), *pasparçus* (KeU.), and, in the epics, *cakartus* and *cakartire*, *cakarçatus*, *jugūhire*, *nanāmire*, *bibhedus*, *vavāhatus*, *viveçatus*, *vavarçus*. The roots *ḍṛ*, *pr*, and *qr*, and optionally *jṛ*, are said by the grammarians to have the strong stem in weak forms; but no examples appear to be quotable. AV., however, has once *jaharus* (probably a false reading); and in the later language occur *caskare* (*√kr* *scatter*) and *tastare*.

i. The root *mṛj* has (as in the present-system: 627) *ṽṛddhi* instead of *guṇa* in strong forms: thus, *mamārja*; and *√guh* (also as in present: 745 *c*) has *ū* instead of *o* (but also *juguhe* E.).

794. As regards the weakening in weak forms:

a. It has been seen above (783 *b*) that roots beginning with *i* or *u* fuse reduplicating and radical syllable together to *ī* or *ū* in the weak forms; and (784) that roots contracting *va* and *ya* to *u* or *i* in the reduplication do it also in the root in weak forms, the two elements here also coalescing to *ū* or *ī*.

b. A few roots having *ya* and *va* after a first initial consonant, and reduplicating from the semivowel (785), contract the *ya* and *va* to *i* and *u*: thus, *vivic* from *√vyac*, *vividh* from *√vyadh* (but *vivyadhus* MBh.), *suṣup* from *√svap*. The extended roots *jyā*, *pyā*, *vyā*, *çvā*, *hvā* show a similar apparent contraction, making their weak forms from the simpler roots *jī*, *pī*, *vī*, *çū*, *hū*, while *hvā* must and *çvā* may get their strong forms also from the same (and only *jijyāū* is quotable from the others).

c. The root *grabh* or *grah* (if it be written thus: see 729 *a*) contracts to *gr̥h*, making the three forms of stem *jagrāh* (1st and 2d sing. act.), *jagrāh* (3d), and *jagṛh*; but *prach* (if it be so written: see 756 *a*) remains unchanged throughout.

d. Some roots omit in weak forms of this tense, or in some of them, a nasal which is found in its strong forms: thus, we have *cakradé* etc. (RV.) from *√krand*; *tatasré* (RV.) from *√tañs*; *dadaçvāñs* (RV.) from *√dañç*; *bedhūs*, *bedhé*, etc. (AV.) from *√bandh*; *sejus* (QB.) from *√sañj*; *caskabhānā* (AV.) from *√skambh*; *tastabhūs* etc. (V.), *tastabhānā* (V.B.), from *√stambh*. Compare also 788 *a*.

e. A number of roots having medial *a* between single consonants drop that vowel. These are, in the later language, *gam*, *khan*, *jan*,

han, ghas; they form the weak stems jagm, cakhn, jajñ, jaghn (compare 637), jakṣ (compare 640): but RV. has once jajanūs.

f. In the old language are found in like manner *mamnāthe* and *mamnāte* from *√man*; *vavné* from *√van*; *tatne*, *tatniṣe*, *tatnire* from *√tan* (beside *tatane*, and *tate*, as if from *√tā*); *paptima* and *paptús* and *paptivāns* from *√pat* (beside *pet*-forms; below, g); *papné* from *√pan*; *saçcima* and *saçcus*, *saçce* and *saçcisé*, from *√sac*.

g. Roots in general having medial *a* before a single final consonant, and beginning also with a single consonant that is repeated unchanged in the reduplication—that is, not an aspirate, a guttural mute, or *h*—contract their root and reduplication together into one syllable, having *e* as its vowel: thus, *√sad* forms the weak stem *sed*, *√pac* forms *pec*, *√yam* forms *yem*; and so on.

h. Certain roots not having the form here defined are declared by the grammarians to undergo the same contraction—most of them optionally; and examples of them are in general of very rare occurrence. They are as follows: *rāj* (E.C.) and *rādh* (*radh*?), notwithstanding their long vowel; *phaṇ*, *phal* (*phelire* C.), *bhaj* (occurs from RV. down), though their initial is changed in reduplication; *trap*, *tras* (*tresus* E.C.), *çrath*, *syam*, *svan*, though they begin with more than one consonant; *dambh* (*debhūs*, RV., from the weaker *dabh*), though it ends with more than one; and *bhram* (*bhremus* etc. KSS.), *bhrāj*, *granth*, *svañj*, in spite of more reasons than one to the contrary. And ÇB. has *sejus* from *√sañj*, and KB. has *çremus* from *√çram*. On the other hand, RV. has once *rarabh-mā*, and R. has *papatus*, for *petus*, from *√pat*.

i. This contraction is allowed also in 2d sing. act. when the ending is *itha*: thus, *tenitha* beside *tatantha* (but no examples are quotable from the older language).

j. The roots *çaç* and *dad* (from *dā*: 672) are said to reject the contraction; but no perfect forms of either appear to have been met with in use.

k. From *√ṛ* (or *tar*) occurs *terus* (R.); and *jerus* from *√jṛ* is authorized by the grammarians—both against the general analogy of roots in *ṛ*.

l. Roots ending in *ā* lose their *ā* before all endings beginning with a vowel, including those endings that assume the union-vowel *i* (796)—unless in the latter case it be preferred to regard the *i* as a weakened form of the *ā*.

795. Endings, and their union with the stem. The general scheme of endings of the perfect indicative has been already given (553 c); and it has also been pointed out (543 a) that roots ending in *आ ā* have *औ āu* in 1st and 3d sing. active.

a. The ending *mas* instead of *ma* is found in *ṣuṣṛumas* (E.C.). For the alleged occurrence of *ḍhve* instead of *dhve* in 2d pl. mid., see 226 c.

796. Those of the endings which begin with a consonant — namely *थ tha*, *व va*, *म ma* in active; *से se*, *वहे vahe*, *महे mahe*, *धे dhve*, *रे re* in middle — are very often, and in the later language usually, joined to the base with the help of an interposed union-vowel *इ i*.

a. The union-vowel *i* is found widely used also in other parts of the general verbal system: namely, in the sibilant aorist, the futures, and the verbal nouns and adjectives (as also in other classes of derivative stems). In the later language, a certain degree of correspondence is seen among the different parts of the same verb, as regards their use or non-use of the connective: but this correspondence is not so close that general rules respecting it can be given with advantage; and it will be best to treat each formation by itself.

b. The perfect is the tense in which the use of *i* has established itself most widely and firmly in the later language.

797. The most important rules as to the use of *इ i* in the later language are as follows:

a. The *रे re* of 3d pl. mid. has it always.

b. The other consonant-endings, except *थ tha* of 2d sing. act., take it in nearly all verbs.

c. But it is rejected throughout by eight verbs — namely *कृ make*, *भृ bear*, *सृ go*, *वृ choose*, *दृ run*, *शृ hear*, *स्तु praise*, *स्रु flow*; and it is allowably (not usually) rejected by some others, in general accordance with their usage in other formations.

d. In 2d sing. act., it is rejected not only by the eight verbs just given, but also by many others, ending in vowels or in consonants, which in other formations have no *इ i*; but it is also taken by many verbs which reject it in other formations; — and it is optional in many verbs, including those in *आ ā* (of which the *आ ā* is lost when the ending is *इथ itha*), and most of those in *इ i*, *ई I*, and *उ u*.

e. The rules of the grammarians, especially as regards the use of *था* or *itha*, run out into infinite detail, and are not wholly consistent with one another; and, as the forms are very infrequent, it is not possible to criticise the statements made, and to tell how far they are founded on the facts of usage.

f. With this *i*, a final radical *i* or *ī* is not combined, but changed into *y* or *iy*. The *ū* of *√bhū* becomes *ūv* throughout before a vowel.

798. In the older language, the usage is in part quite otherwise. Thus:

a. In the RV., the union-vowel *i* is taken by roots ending in consonants provided the last syllable of the stem is a heavy one, but not otherwise: thus, *āsitha*, *uvōcitha*, *vivéditha*, but *tatántha* and *vivyáktha*; *ūcimá*, *paptima*, *sedima*, *yuyopimá*, but *jaganma*, *jagr̥bhma*, *yuyujma*; *ūciṣé*, *jajñiṣé*, *sasāhiṣe*, but *vivitse* and *dadṛkṣé*; *bubhujmáhe* and *çaçadmahe* etc. (no examples of *ivahe* or *imahe* chance to occur, nor any of either *idhve* or *dhve*); *ījiré*, *jajñiré*, *yetiré*, *tatakṣiré*, but *cākḷpré*, *vividré*, *duduhré*, *paspr̥dhré*, *tatasré* (and so on: twenty-two forms). The only exception in RV. is *véttha* from *√vid*, without *i* (in Br., also *āttha* from *√ah*: below, 801 a). The other Vedic texts present nothing inconsistent with this rule, but in the Brāhmaṇas 3d pl. forms in *ire* are made after light syllables also: thus, *sasṛjire*, *bubudhire*, *yuyujire*, *urudhire*.

b. In roots ending with a vowel, the early usage is more nearly like the later. Thus: for roots in *ā* the rule is the same (except that no 2d sing. in *itha* is met with), as *dadhimá*, *dadhiṣé*, *dadhidhvé*, *dadhiré* (the only persons with *i* quotable from RV. and AV.; and RV. has *dadhre* twice);—roots in *ṛ* appear also to follow the later rule: as *cakṛṣé*, *papṛṣe*, *vavṛṣé*, *vavṛmáhe*, but *dadhriṣe* and *jabhriṣe*, and in 3d pl. mid. both *cakriré* and *dadhrire*;—*√bhū* has both *babhūtha* (usually) and *babhūvitha*, but only *babhūvimá* (AV.). But there are found, against the later rules, *suṣuma*, *cicyuṣe*, *juhuré*, and *juhūré*, without *i*: the instances are too few to found a rule upon.

799. The ending *riré* of 3d pl. mid. is found in RV. in six forms: namely, *cikitriré*, *jagr̥bhriré*, *dadriré*, *bubhujriré*, *vividriré*, *sasṛjiré*; to which SV. adds *duduhrire*, and TB. *dadṛṇiré*.

800. Examples of inflection. By way of illustration of the rules given above may be given in full the perfect indicative inflection of the following verbs:

a. As example of the normal inflection of a root with final consonant, we take the root *बुध्* *budh* *know*: its strong form of perfect-stem is *बुबोध्* *bubódh*; weak form, *बुबुध्* *bubudh*.

active.			middle.		
s.	ḍ.	p.	s.	ḍ.	p.
बुबोद्य	बुबुपिव	बुबुपिम	बुबुपे	बुबुधिवहे	बुबुधिमहे
bubódha	bubudhivá	-dhimá	bubudhé	-dhiváhe	-dhimáhe

2	बुबोधिथ	बुबुधयुस्	बुबुध	बुबुधिषे	बुबुधाथे	बुबुधिध्वे
	bubódhitha	-dháthus	-dhá	bubudhiṣé	-dhāthe	-dhidhvé
3	बुबोध	बुबुधतुस्	बुबुधुस्	बुबुधे	बुबुधाते	बुबुधिरे
	bubódha	-dhátus	-dhús	bubudhé	-dhāte	-dhiré

b. The asserted variety of possible accent in 2d sing. act. (above 793 g) needs to be noted both in this and in the remaining paradigms.

c. As example of the normal inflection of a root with final i or u-vowel, we may take the root नी *nī* *lead*: its forms of stem are निनय् *nináy* or निनाय् *nináy*, and निनी *ninī*.

1	निनय, निनाय	निन्यिव	निन्यिम	निन्ये	निन्यिवहे	निन्यिमहे
	nináya, nināya	ninyivá	ninyimá	ninyé	ninyiváhe	ninyimáhe
2	निन्यथ, निनयिथ	निन्यथुस्	निन्य	निन्यिषे	निन्याथे	निन्यिध्वे
	ninétha, nináyitha	ninyáthus	ninyá	ninyiṣé	ninyāthe	ninyidhvé
3	निनय	निन्यतुस्	निन्युस्	निन्ये	निन्याते	निन्यिरे
	nináya	ninyátus	ninyús	ninyé	ninyāte	ninyiré

d. The root *krī* would make (129 a) in weak forms *cikriyivá*, *cikriyátus*, *cikriyús*, etc.; and *ybhū* is inflected as follows in the active (middle forms not quotable):

1	babhūva	babhūvivá	babhūvimá
2	babhūtha, babhūvitha	babhūváthus	babhūvá
3	babhūva	babhūvátus	babhūvús

Other roots in *ū* or *u* change this to *uv* before the initial vowel of an ending.

e. As example of the inflection of a root ending in घा *ā*, we may take दा *dā* *give*: its forms of stem are ददा *dadā* and दद् *dad* (or ददि *dadi*: see above, 794, 1).

1	ददौ	ददिव	ददिम	ददे	ददिवहे	ददिमहे
	dadāu	dadivá	dadimá	dadé	dadiváhe	dadimáhe
2	ददाथ, ददिथ	ददथुस्	दद	ददिषे	ददाथे	ददिध्वे
	dadātha, dadithá	dadáthus	dadá	dadiṣé	dadāthe	dadidhvé
3	ददौ	ददतुस्	दडुस्	ददे	ददते	ददिरे
	dadāu	dadátus	dadús	dadé	dadāte	dadiré

f. The RV. has once *paprā* for *paprāu* (and *jahā* for *jahāu*?).

g. As example of a root with medial *ञ* a showing fusion of root and reduplication, resulting in medial *ट्* e, in the weak forms (794 g), we may take *तन्* *tan stretch*: its forms of stem are *ततन्* *tatán* or *ततान्* *tatān*, and *तेन्* *ten*.

1	ततन, ततान	तेनिव	तेनिम	तेने	तेनिवहे	तेनिमहे
	tatána, tatāna	tenivá	tenimá	tené	teniváhe	tenimáhe
2	ततन्थ, तेनिथ	तेनथुम्	तेन	तेनिषे	तेनाथे	तेनिधे
	tatántha, tenithá	tenáthus	tená	teniṣé	tenáthe	tenidhvé
3	ततान	तेनतुम्	तेनुम्	तेने	तेनाते	तेनिरे
	tatāna	tenátus	tenús	tené	tenáte	teniré

h. The root *jan*, with the others which expel medial *a* in weak forms (794 e), makes *jajántha* or *jajñithá*, *jajñivá*, *jajñús*; *jajñé*, *jajñimáhe*, *jajñiré*; and so on.

i. As example of a root with initial *व* *va* contracted to *उ* *u* in the reduplication, and contracted with the reduplication to *ऊ* *ū* in weak forms (784), we may take *वच्* *vac speak*: its forms of stem are *उवच्* *uvác* or *उवाच्* *uvác*, and *ऊच्* *ūc*.

1	उवच, उवाच	ऊचिव	ऊचिम	ऊचे	ऊचिवहे	ऊचिमहे
	uváca, uvāca	ūcivá	ūcimá	ūcé	ūciváhe	ūcimáhe
2	उवक्थ, उवचिथ	ऊचथुम्	ऊच	ऊचिषे	ऊचाथे	ऊचिधे
	uváktha, uvácitha	ūcáthus	ūcá	ūciṣé	ūcáthe	ūcidhvé
3	उवाच	ऊचतुम्	ऊचुम्	ऊचे	ऊचाते	ऊचिरे
	uvāca	ūcátus	ūcús	ūcé	ūcáte	ūciré

j. In like manner, *यज* forms *iyája* or *iyája*, *iyáṣtha* or *iyájitha*; *ijé*, *ijíṣé*, and so on; *युज* has *uvóca* and *uvócitha* in the strong forms, and all the rest like *vac*.

k. Of the four roots in *क्* *ṛ* mentioned at 797 c, the inflection is as follows:

1	चकार, चकार	चकृव	चकृम	चक्रे	चकृवहे	चकृमहे
	cakára, cakāra	cakṛvā	cakṛmá	cakré	cakṛváhe	cakṛmáhe
2	चकार्थ	चक्रथुम्	चक्र	चकृषे	चक्राथे	चक्रधे
	cakártha	cakráthus	cakrá	cakṛṣé	cakráthe	cakṛdhvé
3	चकार	चक्रतुम्	चक्रुम्	चक्रे	चक्राते	चक्रिरे
	cakára	cakrátus	cakrús	cakré	cakráte	cakriré

1. Of the roots in ऋ ॠ in general, the first persons are made as follows:

1 दधर, दधार	दधिव	दधिम	दधे	दधिवहे	दधिमहे
dadhāra, dadhāra dadhrivā dadhrimā dadhré dadhrivāhe dadhrimāhe					

m. We may further add here, finally, the active inflection (the middle is not in use) of the perfect of *as be*, which (like *babhūva* and *cakāra*, given above) is frequently employed as an auxiliary.

1 āsa	āsivā	āsimā
2 āsitha	āsāthus	āsā
3 āsa	āsātus	āsūs

801. A few miscellaneous irregularities call still for notice:

a. The root *ah speak* occurs only in the perfect indicative, and only in the 3d persons of all numbers and in the 2d sing. and du., in active (and in 2d sing. the h is irregularly changed to t before the ending): thus, *āttha, āha; āhathus, āhatuṣ; āhūs* (in V., only *āha* and *āhūs* are met with).

b. From *√vā weave*, the 3d pl. act. *ūvus* occurs in RV., and no other perfect form appears to have been met with in use. It is allowed by the grammarians to be inflected regularly as *vā*; and also as *vay* (the present-stem is *vāya*: 761 f), with contraction of *va* to *u* in weak forms; and further, in the weak forms, as simple *u*.

c. The root *vyā envelop* has in RV. the perfect-forms *vivyathus* and *vivyé*, and no others have been met with in use; the grammarians require the strong forms to be made from *vyay*, and the weak from *vī*.

d. The root *i go* forms in RV. and AV. the 2d sing. act. *iyātha* beside the regular *iyétha*; and beside *īriré* from *√ir*, RV. has several times *eriré*.

e. RV. has an anomalous accent in *dādṛçe* and *dādṛcre* (beside *dadr̥ksé*) and the pple *dādṛçāna*. And *ciketa* (once, beside *cikéta*) is perhaps a kindred anomaly.

f. Persons of the perfect from the *ir*-forms of roots in changeable ॠ (242) are *titirus* and *tistire* (both RV.); and they have corresponding participles.

g. The bastard root *ūrṇu* (713) is said by the grammarians to make the perfect-stem *ūrṇunu*; the roots *majj* and *naç* are said to insert a nasal in the 2d sing. active, when the ending is simple *tha*: thus, *ma-maṅktha, nanaṅṣtha* (also *mamajjitha* and *neçitha*).

h. Further may be noted *sasajjatus* (MBh.: *√sañj*, which has in passive the secondary form *sajj*), *rurundhatus* (R.), and *dudūhus* (BhP).

i. The anomalous *ajagrabhāṣaṁ* (AB. vi. 35) seems a formation on the perfect-stem (but perhaps for *ajigrabhīṣaṁ*, desid.?).

Perfect Participle.

802. The ending of the active participle is वाम् vāms (that is to say, in the strong forms: it is contracted to उष् úṣ in the weakest, and replaced by वत् vát in the middle forms: see above, 458 ff.). It is added to the weak form of the perfect stem — as shown, for example, in the dual and plural of the active inflection of the given verb; and, mechanically, the weakest participle-stem is identical with the 3d pl. active. Thus, बुबुधाम् bubudhvāns, निनीवाम् ninivāns, चकवाम् cakrvāns.

803. If the weak form of the perfect stem is monosyllabic, the ending takes the union-vowel इ i (which, however, disappears in the weakest cases): thus, तेनिवाम् tenivāns, ऊचिवाम् ūcivāns, जज्ञिवाम् jajñivāns, आदिवाम् ādivāns (from √अद् ad: 783 a), and so on; ददिवाम् dadivāns and its like, from roots in आ ā, are to be reckoned in the one class or the other according as we view the इ i as weakened root-vowel or as union-vowel (794, 1).

a. But participles of which the perfect-stem is monosyllabic by absence of the reduplication do not take the union-vowel: thus, vidvāns, and in V., dāçvāns (SV. dāçivāns), mīdhvāns, sāhvāns, khidvāns (?); and R. has also dadvāns (AV. dadivāns and once dadāvāns) from √दā (or dad: 672); an ān-āçvāns (√aç eat) occurs in TS. and TB. But AV. has viçivāns and varjivāns (in negative fem. āvarjuṣī).

804. Other Vedic irregularities calling for notice are few. The long vowel of the reduplication (786) appears in the participle as in the indicative: thus, vāvṛdhvāns, sāsavhvāns, jūjuvāns. RV. and AV. have sasavāns from √san or sã. RV. makes the participial forms of √त्र or tar from different modifications of the root: thus, titirvāns, but tataruṣas. Respecting the occasional exchanges of strong and weak stem in inflection, see above, 462 c.

805. a. From roots gam and han the Veda makes the strong stems jaganvāns (as to the n, see 212 a) and jaghanvāns; the later language allows either these or the more regular jagmivāns and jaghnivāns (the weakest stem-forms being everywhere jagmúṣ and jaghnúṣ). RV. has also tatanvāns.

b. From three roots, *vid* *ñd*, *viç*, and *drç*, the later language allows strong participle-stems to be made with the union-vowel, as well as in the regular manner without it: thus, *viviçivāṅs* or *viviçvāṅs*; *dadṛçivāṅs* occurs in KṭhU. PB. has once *cicchidivāṅs*.

806. The ending of the middle participle is *ānā*. It is added to the weak form of perfect-stem, as this appears in the middle inflection: thus, बुबुधान *bubudhānā*, निन्यान *ninyānā*, ददान *dadānā*, तेनान *tenānā*, जज्ञान *jajñānā*, ऊचान *ūcānā*.

a. In the Veda, the long reduplicating vowel is shown by many middle participles: thus, *vāvṛdhānā*, *vāvasānā*, *dādṛhānā*, *tūtujānā*, etc. RV. has *çaçayānā* from *ṽçī* (with irregular *guṇa*, as in the present-system: 629); *tistirāṇā* from *ṽstr*; and once, with *māna*, *sasṛmāṇā* from *ṽsr*. A few participles with long redupl. vowel have it irregularly accented (as if rather intensive: 1013): thus, *tūtujāna* (also *tūtujānā*), *bābadhāna*, *çāçadāna*, *çūçujāna*, *çūçuvāna*.

807. In the later language, the perfect participles have nearly gone out of use; even the active appears but rarely, and is made from very few verbs, and of the middle hardly any examples are quotable, save such as the proper name *yuyudhāna*, the adjective *anūcāna* *learned in scripture*, etc.

Modes of the Perfect.

808. Modes of the perfect belong only to the Vedic language, and even are seldom found outside of the Rīg-Veda.

a. To draw the line surely and distinctly between these and the mode-forms from other reduplicated tense-stems—the present-stem of the reduplicating class, the reduplicated aorist, and the intensive—is not possible, since no criterion of form exists which does not in some cases fail, and since the general equivalence of modal forms from all stems (582), and the common use of the perfect as a present in the Veda (823), deprive us of a criterion of meaning. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, that a considerable body of forms are to be reckoned here; optatives like *ānaçyām* and *babhūyās* and *babhūyāt*, imperatives like *babhūtu*, subjunctives like *jabhārat*, show such distinctive characteristics of the perfect formation that by their analogy other similar words are confidently classed as belonging to the perfect.

809. The normal method of making such forms would appear to be as follows: from a reduplicated perfect-stem, as (for example) *mumuc*, an imperative would be made by simply appending, as usual, the imperative endings; the derived subjunctive mode-stem would be *mumóca* (accented after the analogy of the strong forms

of the perfect indicative), and would take either primary or secondary endings; and the optative mode-stems would be *mumucyā* in the active, and *mumuci* (accent on personal endings) in the middle.

And the great majority of the forms in question (about three quarters) are made in these ways. Thus:

810. Examples of the regular subjunctive formation are:

a. with secondary endings, active: 2d sing., *paprāthas*, *cākānas*, *māmāhas*, *piprāyas*, *bubodhas*, *rārāṇas*; 3d sing., *cākānat*, *jabhārat*, *rārānat*, *sāsāhat*, *paspārçat*, *piprāyat*; 1st pl., *cākānāma*, *tatānāma*, *çūçāvāma*; 3d pl., *tatānan*, *paprāthan* (other persons do not occur). This is the largest class of cases.

b. with primary endings, active: here seem to belong only *dadhār-çati* and *vavārtati*: compare the formation with different accent below, **811 a**.

c. of middle forms occur only the 3d sing. *tatāpate*, *çaçāmate*, *yuyōjate*, *jujōçate* (SV.; RV. has *jūjōçate*); and the 3d pl. *cākānanta*, *tatānanta* (and perhaps two or three others: below, **811 b**, end).

811. But not a few subjunctives of other formation occur; thus:

a. With strengthened root-syllable, as above, but with accent on the reduplication (as in the majority of present-forms of the reduplicating class: above, **645**). Here the forms with primary endings, active, preponderate, and are not very rare: for example, *jūjōçasi*, *jūjōçati*, *jūjōçathas*, *jūjōçatha* (other persons do not occur). With secondary endings, *jūjōças*, *jūjōçat*, and *jūjōçan* are the forms that belong most distinctly here (since *dādāças* and *sūşūdas* etc. are perhaps rather aorists). And there is no middle form but *jūjōçate* (RV.: see above, **810 c**).

b. With unstrengthened root-syllable occur a small body of forms, which are apparently also accented on the reduplication (accented examples are found only in 3d pl. mid.): thus, active, for example, *mumucas*; *vavṛtat*, *vividat*, *çūçuvat*; the only middle forms are *dadhṛçate*, *vāvṛdhate*, 3d sing.; and *cākramanta*, *dādḥṛçanta*, *rūrucanta* (with *dadabhanta*, *paprathanta*, *māmahanta*, *juhuranta*, which might also belong elsewhere: **810 c**).

c. Accented on the ending are *vāvṛdhānta* and *cakṛpānta* (which are rather to be called augmentless pluperfects).

d. As to forms with double mode-sign, or transfers to an a-conjugation, see below, **815**.

812. Examples of the regular optative formation are:

a. In active: 1st sing., *ānaçyām*, *jagamyām*, *papṛcyām*, *riricyām*; 2d sing., *vavṛtyās*, *viviçyās*, *çeçrūyās*, *babhūyās*; 3d sing., *jagamyāt*, *vavṛtyāt*, *tutuyāt*, *babhūyāt*; 2d du., *jagmyātam*, *çeçrūyātam*; 1st pl., *sāsahyāma*, *vavṛtyāma*, *çūçuyāma*; 3d pl., *tatanyus*, *vavṛtyūs*, *vavṛtyus*. The forms are quite numerous.

b. In middle, the forms are few: namely, 1st sing., *vavṛtiya*; 2d sing., *vāvṛdhithās*, *cakṣamithās*; 3d sing., *jagrasita*, *vavṛtita*, *māmṛjita*, *dudhuvita*, *çuçucita*; 1st pl., *vavṛtīmahi*. And *sāsa-hiṣṭhās* and *ririṣiṣṭa* appear to furnish examples of precative optative forms.

c. There is no irregular mode of formation of perfect optatives. Individual irregularities are shown by certain forms: thus, *cakriyās*, *papiyāt*, *çuçrūyās* and *çuçrūyātām*, with treatment of the final as before the passive-sign *yā* (770); *anajyāt* with short initial; *çiçrītā* from *ṽgri*; *jakṣiyāt* is anomalous: *ririṣes* in the only form that shows a union-vowel *a* (unless also *siṣet*, from *ṽsā*).

813. Of regular imperative forms, only a very small number are to be quoted: namely, active, *cākandhi*, *rārandhī*, *cikiddhi*, *titigdhī*, *mumugdhī*, *çuçugdhī*, and *piprihī*; *cākantu*, *rārantu*, *mumoktu*, and *babhūtu*; *mumukta* and *vavṛkta*; *jujuṣṭana* and *vavṛttana* (unless we are to add *mamaddhī*, *mamattu*, *mamāttana*); — middle, *vavṛtsva* and *vavṛddhvam*. AV. has once *dadṛçrām*.

814. As irregular imperatives may be reckoned several which show a union-vowel *a*, or have been transferred to an *a*-conjugation. Such are, in the active, *mumócatam* and *jujoṣatam* (2d du.), and *mumócata* (2d pl.); in the middle, *pipráyasva* (only one found with accent), and *māmahasva*, *vāvṛdhasva*, *vāvṛṣasva* (2d sing.), and *māmahantām* (3d pl.: probably to be accented *-ásva* and *-ántām*).

815. Such imperatives as these, taken in connection with some of the subjunctives given above (and a few of the "pluperfect" forms: below, 820), suggest as plausible the assumption of a double present-stem, with reduplication and added *a* (with which the desiderative stems would be comparable: below, 1026 ff.): for example, *jujoṣa* from *ṽjuṣ*, from which would come *jújoṣasi* etc. and *jújoṣate* (811 a) as indicative, *jújoṣas* etc. as subjunctively used augmentless imperfect, and *jujoṣatam* as imperative. Most of the forms given above as subjunctives with primary ending lack a marked and constant subjunctive character, and would pass fairly well as indicatives. And it appears tolerably certain that from one root at least, *ṽrdh*, such a double stem is to be recognized; from *vāvṛdha* come readily *vāvṛdhate*, *vāvṛdhānta*, and from it alone can come regularly *vāvṛdhasva*, *vāvṛdhéte* and *vāvṛdhāti* (once, RV.) — and, yet more, the participle *vavṛdhánt* (RV.; AV. *vāvṛdhánt*: an isolated case): yet even here we have also *vāvṛdhithās*, not *vāvṛdhéthās*. To assume double present-stems, however, in all the cases would be highly implausible; it is better to recognize the formation as one begun, but not carried out.

a. Only one other subjunctive with double mode-sign — namely, *papṛcāsi* — is found to set beside *vāvṛdhāti*.

816. Forms of different model are not very seldom made from the same root: for example, from *ṽmuc*, the subjunctives *mumócas*, *múmo-*

cati, and mumucas; from $\gamma dhṛṣ$, dadhārṣati and dadhṛṣate; from γpri , the imperatives piprihí and pipráyasva.

Pluperfect.

817. Of an augment-preterit from the perfect-stem, to which the name of pluperfect is given on the ground of its formation (though not of its meaning), the Veda presents a few examples; and one or two forms of the later language (mentioned above, 788 b) have also been referred to it.

a. There is much of the same difficulty in distinguishing the pluperfect as the perfect modes from kindred reduplicated formations. Between it and the aorist, however, a difference of meaning helps to make a separation.

818. The normal pluperfect should show a strong stem in the singular active, and a weak one elsewhere—thus, *mumoc* and *mumuc*—with augment prefixed and secondary endings added (*us* in 3d pl. act., *ata* in 3d pl. mid.).

a. Of forms made according to this model, we have, in the active: 1st sing., *ajagrabham* and *acacakṣam* (which, by its form, might be aorist: 860); 2d sing. *ájagan*; 3d sing., *ajagan* and *aciket*; 2d du., *amumuktam*; 2d pl. *ájaganta*, and *ájagantana* and *ajabhartana* (a strong form, as often in this person: 556 a); 3d pl. (perhaps), *ama-mandus* and *amamadus*. To these may be added the augmentless *cākán* and *rārán*, *cikétam* and *cakaram*. In the middle, the 3d pl. *acakrīran* and *ajagmīran* (with *iran* instead of *ata*), and the augmentless 2d sing. *jugūrthās* and *susupthās*, are the most regular forms to be found.

819. Several forms from roots ending in consonants save the endings in 2d and 3d sing. act. by inserting an *i* (555 b): thus, *ábubhojīs*, *aviveçīs*; *arirecīt*, *ájagrabhīt* (*avāvarīt* and *avāvaçitām* are rather intensives); and the augmentless *jīhiṁsīs* (accent?) and *dadharsīt* belong with them.

820. A few forms show a stem ending in *a*: they are, in the active: 3d sing., *asasvajat*, *acikitat*, *acakrat*; in the middle: 3d sing., *ápīp-rata*; 2d du., *ápasprdhethām*; 3d pl., *atitviṣanta* (which by its form might be aorist), *ádadrhanta*; and *cakradat*, *cakṛpánta*, *vāvṛdhánta*, *juhuranta*, would perhaps be best classified here as augmentless forms (compare 811, above).

Uses of the Perfect.

821. Perfects are quotable as made from more than half the roots of the language, and they abound in use at every period and in almost all branches of the literature, though not always with the same value.

a. According to the Hindu grammarians, the perfect is used in the

narration of facts not witnessed by the narrator; but there is no evidence of its being either exclusively or distinctively so employed at any period.

b. In the later language, it is simply a preterit or past tense, equivalent with the imperfect, and freely interchangeable or coördinated with it. It is on the whole less common than the imperfect, although the preferences of different authors are diverse, and it sometimes exceeds the imperfect in frequency (compare 927).

c. The perfects *veda* and *āha* are everywhere used with present value. In the Brāhmaṇas, also others, especially *dādhāra*, also *didāya*, *bibhāya*, etc.

822. In the Brāhmaṇas, the distinction of tense-value between perfect and imperfect is almost altogether lost, as in the later language. But in most of the texts the imperfect is the ordinary tense of narration, the perfect being only exceptionally used. Thus in PB., the imperfects are to the perfects as more than a hundred to one; in the Brāhmaṇa parts of TS. and TB., as over thirty-four to one; and in those of MS. in about the same proportion; in AB., as more than four to one, the perfect appearing mostly in certain passages, where it takes the place of imperfect. It is only in QB. that the perfect is much more commonly used, and even, to a considerable extent, in coördination with the imperfect. Throughout the Brāhmaṇas, however, the perfect participles have in general the true "perfect" value, indicating a completed or proximate past.

823. In the Veda, the case is very different. The perfect is used as past tense in narration, but only rarely; sometimes also it has a true "perfect" sense, or signifies a completed or proximate past (like the aorist of the older language: 928); but oftenest it has a value hardly or not at all distinguishable in point of time from the present. It is thus the equivalent of imperfect, aorist, and present; and it occurs coördinated with them all.

a. Examples are: of perfect with present, *nā grāmyanti nā vī muñcanty éte váyo ná paptuḥ* (RV.) *they weary not nor stop, they fly like birds*; *sé 'd u rájā kṣayati carṣaṇinām arān nā nemīḥ pári tã babhūva* (RV.) *he in truth rules king of men; he embraces them all, as the wheel the spokes*; — of perfect with aorist, *úpo ruruce yuvatīr nā yóṣā ... ábhūd agnīḥ samídhe mānuṣāṇām ákar jyótir bādh-amānā támāñsi* (RV.) *she is come beaming like a young maiden; Agni hath appeared for the kindling of mortals; she hath made light, driving away the darkness*; — of perfect with imperfect, *áhann áhim ánv apás tatarda* (RV.) *he slew the dragon, he penetrated to the waters*. Such a coördination as this last is of constant occurrence in the later language: e. g. *mumude 'pūjayac cāi 'nām* (R.) *he was glad, and paid honor to her*; *vastrānte jagrāha skandhadeṣe 'srjat tasya srajam* (MBh.) *she took hold of the end of his garment, and dropped a garland on his shoulders*.

CHAPTER XI.

THE AORIST SYSTEMS.

824. UNDER the name of aorist are included (as was pointed out above, 532) three quite distinct formations, each of which has its sub-varieties; namely —

I. A SIMPLE AORIST (equivalent to the Greek "second aorist"), analogous in all respects as to form and inflection with the imperfect. It has two varieties: 1. the root-aorist, with a tense-stem identical with the root (corresponding to an imperfect of the root-class); 2. the a-aorist, with a tense-stem ending in अ á, or with union-vowel अ a before the endings (corresponding to an imperfect of the á-class).

II. 3. A REDUPLICATING AORIST, perhaps in origin identical with an imperfect of the reduplicating class, but having come to be separated from it by marked peculiarities of form. It usually has a union-vowel अ a before the endings, or is inflected like an imperfect of one of the a-classes; but a few forms occur in the Veda without such vowel.

III. A SIGMATIC OR SIBILANT AORIST (corresponding to the Greek "first aorist"), having for its tense-sign a स s added to the root, either directly or with a preceding auxiliary इ i; its endings are usually added immediately to the tense-sign, but in a small number of roots with a union-vowel अ a; a very few roots also are increased by स s for its formation; and according to these differences it falls into four varieties: namely, A. without union-vowel अ a before endings: 4. s-aorist, with स s alone added to the root; 5. is-aorist, the same with interposed इ i; 5. sis-aorist, the same as the preceding with स s added at the end of the root; B. with union-vowel अ a, 7. sa-aorist.

825. All these varieties are bound together and made into a single complex system by certain correspondences of form and meaning. Thus, in regard to form, they are all alike, in the indicative, augment-preterits to which there does not exist any corresponding present; in regard to meaning, although in the later or classical language they are simply preterits, exchangeable with imperfects and perfects, they all alike have in the older language the general value of a completed past or "perfect", translatable by *have done* and the like.

826. The aorist-system is a formation of infrequent occurrence in much of the classical Sanskrit (its forms are found, for example, only twenty-one times in the Nala, eight in the Hitopadeśa, seven in Manu, six each in the Bhagavad-Gītā and Çakuntalā, and sixty-six times, from fourteen roots, in the first book, of about 2600 lines, of the Rāmāyaṇa; compare 827 b), and it possesses no participle, nor any modes (excepting in the prohibitive use of its augmentless forms: see 579; and the so-called precative: see 921 ff.); in the older language, on the other hand, it is quite common, and has the whole variety of modes belonging to the present, and sometimes participles. Its description, accordingly, must be given mainly as that of a part of the older language, with due notice of its restriction in later use.

827. a. In the RV., nearly half the roots occurring show aorist forms, of one or another class; in the AV., rather less than one third; and in the other texts of the older language comparatively few aorists occur which are not found in these two.

b. More than fifty roots, in RV. and AV. together, make aorist forms of more than one class (not taking into account the reduplicated or "causative" aorist); but no law appears to underlie this variety; of any relation such as is taught by the grammarians, between active of one class and middle of another as correlative, there is no trace discoverable.

c. Examples are: of classes 1 and 4, *adhām* and *dhāsus* from *√dhā*, *ayuji* and *ayukṣata* from *√yuj*;—of 1 and 5, *agrabham* and *agrabhiṣma* from *√grabh*, *mṛṣṭhās* and *marṣiṣṭhās* from *√mṛṣ*;—of 1 and 2, *ārta* and *ārat* from *√r*;—of 2 and 4, *avidam* and *avitsi* from *√vid*, *finḍ*, *anijam* and *anāikṣīt* from *√nij*;—of 2 and 5, *sanéma* and *asāniṣam* from *√san*;—of 2 and 7, *aruham* and *arukṣat* from *√ruh*;—of 4 and 5, *amatsus* and *amādiṣus* from *√mad*;—of 4 and 6, *hāsmahi* and *hāsiṣus* from *√hā*;—of 1 and 2 and 4, *atnata* and *atanat* and *atān* from *√tan*;—of 1 and 4 and 5, *abudhran* and *ābhutsi* and *bódhiṣat* from *√budh*, *āstar* and *stṛṣiya* and

astarīs from *ystr*. Often the second, or second and third, class is represented by only an isolated form or two.

1. Simple Aorist.

828. This is, of the three principal divisions of aorist, the one least removed from the analogy of forms already explained; it is like an imperfect, of the root-class or of the *ā*-class, without a corresponding present indicative, but with (more or less fragmentarily) all the other parts which go to make up a complete present-system.

1. Root-aorist.

829. a. This formation is in the later language limited to a few roots in *आ ā* and the root *भू bhū*, and is allowed to be made in the active only, the middle using instead the s-aorist (4), or the iṣ-aorist (5).

b. The roots in *आ ā* take *उस् us* as 3d pl. ending, and, as usual, lose their *आ ā* before it; *भू bhū* (as in the perfect: 793 a) retains its vowel unchanged throughout, inserting *व् v* after it before the endings *अम् am* and *अन् an* of 1st sing. and 3d pl. Thus:

	s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1	अदाम् ádām	अदाव ádāva	अदाम ádāma	अभूवम् ābhūvam	अभूव ābhūva	अभूम् ābhūma
2	अदाम् ádās	अदातम् ádātām	अदात ádāta	अभूस् ābhūs	अभूतम् ābhūtām	अभूत् ābhūta
3	अदात् ádāt	अदाताम् ádātām	अडुस् ádus	अभूत् ābhūt	अभूताम् ābhūtām	अभूवन् ābhūvan

For the classical Sanskrit, this is the whole story.

830. In the Veda, these same roots are decidedly the most frequent and conspicuous representatives of the formation: especially the roots *gā, dā, dhā, pā drink, sthā, bhū*; while sporadic forms are made from *jñā, prā, sā, hā*. As to their middle forms, see below, 834 a.

a. Instead of *ābhūvam*, RV. has twice *abhuvam*. BhP. has *agan*, 3d pl., instead of *agus*.

831. But aorists of the same class are also made from a number of roots in *ṛ*, and a few in *i*- and *u*-vowels (short or long) —

garan, dārçan, yaman. No middle forms are classifiable with confidence here.

c. The series *bhuvam*, *bhúvas*, *bhúvat*, *bhúvan*, and *bhuvāni* (compare *abhuvam*: 830 a), and the isolated *çrúvat*, are of doubtful belongings; with a different accent, they would seem to be of the next class; here, a *guṇa*-strengthening would be more regular (but note the absence of *guṇa* in the aorist indicative and the perfect of *√bhū*).

837. Optative. The optative active of this aorist constitutes, with a *s* interposed between mode-sign and personal endings (567), the precative active of the Hindu grammarians, and is allowed by them to be made from every verb, they recognizing no connection between it and the aorist. But in the 2d sing. the interposed *s* is not distinguishable from the personal ending; and, after the earliest period (see 836), the ending crowds out the sibilant in the 3d sing., which thus comes to end in *yāt* instead of *yās* (compare 555 a).

a. In the older language, however, pure optative forms, without the *s*, are made from this tense. From roots in *ā* occur (with change of *ā* to *e* before the *y*: 250 d) *deyām*, *dheyām* and *dheyus*, and *stheyāma*; in *u*-vowels, *bhūyāma*; in *ṛ*, *kriyāma*; in consonants, *açyām* and *açyāma* and *açyus*, *vṛjyām*, *çakyām*, *yuçyāva* and *yuçyātām*, *sāhyāma*, and *trdyus*.

b. The optative middle of the root-aorist is not recognized by the Hindu grammarians as making a part of the precative formation. The RV. has, however, two precative forms of it, namely *padīṣṭā* and *mucīṣṭa*. Much more common in the older language are pure optative forms: namely, *açiyā* and *açimāhi* (this optative is especially common), *indhiya*, *gmīya*, *muriya*, *ruciya*; *arīta*, *uhīta*, *vrīta*; *idhīmahi*, *naçīmahi*, *naçimahi*, *prōimahi*, *mudīmahi*, *yamīmahi*; and probably, from *ā*-roots, *sīmāhi* and *dhīmahi* (which might also be augmentless indicative, since *adhīmahi* and *adhītām* also occur). All these forms except the three in 3d sing. might be precative according to the general understanding of that mode, as being of persons which even by the native authorities are not claimed ever to exhibit the inserted sibilant.

838. Precative active forms of this aorist are made from the earliest period of the language. In RV., they do not occur from any root which has not also other aorist forms of the same class to show. The RV. forms are: 1st sing., *bhūyāsam*; 2d sing., *avyās*, *jñeyās*, *bhūyās*, *mṛdhyās*, *sahyās*; 3d sing. (in *-yās*, for *-yāst*; RV. has no 3d sing. in *yāt*, which is later the universal ending), *avyās*, *açyās*, *ṛdhyās*, *gamyās*, *daghyās*, *peyās*, *bhūyās*, *yamyās*, *yūyās*, *vṛjyās*, *çrūyās*, *sahyās*; 1st pl., *kriyāma* (beside *kriyāma*: 837 a). AV. has six 1st persons sing. in *-yāsam*, one 2d in *-yās*, one 3d in *-yāt* (and one in *-yās*, in a RV. passage), three 1st pl. in *-yāma* (beside one in *yāma*, in a RV. passage), and the 2d *bhūyāstha* (doubtless a false reading; TB. has *-sta* in the corresponding passage). From this time on, the pure optative forms nearly

disappear (the exceptions are given in 837 a). But the precative forms are nowhere common, excepting as made from $\sqrt{\text{bhū}}$; and from no other root is anything like a complete series of persons quotable (only bhūyāśva and bhūyāstām being wanting; and these two persons have no representative from any root). All together, active optative or precative forms are made in the older language from over fifty roots; and the epic and classical texts add them from hardly a dozen more: see further 825.

839. Imperative. Imperative forms of the root-aorist are not rare in the early language. In the middle, indeed, almost only the 2d sing. occurs: it is accented either regularly, on the ending, as kṛṣvā , dhiṣvā , yukṣvā , or on the root, as mātsva , yākṣva , vāṅsva , rāśva , sākṣva ; dīśva and māśva are not found with accent; the 2d pl. is represented by kṛdhvam , voḍhvam . In the active, all the persons (2d and 3d) are found in use; examples are: 2d sing., kṛdhī , vṛdhi , ṣaḍdhī , ṣrudhī , gadhi , yāmdhī , gahi , māhi , sāhi , mogdhī ; 3d sing., gamtu , dātu , aṣtu , ṣrōtu , sōtu ; 2d du., dātam , jitam , ṣaktam , ṣrutām , bhūtām , spṛtām , gatām , riktām , voḍham , sitam , sutām ; 3d du., only gamtām , dātām , voḍhām ; 2d pl., gātā , bhūtā , ṣruta , kṛta , gata , dāta , dhātana ; 3d pl., only dhāntu , ṣruvantu . These are the most regular forms; but irregularities as to both accent and strengthening are not infrequent. Thus, strong forms in 2d du. and pl. are yāmtām , vartam , vartam ; kārta , gāmta (once gamtā), yāmta , vartta , heta , ṣrōta , sōta ; and, with tana , kārtana , gāmtana , yāmtana , sotana , and the irregular dhetana ($\sqrt{\text{dhā}}$); in 3d du., gāmtām . Much more irregular are yōdhi (instead of yuddhī) from $\sqrt{\text{yudh}}$, and bodhī from both $\sqrt{\text{budh}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{bhū}}$ (instead of buddhī and bhūdhī). A single form (3d sing.) in tāt is found, namely ṣastāt . We find kṛdhi also later (MRh. BhP.).

a. As to 2d persons singular in si from the simple root used in an imperative sense, see above, 624.

Participles of the Root-aorist.

840. In the oldest language, of the RV., are found a number of participles which must be reckoned as belonging to this formation.

a. In the active, they are extremely few: namely, krānt , citānt (?), gmānt , sthānt , bhidānt , vṛdhānt , dyutant - (only in composition), and probably ṛdhānt . And BhP. has mr̥ṣant (but probably by error, for mr̥ṣyant).

b. In the middle, they are in RV. much more numerous. The accent is usually on the final of the stem: thus, arāṇā , idhāṇā , krāṇā , juṣāṇā , tṛṣāṇā , nidāṇā , piṣāṇā , pṛcāṇā , prathāṇā , budhāṇā , bhiyāṇā , manāṇā , mandāṇā , yujāṇā , rucāṇā , vipāṇā , vrāṇā , urāṇā , ṣubhāṇā , sacāṇā , suvāṇā or svāṇā , sṛjāṇā , spṛdhāṇā , hiyāṇā ; — but sometimes on the root-syllable: thus, cītāna , cyāvāna , rūhāṇa , ūhāna (pres. ?), vāsāna , ṣumbhāna ; — while a few show both accentuations

(compare 619 d): thus, *dṛṣāná* and *dṛṣāna*, *dyutāná* and *dyutāna*, *yātāná* and *yātāna*; and *cetāna* and *hrayāna* occur only in composition. A very few of these are found once or twice in other texts, namely *citāna*, *dyutāna*, *ruhāna*, *vasāna*, *suvāna*; and *-kupāna* occurs once in *Āpast.* (xiv. 28. 4).

841. All together, the roots exhibiting in the older language forms which are with fair probability to be reckoned to the root-aorist-system are about a hundred and thirty; over eighty of them make such forms in the RV.

Passive Aorist third person singular.

842. A middle third person singular, of peculiar formation and prevailingly passive meaning, is made from many verbs in the older language, and has become a regular part of the passive conjugation, being, according to the grammarians, to be substituted always for the proper third person of any aorist middle that is used in a passive sense.

843. This person is formed by adding ξi to the root, which takes also the augment, and is usually strengthened.

a. The ending i belongs elsewhere only to the first person; and this third person apparently stands in the same relation to a first in i as do , in the middle voice, the regular 3d sing. perfect, and also the frequent Vedic 3d sing. present of the root-class (613), which are identical in form with their respective first persons. That a fuller ending has been lost off is extremely improbable; and hence, as an aorist formation from the simple root, this is most properly treated here, in connection with the ordinary root-aorist.

844. Before the ending ξi , a final vowel, and usually also a medial अ a before a single consonant, have the वृद्धि- strengthening; other medial vowels have the गुण- strengthening if capable of it (240); after final अ $\bar{a}$ is added य .

a. Examples (all of them quotable from the older language) are: from roots ending in $\bar{a}$, *ájñāyi*, *ádhyāyi*, *ápāyi*; in other vowels, *áṣṛāyi*, *ástāvi*, *áhāvi*, *ákāri*, *ástāri*; — from roots with medial i , u , r , *aceti*, *ácchedi*, *aṣeṣi*, *ábodhi*, *ámoci*, *áyoji*, *ádarṣi*, *asarji*, *varhi*; from roots with medial a strengthened, *agāmi*, *ápādi*, *ayāmi*, *avāci*, *vāpi*, *ásādi* (these are all the earlier cases); with a unchanged, only *ájani* (and RV. has once *jāni*), and, in heavy syllables, *ámyakṣi*, *vandi*, *ṣaṁsi*, *syandi*; with medial $\bar{a}$, *ábhrāji*, *árādhi*; — from roots with initial vowel, *árdhi* (only case).

b. According to the grammarians, certain roots in *am*, and यवद् , retain the a unchanged: quotable are *ajani* (or *ajāni*), *agami* (or *agāmi*),

asvani, avadhi, also araci; and there are noted besides, from roots sometimes showing a nasal, adañci, arambhi, arandhi, ajambhi, abhañji or abhāji, alambhi (always, with prepositions) or alābhi, astambhi; ÇB. has asañji.

c. Augmentless forms, as in all other like cases, are met with, with either indicative or subjunctive value: examples (besides the two or three already given) are: dhāyi, çrāvi, bhāri, reci, védi, roci, jāni, pādi, sādi, ardhi. The accent, when present, is always on the root-syllable (SV. dhāyí is doubtless a false reading).

845. These forms are made in RV. from forty roots, and all the other earlier texts combined add only about twenty to the number; from the later language are quotable thirty or forty more; in the epics they are nearly unknown. When they come from roots of neuter meaning, as gam, pad, sad, bhrāj, rādh, ruc, sañj, they have (like the so-called passive participle in ta: 952) a value equivalent to that of other middle forms; in a case or two (RV. vii. 73. 3 [?]; VS. xxviii. 15; TB. ii. 6. 10²) they appear even to be used transitively.

2. The a-aorist.

846. a. This aorist is in the later language allowed to be made from a large number of roots (near a hundred). It is made in both voices, but is rare in the middle, most of the roots forming their middle according to the s-class (878 ff.) or the iṣ-class (898 ff.).

b. Its closest analogy is with the imperfect of the á-class (751 ff.); its inflection is the same with that in all particulars; and it takes in general a weak form of root—save the roots in ऋ ऌ (three or four only), which have the guṇa-strengthening.

c. As example of inflection may be taken the root सिच् sic *pour*. Thus:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 असिचम्	असिचाव	असिचाम	असिचे	असिचावहि	असिचामहि
ásicam	ásicāva	ásicāma	ásice	ásicāvahi	ásicāmahi
2 असिचस्	असिचतम्	असिचत	असिचथाम्	असिचेथाम्	असिचधम्
ásicas	ásicatam	ásicata	ásicathās	ásicethām	ásicadhvam
3 असिचत्	असिचताम्	असिचन्	असिचत	असिचेताम्	असिचन्त
ásicat	ásicatām	ásican	ásicata	ásicetām	ásicanta

b. Augmentless forms, with indicative or subjunctive value, are not infrequent. Examples, showing accent on the tense-sign, according to the general analogies of the formation, are: *ruhām*, *sṛpas*, *bhujāt*, *vidāt*, *aratām*, *vocata*, *çakan*; *vidata* and *vyāta* (3d sing.), *arāmahi*, *çişāmahi*, *vidānta*, *budhānta*, *mṛṣanta* (for exceptions as regards accent, see below, 853).

Modes of the a-aorist.

849. The subjunctive forms of this aorist are few; those which occur are instanced below, in the method which was followed for the indicative:

1	[vidāva]	vidāma	[vidāmahe]
2	{vidāsi vidās	vidāthās	vidātha
3	vidāt	[vidātāi?]	

a. The ending *thana* is found once, in *riṣāthana*. Of middle forms occur only *çişātāi* (AV.: but doubtless misreading for *çişyātāi*) and *çişāmahe* (AV., for RV. *çişāmahi*). The form *sādathas* seems an indicative, made from a secondary present-stem.

850. The optatives are few in the oldest language, but become more frequent, and in the Brāhmaṇas are not rare. Examples are: in active, *bhideyam*, *vidéyam*, *sanéyam* (TB. once *sanem*); *vidés*, *games*; *gamet*, *vocet*; *gametam*; *gaméma*, *çakéma*, *sanéma*; *vareta*; in middle, (only) *videya*; *gamemahi*, *vanemahi*; *ruhethās* etc. in the epics must be viewed rather as present forms of the *ā*-class.

a. A single middle precativ form occurs, namely *videṣṭa* (AV., once); it is so isolated that how much may be inferred from it is very questionable.

851. A complete series of active imperative forms are made from *y/sad* (including *sadatana*, 2d pl.), and the middle *sadantām*. Other imperatives are very rare: namely, *sāna*, *sāra*, *ruha*, *vidā*; *ruhātām*, *vidātām*; *khyāta*. TS. has once *vṛdhātu* (compare 740).

Participles of the a-aorist.

852. a. The active participles *ṛpānt*, *riṣant* or *riṣant*, *vṛdhant*, *çişant*, *çucant*, *sādant*, and (in participial compounds, 1309) *kṛtant*, *guhant*, *vidant*- (all RV.), are to be assigned with plausibility to this aorist.

b. Likewise the middle participles *guhāmāna*, *dhrṣāmāna*, *dāsa-māna* (?), *nṛtāmāna*, *çucāmāna*, and perhaps *vṛdhāná*, *sridhāná*.

Irregularities of the a-aorist.

853. A few irregularities and peculiarities may be noticed here.

The roots in *ṛ*, which (847) show a strengthening like that of the

present of the unaccented *a*-class, have likewise the accent upon the radical syllable, like that class; thus, from *√ṛ*, *āranta* (augmentless 3d pl.), *sārat* and *sāra*. The root *sad* follows the same rule: thus, *sādatam*; and from *√san* are found *sānas* and *sānat* and *sānema* and *sāna*, beside *sanéyam* and *sanéma*. It is questionable whether these are not true analogues of the *bhū*-class (unaccented *a*-class) present-system. On the other hand, *rúhat* (beside *ruhām*, *ruhāva*, *ruhátam*), *çīṣat* and *çīṣātāi* (?), and *riṣant* or *riṣant* are more isolated cases. In view of such as these, the forms from the stem *bhūva* and *çrúva* (836 c) are perhaps to be referred hither. From *√vac*, the optative is accented *vocéyam*, *vocéś*, *vocéma*, *vocéyus*; elsewhere the accent is on the root-syllable: thus, *vóce*, *vócat*, *vócati*, *vócanta*.

854. a. The stem *voc* has in Vedic use well-nigh assumed the value of a root; its forms are very various and of frequent use, in RV. especially far outnumbering in occurrences all other forms from *√vac*. Besides those already given, we find *vocā* (1st sing. impr.) and *vocāti*, *vocāvahāi*; *voces*, *voceya*, *vocemahi*; *vocatāt* (2d sing.), *vocatu*, *vocatam*, *vocata*.

b. Of the stem *neça* only *neçat* occurs.

c. The root *çās* (as in some of its present forms: 639) is weakened to *çīṣ*, and makes *açīṣam*.

855. Isolated forms which have more or less completely the aspect of indicative presents are made in the oldest language from some roots beside the aorist-systems of the first two classes. It must be left for maturer research to determine how far they may be relics of original presents, and how far recent productions, made in the way of conversion of the aorist-stem to a root in value.

a. Such forms are the following: from *√kṛ* *make*, *kārṣi*, *kṛthas*, *kṛtha*, *kṛṣe*; from *√gam*, *gathā*; from *√ci* *gather*, *ceti*; from *√dā* *give*, *dāti*, *dātu*; from *√dhā* *put*, *dhāti*; from *√pā* *drink*, *pāthās*, *pānti*; from *√bhr̥*, *bharti*; from *√muc*, *mucānti*; from *√rudh*, *rudhmas* (?); from *√vṛt*, *vartti*.

II. (3) Reduplicated Aorist.

856. The reduplicated aorist is different from the other forms of aorist in that it has come to be attached in almost all cases to the derivative (causative etc.) conjugation in ॠ *āya*, as the aorist of that conjugation, and is therefore liable to be made from all roots which have such a conjugation, beside the aorist or aorists which belong to their primary conjugation. Since, however, the connection of

the two is not a formal one (the aorist being made directly from the root, and not from the causative stem), but rather a matter of established association, owing to kinship of meaning, the formation and inflection of this kind of aorist is best treated here, along with the others.

857. Its characteristic is a reduplication of the radical syllable, by which it is assimilated, on the one hand, to the imperfect of the reduplicating class (656 ff.), and, on the other hand, to the so-called pluperfect (817 ff.). But the aorist reduplication has taken on a quite peculiar character, with few traces left even in the Veda of a different condition which may have preceded this.

858. a. As regards, indeed, the consonant of the reduplication, it follows the general rules already given (590). And the quality of the reduplicated vowel is in general as in the formations already treated: it needs only to be noted that an a-vowel and *r* (or *ar*) are usually (for exceptions, see below, 860) repeated by an i-vowel — as they are, to a considerable extent, in the reduplicated present also (660).

b. But in regard to quantity, this aorist aims always at establishing a diversity between the reduplicating and radical syllables, making the one heavy and the other light. And the preference is very markedly for a heavy reduplication and a light root-syllable — which relation is brought about wherever the conditions allow. Thus:

859. If the root is a light syllable (having a short vowel followed by a single consonant), the reduplication is made heavy.

a. And this, usually by lengthening the reduplicating vowel, with *i* for radical *a* or *r* or *l* (in the single root containing that vowel): thus, *aririṣam*, *adūduṣam*, *ajījanam*, *avivṛdham*, *acīkīpam*. The great majority of reduplicated aorists are of this form.

b. If, however, the root begins with two consonants, so that the reduplicating syllable will be heavy whatever the quantity of its vowel,

or two from *i-* and *u-*roots, with *guṇa* before the ending: thus, *açīçrayus*, *ácucyavus*, *açuçravus*, *asuşavus*; but also *abibhajus* (ÇB.), and *nīnaçus* (MBh.).

868. In the later language, a few roots are said by the grammarians to make this aorist as a part of their primary conjugation: they are *çri* and *çvi*, *dru* and *sru*, *kam*, and *dhā* *suck* (*çvi* and *dhā* optionally).

a. In the older language are found from *√çri* *açīçret* and *açīçrayus* (noticed in the preceding paragraph) and *açīçriyat* (ÇB.); from *√dru*, *adudrot* and *adudruvat* (TB.: not used as aorist); from *√sru*, *asusrot* and (augmentless) *susros* and *susrot*; from *√kam*, *acikametām* and *-manta* (B.S.). Of forms analogous with these occur a number from roots in *u* or *ū*: thus, *anūnot* and *nūnot* from *√nu*; *yūyot* from *√yu* *separate*; *dūdhot* from *√dhū*; *apupot* from *√pū*; *tūtos* and *tūtot* from *√tu*; *asuṣot* from *√sū*;—and one or two from roots in *i* or *ī*: thus, *siṣet* from *√si* (or *sā*) *bind*; *amīmet* from *√mā* *bellow*; *apipres* (with *apiprayan*, noticed above) from *√pri* (and the “imperfects” from *didhī* etc., 876, are of corresponding form). And from *√cyu* are made, with union-vowel *ī*, *acucyavīt* and *acucyavītana*. Few of these forms possess a necessarily causative or a decidedly aoristic value, and it is very doubtful whether they should not be assigned to the perfect-system.

b. From the later language are quotable only *açīçriyat* etc. (8d §1, *-yan* or *-yus*) and *adudruvat*.

Modes of the Reduplicated Aorist.

869. a. As in other preterit formations, the augmentless indicative persons of this aorist are used subjunctively, and they are very much more frequent than true subjunctives.

b. Of the latter are found only *rīradhā* (1st sing.); *tītapāsi*; *ciklīpāti* and *siṣadhāti*, and *piṣpṛçati* (as if corresponding to an indicative *apiṣpṛk*, like *açīçnat*); and perhaps the 1st sing. mid. *çaçvacāi*.

c. The augmentless indicative forms are accented in general on the reduplication: thus, *dīdharas*, *nīnaças*; *jījanat*, *pīparat*; *jījanan*; also *siṣvap*; but, on the other hand, we have also *pīpārat*, *çiqṛáthas* and *çiqṇáthat*, and *dudrávat* and *tuṣṭávat* (which may perhaps belong to the perfect: compare 810). According to the native grammarians, the accent rests either on the radical syllable or on the one that follows it.

870. Optative forms are even rarer. The least questionable case is the middle “precativ” *rīriṣiṣṭa* (*rīriṣiṣṭa* has been ranked above with *sāsahīṣṭa*, as a perfect: 812 b). *Cucyuvimahi* and *cucyavīrata* belong either here or to the perfect-system.

871. Of imperatives, we have the indubitable forms *pūpurantu* and *çiqṛathantu*. And *jigṛtām* and *jigṛtā*, and *didhṛtam* and *didhṛtā*,

and *jajastām* (all RV. only), and perhaps *suṣūdāta* (AV.), are to be referred hither, as corresponding to the indicatives (without union-vowel) *ajīgar* and *adidhar*: their short reduplicating vowel and their accent assimilate them closely to the reduplicated imperfects (856 ff.), with which we are probably to regard this aorist as ultimately related.

872. No participle is found belonging to the reduplicated aorist.

873. The number of roots from which this aorist is met with in the earlier language is about a hundred and twenty. In the later Sanskrit it is unusual; in the series of later texts mentioned above (826) it occurs only twice; and it has been found quotable from hardly fifty roots in the whole epic and classical literature.

III. Sigmatic or Sibilant Aorist.

874. a. The common tense-sign of all the varieties of this aorist is a *क् स* (convertible to *क् ण*: 180) which is added to the root in forming the tense-stem.

b. This sibilant has no analogues among the class-signs of the present-system; but it is to be compared with that which appears (and likewise with or without the same union-vowel *i*) in the stems of the future tense-system (932 ff.) and of the desiderative conjugation (1027 ff.).

c. To the root thus increased the augment is prefixed and the secondary endings are added.

875. In the case of a few roots, the sibilant tense-stem (always ending in *क् ण*) is further increased by an *अ*, and the inflection is nearly like that of an imperfect of the second or a-conjugation.

876. a. In the vast majority of cases, the sibilant is the final of the tense-stem, and the inflection is like that of an imperfect of the first or non-a-conjugation.

b. And these, again, fall into two nearly equal and strongly marked classes, according as the sibilant is added immediately to the final of the root, or with an auxiliary vowel *इ*, making the tense-sign *इक् ण*. Finally, before this *इक् ण* the root is in a very small number of cases increased by a *क् स*, making the whole addition *सिक् ण*.

877. We have, then, the following classification for the varieties of sibilant-aorist:

A. With endings added directly to the sibilant:

4. with स् simply after the root: s-aorist;

5. with इ i before the स् s: iṣ-aorist;

6. the same, with स् s at end of root: siṣ-aorist.

B. With अ a added to the sibilant before the endings:

7. with sibilant and अ a: sa-aorist.

a. As regards the distinction between the fourth and fifth forms, it may be said in a general way that those roots incline to take the auxiliary i in the aorist which take it also in other formations; but it is impossible to lay down any strict rules as to this accordance. Compare 903.

4. The s-aorist.

878. The tense-stem of this aorist is made by adding स् s to the augmented root, of which also the vowel is usually strengthened.

879. The general rules as to the strengthening of the root-vowel are these:

a. A final vowel (including ऋ र) has the वृद्धि-change in the active, and (excepting ऋ र) गुण in the middle: thus, from √नी lead, active stem अनेष् anāṣ, middle stem अनेष् aneṣ; from √श्रु hear, अश्रौष् aśrāuṣ and अश्रौष् aśroṣ; from √कृ make, अकार्ष akārṣ and अकृष् akṛṣ.

b. A medial vowel has the वृद्धि-change in the active, and remains unaltered in the middle: thus, from √चन्द seem, active stem अच्क्षात्स् acchānts, middle stem अच्क्त्स् acchants; from √रिच् ric leave, अरिन् arāṁṣ and अरिन् ariṁṣ; from √रुध् rudh obstruct, अरुत्स् arāuts and अरुत्स् aruts; from √सृज् srj pour out, असृज् asrāṁṣ and असृज् asṛṁṣ.

880. a. The endings are the usual secondary ones, with उम् us (not अन् an) in 3d pl. act., and अत ata (not अन्ता anta) in 3d pl. mid.

b. But before स् s and त् t of 2d and 3d sing. act. is in the later language always inserted an ई i, making the endings ईस् is and ईत् it.

c. This insertion is unknown in the earliest language (of the RV.): see below, 888.

881. a. Before endings beginning with t or th, the tense-sign s is (233 c-e) omitted after the final consonant of a root—unless this be r, or n or m (converted to anusvāra).

b. The same omission is of course made before dhvam after a consonant; and after a vowel the sibilant is either omitted or assimilated (the equivalence of dhv and ddhv in the theories of the grammarians and the practice of the manuscripts makes it impossible to say which: 232); and then the ending becomes dhvam, provided the sibilant, if retained, would have been s (226 c): thus, astodhvam and avṛdhvam (beside astoḡata and avṛṣata); dr̥dhvam (ydr̥ regard: QB., once), which is to dr̥thās (2d sing.) as avṛdhvam and avṛṣata to avri and avṛthās; and kr̥dhvam (M.).

c. According to the grammarians, the omission of s before t and th takes place also after a short vowel (the case can occur only in the 2d and 3d sing. mid.); but we have seen above (834 a) that this is to be viewed rather as a substitution in those persons of the forms of the root-aorist. Neither in the earlier nor in the later language, however, does any example occur of an aorist-form with s retained after a short vowel before these endings.

d. After the final sonant aspirate of a root, the sibilant before the same endings is said by the Hindu grammarians to disappear altogether, the combination of the aspirate with the th or t of the ending being then made according to the ordinary rule for such cases (160): thus, from the stem ar̥uts, for ar̥audh-s, is made ar̥uddha, as if from ar̥audh + ta directly. No example of such a form is quotable from the literature; but the combination is established by the occurrence of other similar cases (233 f). In the middle, in like manner, aruts + ta becomes aruddha, as if from arudh + ta; but all such forms admit also of being understood as of the root-aorist. Those that have been found to occur were given above (834 d); probably they belong at least in part to this aorist.

e. From the three nasal roots gam, tan, man are made the 2d and 3d sing. mid. persons agathās and agata, atathās and atata, and amata (amathās not quotable), reckoned by the native grammarians as s-aorist forms, made, after loss of their final root-nasal, with loss also of the sibilant after a short vowel. They are doubtless better referred to the root-aorist. But JB. has a corresponding 1st sing. atasi from ytan.

882. As examples of the inflection of this variety of

sibilant aorist we may take the roots नी *nī lead*, and हिद् *chid cut off*. Thus:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 घनैषम् ánāiṣam	घनैष्व ánāiṣva	घनैष्म ánāiṣma	घनेषि áneṣi	घनेष्वहि áneṣvahi	घनेष्महि áneṣmahi
2 घनैषीम् ánāiṣis	घनैष्टम् ánāiṣṭam	घनैष्टा ánāiṣṭa	घनेष्टास् áneṣṭhās	घनेष्टाथाम् áneṣṭhām	घनेष्टुम् áneṣṭhvam
3 घनैषीत् ánāiṣit	घनैष्टाम् ánāiṣṭām	घनैषुस् ánāiṣus	घनेष्ट áneṣṭa	घनेष्टाताम् áneṣṭātām	घनेषत áneṣata

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 अचैत्सम् áccchāitsam	अचैत्स्व áccchāitsva	अचैत्सम् áccchāitsma	अचिक्त्सि áccchitsi	अचिक्त्स्वहि áccchitsvahi	अचिक्त्समहि áccchitsmahi
2 अचैत्सीम् áccchāitsis	अचैत्तम् áccchāittam	अचैत्त áccchāitta	2 अचैत्सीत् áccchāitsit	अचैत्ताम् áccchāittām	अचैत्सुम् áccchāitsus
3 अचिक्त् áccchitta	अचिक्त्ताम् áccchitsātām	अचिक्त्सत áccchitsata			

a. From *√rudh obstruct*, the 2d and 3d du. and 2d pl. act. and the 2d and 3d sing. mid. would be *árāuddham, árāuddhām, árāuddha, áruddhās, áruddha*; from *√srj pour out, ásrāṣtam, ásrāṣtām, asrāṣta, asrṣṭhās, asrṣṭa*; from *√dr̥c see, ádrāṣtam* etc. (as from *srj*). But from *√kr̥ do* the same persons in the active are *ákārṣtam, ákārṣtām, ákārṣta*; from *√tan stretch* they are *átāṣtam, átāṣtām, átāṣta*.

883. The omission of *s* in the active persons (*áccchāittam, áccchāit-tām, áccchāitta*) is a case of very rare occurrence; all the quotable examples were given above (233 e). As to the like omission in middle persons, see 881. The *ChU.* has twice *ávāstam* for *avāts-tam (√vas dwell)*: this may be viewed as another case of total disappearance of the sibilant, and consequent restoration of the final radical to its original form.

884. Certain roots in *ā* weaken the *ā* in middle inflection to *i* (as also in the root-aorist: above, 834 a): these are said to be *sthā*, *dā*, and *dhā*; in the older language have been noted *ādiṣi* and *adiṣata* from *√dā give* (and *adiṣi* perhaps once from *√dā bind*), *adhiṣi* and *adhiṣata* (with the optative *dhiṣiṃya*) from *√dhā put*, and *asthiṣata*; also *agiṣṭhās* and *agiṣata* from *√gā go* (with *adhi*).

a. The middle inflection of the aorist of *√dā* would be, then, according to the grammarians: *ādiṣi*, *ādithās*, *ādita*; *ādiṣvahi*, *ādiṣāthām*, *ādiṣātām*; *ādiṣmahi*, *ādiṣhvam*, *ādiṣata*.

885. Roots ending in changeable *ṛ* (so-called roots in *ṛ*: 242) are said by the grammarians to convert this vowel to *ir* in middle forms: thus, *astīrṣi*, *astīrṣṭhās* etc. (from *√stṛ*); of such forms, however, has been found in the older language only *akīrṣata*, PB.

886. The s-aorist is made in the older language from about a hundred and forty roots (in RV., from about seventy; in AV., from about fifty, of which fifteen are additional to those in RV.); and the epic and classical literature adds but a very small number. It has in the Veda certain peculiarities of stem-formation and inflection, and also the full series of modes—of which the optative middle is retained also later as a part of the "precative" (but see 925 b).

887. Irregularities of stem-formation are as follows:

a. The strengthening of the root-syllable is now and then irregularly made or omitted: thus, *ayokṣit* (AB.), *chetsis* (B.S.; also occurs in MBh., which has further *yotsis*), *rotsis* (KU.); *amatsus* (RV.); *ayāṃsi* and *arāutsi* (AB.), *asākṣi* etc. (V.B.: *√sah*), *māṃsta* (AV.) and *māṃstām* (TA.); *lopsiya* (U.); and MBh. has *drogdhās*. From *√saj* is made *sāṅkṣit* (U. etc.), and from *√majj*, *amāṅkṣit* (not quotable). The form *ayunḱṣmahi* (BhP.) is doubtless a false reading.

b. A radical final nasal is lost in *agasmahi* (RV.) and *gasāthām* (TA.) from *√gam*, and in the optatives *masiṃya* and *vasīmahi* (RV.) from *√man* and *van*.

c. The roots *hū*, *dhū*, and *nū* have *ū* instead of *o* in the middle: thus, *ahūṣata*, *adhūṣata*, *anūṣi* and *anūṣātām* and *anūṣata*; *√dhur* (or *dhūrv*) makes *adhūrṣata*.

d. ÇB. has once *atrāsatām* for *atrāstām* (*√trā*).

888. The principal peculiarity of the older language in regard to inflection is the frequent absence of *i* in the endings of 2d and 3d sing. act., and the consequent loss of the consonant-ending, and sometimes of root-finals (150). The forms without *i* are the only ones found in RV. and K., and they outnumber the others in AV. and TS.; in the Brāhmaṇas they grow rarer (only one, *adrāk*, occurs in GB.; one, *ayāt*, in KB.; and two, *adrāk* and *ayāt*, in ÇB.; PB. has none).

889. If the root ends in a vowel, only the consonant of the ending is necessarily lost: thus, *aprās* (for both *aprās-s* and *aprās-t*) from $\sqrt{\text{prā}}$; and in like manner *ahās* from $\sqrt{\text{hā}}$; — *ajāis* (for *ajāis-t*) from $\sqrt{\text{ji}}$; and in like manner *acāis* from $\sqrt{\text{ci}}$, and *nāis* (augmentless) from $\sqrt{\text{nī}}$; — and *yāus* (for *ayāus-t*) from $\sqrt{\text{yu}}$.

a. But (as in other like cases: 555 a) the ending is sometimes preserved at the expense of the tense-sign; and we have in 3d sing. *ajāit* (beside *ajāis* and *ajāisIt*) from $\sqrt{\text{ji}}$; and in like manner *acāit*, *aqrāit*, *ahāit*, *nāit* (no examples have been noted except from roots in *i* and *ī*): compare *ayās* and *srās*, 2d sing., 890 a.

890. a. If the root (in either its simple or strengthened form) ends in a consonant, the tense-sign is lost with the ending. Thus, *abhār* (for *abhārṣ-t*: beside *abhārṣam*, *abhārṣām*) from $\sqrt{\text{bhr}}$; other like cases are *ahār*, and (from roots in *ar*) *akṣār*, *atsār*, *asvār*, *hvar*. Further, *ārāik* (585 a: for *arāikaṣ-t*) from $\sqrt{\text{ric}}$; like cases are *aqvāit* from $\sqrt{\text{qvīt}}$, and (from roots with medial *u*) *adyāut* from $\sqrt{\text{dyūt}}$, *arāut* from $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$, and *māuk* from $\sqrt{\text{muc}}$. Further, from roots ending in the palatals and *h*, *aprāk* from $\sqrt{\text{prc}}$, *asrāk* from $\sqrt{\text{srj}}$, *abhāk* from $\sqrt{\text{bhaj}}$, *adrāk* from $\sqrt{\text{drç}}$, *adhāk* from $\sqrt{\text{dah}}$; but, with a different change of the final, *ayāt* from $\sqrt{\text{yaj}}$, *aprat* from $\sqrt{\text{prch}}$, *avāt* from $\sqrt{\text{vah}}$, and *asrat* from $\sqrt{\text{srj}}$; and (above, 146 a) *srās* appears to stand twice in AV. for *srāṣ-s* from $\sqrt{\text{srj}}$; RV. has also twice *ayās* from $\sqrt{\text{yaj}}$. Further, from roots ending in a nasal, *atān* from $\sqrt{\text{tan}}$, *khān* from $\sqrt{\text{khan}}$, *ayān* and *anān* from $\sqrt{\text{yam}}$ and *nam* (143 a).

b. If, again, the roots end in a double consonant, the latter of the two is lost along with tense-sign and ending: thus, *acchān* (for *acchānts-t*; beside *acchāntta* and *acchāntsus*) from $\sqrt{\text{chand}}$; and other like cases are *akrān*, *askān*, and *asyān*.

891. A relic of this peculiarity of the older inflection has been preserved to the later language in the 2d sing. *bhāis*, from $\sqrt{\text{bhī}}$.

Modes of the s-Aorist.

892. The indicative forms without augment are used in a subjunctive sense, especially after *mā* prohibitive, and are not uncommon. Examples with accent, however, are extremely rare; there has been noted only *vāṅsi*, middle; judging from this, the tone would be found on the radical syllable. According to the Hindu grammarians, it may be laid on either root or ending.

893. Proper subjunctive forms are not rare in RV., but are markedly less common in the later Vedic texts, and very seldom met with in the Brāhmaṇas. They are regularly made with *guṇa*-strengthening of the radical vowel, in both active and middle, and with accent on the root.

a. The forms with primary endings are: in active, *stoṣāpi*; *darṣasi*; *neṣati*, *parṣati*, *pāsati*, *matsati*, *yoṣati*, *vakṣati*, *sakṣati*; *dāsathas*, *dhāsathas*, *pārṣathas*, *vakṣathas*, *varṣathas*; *pāsatas*, *yaṁsatas*, *yakṣatas*, *vakṣatas*; *dhāsatha*, *neṣatha*, *pārṣatha*, *mātsatha*; — in middle, *naṁsāi*, *mānsāi*; *mānsase*; *kraṁsate*, *trāsate*, *darṣate*, *mānsate*, *yakṣate*, *rāsate*, *vaṁsate*, *sākṣate*, *hāsate*; *trāsāthe* (not *trāsāithe*, as we should rather expect); *nāṁsante*, *mānsante*: and, with the fuller ending in 3d sing., *māsātāi*.

b. The forms with secondary endings are (active only): *jéṣas*, *vákṣas*; *dárṣat*, *néṣat*, *pákṣat*, *párṣat*, *préṣat*, *yákṣat*, *yóṣat*, *vaṁsat*, *vákṣat*, *véṣat*, *sātsat*, *chantsat*, etc. (some twenty others); *yakṣatām*; *vaṁsāma*, *sākṣāma*, *stoṣāma*; *parṣan*, *yaṁsan*, *yoṣan*, *rāsan*, *vakṣan*, *çéṣan*, *çróṣan*. Of these, *yakṣat* and *vakṣat* are found not rarely in the Brāhmaṇas; any others, hardly more than sporadically.

894. Of irregularities are to be noted the following:

a. The forms *dīkṣase* and *prkṣase* (2d sing. mid.) lack the *guṇa*-strengthening.

b. *Jeṣam*, *stoṣam*, and *yoṣam* (AV. *yūṣam*, with *ū* for *o* as in *anūṣata* etc.) appear to be first persons formed under government of the analogy of the second and third — unless they are relics of a state of things anterior to the *vṛddhi*-strengthening: in which case *jeṣma* is to be compared with them (we should expect *jāiṣma* or *jeṣāma*).

c. From roots in *ā* are made a few forms of problematic character: namely, *yeṣam* (only case in RV.), *khyeṣam*, *jñeṣam*, *geṣam* and *geṣma*, *deṣma*, *seṣam* and *set*, *stheṣam* and *stheṣus*. Their value is optative. The analogy of *jeṣam* and *jeṣma* suggests the possibility of their derivation from *i*-forms of the *ā*-roots; or the sibilant might be of a precative character (thus, *yā-i-s-am*). That they really belong to the *iṣ*-aorist appears highly improbable.

d. The RV. has a few difficult first persons middle in *se*, which are perhaps best noted here. They are: 1. from the simple root, *kṛṣe*, *hiṣe* (and *ohiṣe*?), *stuṣé*; 2. from present-stems, *arcase*, *ṛñjase*, *yajase*, *gāyīṣe*, *gṛñīṣe* and *punīṣe*. They have the value of indicative present. Compare below, 897 b.

895. Optative forms of this aorist are made in the middle only, and they have in 2d and 3d sing. always the precative *s* before the endings. Those found to occur in the older language are: *dīṣiya*, *dhiṣiya*, *bhakṣiya*, *masiya* (for *maṁsiya*), *muṁsiya*, *rāsiya*, *lopsiya*, *sākṣiya*, *strṣiya*; *maṁsiṣṭhās*; *darṣiṣṭa*, *bhakṣiṣṭa*, *maṁsiṣṭa*, *mṛkṣiṣṭa*; *bhakeṣimāhi*, *dhukṣimāhi*, *maṁsimāhi*, *vaṁsimāhi*, *vasimāhi*, *sakṣimāhi*; *maṁsirata*. PB. has *bhukṣiṣiya*, which should belong to a *siṣ*-aorist. The RV. form *trāsithām* (for *trāsiyāthām* or *trāsāthām*) is an isolated anomaly.

a. This optative makes a part of the accepted "precative" of the later language: see below, 923, 925 b.

896. Imperative persons from this aorist are extremely rare: we find the 2d sing. act. *neṣa* and *paṣa* and the 2d pl. *yaṁsata* (from *a*-stems, and showing rather, therefore, a treatment of the aorist-stem as a root), and the 3d sing. mid. *rāsatām* and pl. *rāsantām* (of which the same may be said).

Participles of the s-aorist.

897. a. Active participles are *dākṣat* or *dhākṣat*, and *sākṣat* (both RV.).

b. If *ṛñjase* (above, 894 d) is to be reckoned as an s-aorist form, *ṛñjasānā* is an s-aorist participle; and of a kindred character, apparently, are *aṛṇasānā*, *ōhasānā*, *jṛayasānā*, *dhiyasānā*, *mandasānā*, *yamasānā*, *rabhasānā*, *vṛdhasānā*, *sahasānā*, *çavasānā*, all in RV.; with *namasānā*, *bhiyāsānā*, in AV. In RV. occurs also once *dhīsamāṇa*, apparently an a-form of an s-aorist of *√dhī*.

5. The iṣ-aorist.

898. The tense-stem of this aorist adds the general tense-sign *त्* s by help of a prefixed auxiliary vowel *इ* i, making *इप्* iṣ, to the root, which is usually strengthened, and which has the augment.

899. The rules as to the strengthening of the root are as follows:

a. A final vowel has *vṛddhi* in the active, and *guṇa* in the middle: thus, *अपाविप्* *apāviṣ* and *अपविप्* *apaviṣ* from *√पू* *pū* *cleanse*; *अतारिप्* *atāriṣ*, act., from *√तृ* *tr* *pass*; *अशयिप्* *açayiṣ*, mid., from *√शी* *ṣī* *lie*.

b. A medial vowel has *guṇa*, if capable of it, in both voices: thus, *अलेशिप्* *aleṣiṣ*, act. and mid., from *√लिश्* *liṣ* *tear*; *अरोचिप्* *arociṣ* from *√रुच्* *ruc* *shine*; *अवर्षिप्* *avarṣiṣ* from *√वृष्* *vṛṣ* *rain*; but *अजीविप्* *ajiviṣ* from *√जीव्* *jīv* *live*.

c. Medial *अ* a is sometimes lengthened in the active; but it more usually remains unchanged in both voices.

d. The roots in the older language which show the lengthening are *kan*, *tan*, *ran*, *stan*, *svan*, *han*, *vraj*, *sad*, *mad*, *car*, *tsar*, *svar*, *jval*, *das*, *tras*. From *ran*, *san*, *kram*, *vad*, *rakṣ*, and *sah* occur forms of both kinds. From *√math* or *manth* are made the two stems *mathiṣ*

900. a. Of exceptions may be noted: *y/mrj* has (as elsewhere: 827) *vṛddhi* instead of *guṇa*: thus, *amārjīṣam*; *y/str* has *astarīṣ*, and *y/qṛ* has *aṣarīt* (also *aṣarāt* in AV.), with *guṇa* in active.

b. The root *grabh* or *grah* has (as in future etc., below, 936 e, 956) long *ī* instead of *i* before the sibilant: thus, *agrabhiṣma*, *agrahiṣta*, *agrabhiṣata*. The roots in changeable *ṛ* (so-called roots in *ṛ*: 242), and *y/vṛ* are said by the grammarians to do the same optionally; but no forms with long *ī* from such roots have been found quotable. A Sūtra (PGS.) has once *anayiṣta* from *y/nī* (doubtless a false reading).

901. The endings are as in the preceding formation (उस् *us* and अत *ata* in 3d pl.). But in 2d and 3d sing., the combinations *iṣ-s* and *iṣ-t* are from the earliest period of the language contracted into *ईस्* *īs* and *ईत्* *it*.

a. The 2d pl. mid. should end always in *iḍhvam* (or *iḍdhvam*, from *iṣ-dhvam*: 226); and this is in fact the form in the only examples quotable, namely *ajaniḍhvam*, *artiḍhvam*, *āndhiḍhvam*, *vepiḍhvam*; as to the rules of the native grammarians respecting the matter, see 226 c.

902. As examples of the inflection of the *iṣ-aorist* may be taken the roots *पू* *pū* *cleanse*, and *बुध्* *budh* *wake*. Thus:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 अपाविषम्	अपाविष	अपाविष्म	अपाविषि	अपाविषहि	अपाविष्महि
āpāviṣam	āpāviṣva	āpāviṣma	āpaviṣi	āpaviṣvahi	āpaviṣmahi
2 अपावीम्	अपाविष्टम्	अपाविष्ट	अपाविष्टाम्	अपाविषाग्राम्	अपाविष्टम्
āpāvis	āpāviṣṭam	āpāviṣṭa	āpaviṣṭhās	āpaviṣāthām	āpaviṣṭham
3 अपावीत्	अपाविष्टाम्	अपाविषुम्	अपाविष्ट	अपाविषाताम्	अपाविषत
āpāvīt	āpāviṣṭām	āpāviṣus	āpaviṣṭa	āpaviṣātām	āpaviṣata
1 अबोधिषम्	अबोधिष	अबोधिष्म	अबोधिषि	अबोधिषहि	अबोधिष्महि
ābodhiṣam	ābodhiṣva	ābodhiṣma	ābodhiṣi	ābodhiṣvahi	ābodhiṣmahi
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

903. The number of roots from which forms of this aorist have been noted in the older language is nearly a hundred and fifty (in RV., about eighty; in AV., more than thirty, of which a dozen are additional to those in RV.); the later texts add less than twenty. Among these are no roots in *ā*; but otherwise they are of every variety of form (rarest in final *i* and *ī*). Active and middle persons are freely made, but sparingly from the same root; only about fifteen

roots have both active and middle forms in the older language, and of these a part only exceptionally in the one voice or the other.

a. No rule appears to govern the choice of usage between the *iṣ-* and the *s-*aorist; and in no small number of cases the same root shows forms of both classes.

904. Irregularities are to be noticed as follows:

a. The contracted forms *akramīm*, *agrabhīm*, and *avadhīm* (with augmentless *vādhīm*) are found in 1st sing. act.

b. For *ācarāt* occurs in AV. *ācarāit*; also (in a part of the manuscripts) *carāis* for *carīs*; *agrahāiṣam* is found in AB. (also the monstrous form *ajagrabhāiṣam*: see 801 i). *Ajayit*, with short *i* in the ending, occurs in TS.

c. AV. has once *nudiṣṭhās*, without *guṇa*.

d. The forms *atārima* (RV.), *avādiran* (AV.), and *bādhithās* (TA.), though they lack the sibilant, are perhaps to be referred to this aorist: compare *avitā*, 908. A few similar cases occur in the epics, and are of like doubtful character: thus, *jānithās*, *mādithās*, *vartithās*, *ṇāṅkithās*, and (the causative: 1048) *aghātayithās*. *Agṛhītām* and *gṛhithās* and *gṛhita*, if not false readings for *gṛhñī-*, are probably irregular present-formations.

Modes of the *iṣ*-aorist.

905. As usual, augmentless indicative forms of this aorist are more common than proper subjunctives. Examples, of all the persons found to occur (and including all the accented words), are, in the active: *ṇāṅsiṣam*, *vādhīm*; *māthīs*, *vādhīs*, *yāvis*, *sāvis*; *āvīt*, *jūrvīt*, *māthīt*, *vādhīt*, *veçīt*; *mardhiṣtam*, *doṣiṣtam*, *hiṅsiṣtam*; *aviṣtām*, *jāniṣtām*, *bādhīṣtām*; *ṇramiṣma*, *vādiṣma*; *vadhiṣta* and *vadhiṣtana*, *mathiṣtana*, *hiṅsiṣta*; *hvāriṣus*, *grahiṣus*;—in the middle: *rādhīṣi*; *jāniṣṭhās*, *marṣiṣṭhās*, *vyathiṣṭhās*; *krāmiṣta*, *jāniṣta*, *paviṣta*, *prāthiṣta*, *māndiṣta*; *vyathiṣmahi*. The accent is on the root-syllable (*tāriṣus*, AV. once, is doubtless an error).

906. a. Of subjunctive forms with primary endings occur only the 1st sing. act. *daviṣāṇi*, and the 1st pl. mid. (with unstrengthened *e*) *yāciṣāmahe* and *saniṣāmahe*.

b. Forms with secondary endings are almost limited to 2d and 3d sing. act. There are found: *aviṣas*, *kāniṣas*, *tāriṣas*, *rakṣiṣas*, *vādhīṣas*, *vādiṣas*, *vēṣiṣas*, *ṇāsiṣas*; *kāriṣat*, *jambhiṣat*, *jōṣiṣat*, *takṣiṣat*, *tāriṣat*, *nīndiṣat*, *pāriṣat*, *bōdhiṣat*, *mārdhiṣat*, *yāciṣat*, *yodhiṣat*, *rakṣiṣat*, *vaniṣat*, *vyathiṣat*, *ṇāsiṣat*, *saniṣat*, *sāviṣat*. They are made, it will be noticed, with entire regularity, by adding *a* to the tense-stem in *iṣ* before the endings. The only other persons found to occur are the 3d pl. act. *saniṣan* and mid. *sāniṣanta* (and TS. has *vaniṣanta*,

for the problematic *vanuṣanta* of RV.), which are also regular. *Bhaviṣāt* (AB. once) is a solitary example of a form with double mode-sign; *cāniṣthat* (RV.; SV. instead *jāniṣthat*) seems hopelessly corrupt. The radical syllable always has the accent, and its vowel usually accords with that of the indicative: but we have *san-* in the subjunctive against *asāniṣam* (as to *cay-* and *ran-*, see below, 908).

907. The middle optative of this aorist also forms a part of the accepted "precativē" of the later language (923, 925 b). It is very rare at all periods, being made in RV. from only five roots, and in AV. from two of the same and from three additional ones (six of the eight have other *iṣ*-forms); and the remaining texts add, so far as noticed, only four other roots. All the forms found to occur are as follows: *janiṣiya*, *indhiṣiya*, *edhiṣiyā*, *ruciṣiya* and *rociṣiya*, *gmiṣiya*; *modiṣiṣthās*; *janiṣiṣta*; *vaniṣiṣta*; *sahiṣivahi*; *idhiṣimahi*, *edhiṣimāhi*, *janiṣimahi*, *tāriṣimahi*, *mandiṣimahi*, *vandiṣimāhi*, *vardhiṣimāhi*, *sahiṣimahi* and *sāhiṣimāhi*. The accent is on the ending, and this would lead us to expect a weak form of root throughout; but the usage in this respect appears to be various, and the cases are too few to allow of setting up any rule. The forms *janiṣeyam* and *-ya*, from a secondary *a*-stem, occur in K.

908. Of imperative forms, we have from *√av* a series: namely, *aviḍḍhi*, *aviṣtu*, *aviṣtām*, *avitā* (if this, as seems probable, stands anomalously for *aviṣtā*) and *aviṣtāna*; two of these are of unmistakably imperative form. Other forms occur only in 2d du. and 2d pl., and are accordingly such as might also be subjunctives used imperatively (which is further made probable for two of them by their accentuation on the root-syllable): they are *kramiṣtam*, *gamiṣtam*, *caniṣtam*, *cayiṣtam* (against *acāyiṣam*), *tāriṣtam*, *yodhiṣtam*, *vadhiṣtam*, *ṇathiṣtam*; *rāniṣtana* (against *arāniṣus*), *ṇathiṣtana*.

909. No words having a participial ending after *iṣ* are found anywhere to occur.

910. This is the only aorist of which forms are made in the secondary and denominative conjugations: see below, 1035, 1048, 1068.

6. The *siṣ*-aorist.

911. According to the grammarians, this aorist is made from roots in *या ā* (including *मि mi fix*, *मि mi* (or *mī*) *damage* and *ली li cling*, which substitute forms in *ā*), and from *नम् nam bow*, *यम् yam reach*, and *रम् ram be content*, and is used only in the active; the corresponding middle being of the *s*-form (878 ff.). Its inflection is precisely like that of the *iṣ*-aorist; it is unnecessary, then, to give more than

its first persons, which we may form from the roots या *yā go* and नम् *nam bow*. Thus:

s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 अयासिषम् अयासिष्व अयासिष्व अनासिषम् अनासिष्व अनासिष्व					
āyāsiṣam āyāsiṣva āyāsiṣma ānaṣiṣam ānaṣiṣva ānaṣiṣma					
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

912. The *siṣ*-aorist is properly only a sub-form of the *iṣ*-aorist, having the tense-sign and endings of the latter added to a form of root increased by an added *s*. It is of extreme rarity in the older language, being made in RV. only from the roots *gā sing* and *yā go*, and in AV. only from *hā leave*, and doubtless also from *pyā fill up* and *van win* (see below, 914 b); the remaining older texts add *jñā know* (B.), *jyā over-power*, *dhya think* (QB. once: the edition reads *-dhā-*), and *ram be content* (SV.: a bad variant for RV. *rāsiya*); other Brāhmaṇa forms which might be also of the *s*-aorist are *adrāsīt*, *avāsīt*, and *ahvāsīt*; and *bhuk-ṣiṣiṣya* (PB. S.) must be regarded as an anomalous formation from *√bhuj*, unless we prefer to admit a secondary root *bhukṣ*, like *bhakṣ* from *bhaj*. In the later language have been found quotable from other roots only *glāsīs*, *adhmasīt*, *anaṣīt*, *apāsīt*, *mlāsīs*, and *amnasīṣus*.

a. The participle *hāsamāna* and causative *hāsayanti* (RV.) show that *hās* had assumed, even at a very early period, the value of a secondary root beside *hā* for other forms than the aorist.

913. The whole series of older indicative forms (omitting, as doubtful, the 2d and 3d sing.) is as follows: *agāsiṣam*, *ajñāsiṣam*, *ayāsiṣam*, *adhyāsiṣam*; *ajyāsiṣtām*, *ayāsiṣtām*; *ajñāsiṣtām*; *ajñāsiṣta*, *āyāsiṣta*; *agāsiṣus*, *ayāsiṣus* (*ākṣiṣus* is from *√akṣ attain*).

a. Forms without augment are these: *jñāsiṣam*, *raṁsiṣam*, *hāsiṣam*; *hāsiṣtām*; *hāsiṣtām*; *hāsiṣta*; *hāsiṣus*, *gāsiṣus*, *jñāsiṣus*. The accent would doubtless be upon the root-syllable.

914. a. Of proper subjunctives are found two, *gāsiṣat* and *yāsiṣat* (both RV.).

b. Optatives are not less rare: namely, *yāsisīṣthās* and *pyāsiṣīmahi* (for which the AV. manuscripts read *pyāṣiṣīmahi*, altered in the edition to *pyāyiṣ-*); and doubtless *vañṣiṣiṣya* (AV., twice) is to be corrected to *vaṁsiṣiṣya*, and belongs here. As to *bhukṣiṣiṣya*, see above, 912.

c. The accent of *yāsiṣtām* (like *aviṣtām*, 908) shows it to be a true imperative form; and *yāsiṣta* (RV., once) is doubtless the same, with anomalous *i* for *ī*.

915. Middle forms of this aorist, it will be noticed, occur from the optative only; but, considering the great rarity of the whole formation, we are hardly justified in concluding that in the ancient language the middle persons in *-siṣi*, *-siṣthās*, etc., were not allowable, like those in *-iṣi*, *-iṣthās*, and the others of the *iṣ*-aorist.

7. The sa-aorist.

916. In the later language, the roots allowed to form this aorist end in श् ङ, ष् ण, or ह् — all of them sounds which in combination with the tense-sign make क् ण; and they have इ i, उ u, or ए e as radical vowel.

a. They are as follows: दि॑, रि॑, लि॑, वि॑, क्लि॑, कृ॑, रु॑, म॑, स्प्र॑, त्वि॑, द्वि॑, क्षि॑, षि॑, कृ॑, दि॑, मि॑, लि॑, गु॑, दु॑, रु॑, त्रि॑, वृ॑, स्त्रि॑; from about half of them sa-forms, earlier or later, are quotable. Some of them may, or with certain meanings must, take aorists of other forms. And a few are allowed to drop both tense-sign and union-vowel a in certain persons of the middle: that is, they may make instead forms of the root-aorist.

917. As the tense-stem ends in अ a, the inflection is in the main like that of an imperfect of the second general conjugation. But (according to the grammarians: the forms unfortunately have not been found quotable) the 1st sing. mid. ends in इ i instead of ए e, and the 2d and 3d du. mid. in आ॒थाम् āthām and आ॒ताम् ātām, as in imperfects of the other conjugation. Both active and middle inflection is admitted. The root is throughout unstrengthened.

918. As example of inflection we may take the root दि॒श् दि॑ point. Thus:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 अदि॑न्तम्	अदि॑न्ताव	अदि॑न्ताम	अदि॑न्ति	अदि॑न्तावहि	अदि॑न्तामहि
ādikṣam	ādikṣāva	ādikṣāma	ādikṣi	ādikṣāvahi	ādikṣāmahi
2 अदि॑न्तम्	अदि॑न्तम्	अदि॑न्त	अदि॑न्त्याम्	अदि॑न्त्याम्	अदि॑न्तधम्
ādikṣas	ādikṣatam	ādikṣata	ādikṣathās	ādikṣāthām	ādikṣadhvam
3 अदि॑न्त	अदि॑न्ताम्	अदि॑न्त	अदि॑न्त	अदि॑न्ताम्	अदि॑न्त
ādikṣat	ādikṣatām	ādikṣan	ādikṣata	ādikṣātām	ādikṣanta

919. In the earlier language, the forms of the sa-aorist are hardly more than sporadic. They are made in RV. from seven roots; in AV., from two of these and from two others; and the remaining texts add ten more, making nineteen in all (the later language makes no additions to this number). As later, all have i or u or e as root-vowel, and a final consonant which combines with s to क् ण; but there are in the list also two

ending in *j*, namely *mṛj* and *vṛj*. All the examples noted are given below.

a. So far as the middle forms are concerned, this aorist would be fully explained as a transfer of certain *s*-aorists to an *a*-inflection. The marked difference in the strength of radical vowel in the active, however, stands in the way of the successful application of such an explanation to the active forms.

920. a. In the indicative, we find, in the active: *avṛkṣam*; *adrukṣas*, *adhukṣas*, *arukṣas*, *akrukṣas*, *asṛkṣas* (and MBh. adds *amṛkṣas*); *adikṣat*, *amikṣat*, *alikṣat*, *avikṣat*, *ākrukṣat*, *aghukṣat*, *adukṣat* and *ādhukṣat*, *ārukṣat*, *avṛkṣat*, *akṛkṣat*, *āmṛkṣat*, *āspṛkṣat*; *aghukṣatām*; *arukṣāma*, *amṛkṣāma*, *avṛkṣāma*; *ādhukṣan*, *apikṣan* (*y*/*piṣ*), *arukṣan*, *asṛkṣan*; — in the middle, only *akṛkṣathās* (*y*/*kṛṣ*), *ādhukṣata*, and *amṛkṣanta* (and MBh. adds *amṛkṣata*?).

b. Forms without augment (no true subjunctives occur) are, in the active: *ḍṛkṣam*, *mṛkṣam*; *dukṣas*, *rukṣas*, *mṛkṣas*; *dvikṣat*; *mṛkṣata*; *dhukṣān* and *dukṣān*; — in the middle, *dvikṣata*, *dukṣata* and *dhukṣata*, *dhukṣānta*.

c. There are no optative forms.

d. Imperative are: in the active, *mṛkṣatam*; in the middle, *dhukṣāsva*.

e. The few accented forms without augment which occur have the tone on the tense-sign *sá*, in analogy with the *a*-aorist (2) and the imperfect of the *á*-class: a single exception is *dhúkṣata*, which probably needs emendation to *dhukṣata*.

f. The aspiration of initial *d* and *g*, after loss of the aspirated quality of the root-final (155), is seen in forms from the roots *duh* and *guh*, but not from *druh* (only a single case, AB.); RV., however, has also *adukṣat* and *dukṣas*, *dukṣān*, *dukṣata*.

Precative.

921. As the so-called precative is allowed by the grammarians to be made in the later language from every root, and in an independent way, without reference to the mode of formation of the aorist from the same root, it is desirable to put together here a brief statement of the rules given for it.

922. The precative active is made by adding the active precative endings (above, 568) directly to the root. But:

a. Of final root-vowels (as before the passive-sign *yá*: 770), *i* and *u* are lengthened; *ṛ* is usually changed to *ri*, but to *ir* and *ūr* in those roots which elsewhere show *ir*- and *ur*- forms (so-called *ṛ*-roots: 242), and to *ar* in *ṛ* and *smṛ*; *ā* is changed to *e* in the roots *dā*, *dhā*, *sthā*, *pā* *drink*, *gā* *sing*, and a few others, in part optionally.

b. The root in general assumes its weakest form: a penultimate nasal is lost, as in *badhyāsam* from *√bandh*; the roots which are abbreviated in the weak persons of the perfect (794) have the same abbreviation here, as in *ucyāsam*, *ijyāsam*, *vidhyāsam*, *supyāsam*, *gr̥hyāsam*; *√qās* forms *qīṣyāsam* (compare 639, 854 c): and so on.

c. It has been pointed out above (837) that the active precative is an optative of the root-aorist, with a problematic insertion of a sibilant between mode-sign and ending.

923. a. The precative middle is made by adding the middle precative endings (above, 568) to the root increased by *स्* s or *इप्* iṣ — that is, to the tense-stem of an s-aorist or of an iṣ-aorist (but without augment).

b. The root is strengthened according to the rules that apply in forming the middle-stem of the s and of the iṣ-aorists respectively: in general, namely, a final vowel is gunated in both formations; but a medial vowel, only before *इप्* iṣ.

c. As was pointed out above (567) the middle precative is really the optative of certain aorists, with the insertion of a sibilant between mode-sign and ending only (so far as authenticated by use) in the 2d and 3d singular. In the older language, such forms are oftenest made from the s-aorist (895) and the iṣ-aorist (907); but also from the root-aorist (837 b), the a-aorist (850 a), the reduplicated aorist (870), and the siṣ-aorist (914 b); and even from the perfect (812 b).

924. As example of inflection, we may take the root *भू* bhū *be*, which is said (no middle aorist or precative from it is quotable) to form its middle on the iṣ-stem. Thus:

	active.		
	s.	d.	p.
1	भूयासम् bhūyāsam	भूयास्व bhūyāsva	भूयास्म bhūyāsma
2	भूयान् bhūyān	भूयास्तम् bhūyāstam	भूयास्त bhūyāsta
3	भूयात् bhūyāt	भूयास्तान् bhūyāstām	भूयासुन् bhūyāsus

	middle.		
	s.	d.	p.
1 भविषीय	भविषीवद्	भविषीमद्	
bhaviṣīyá	bhaviṣīváhi	bhaviṣīmáhi	
2 भविषीष्टाम्	भविषीयास्याम्	भविषीद्वम्	
bhaviṣīṣṭhās	bhaviṣīyāsthām	bhaviṣīdhvām	
3 भविषीष्ट	भविषीयास्ताम्	भविषीरन्	
bhaviṣīṣṭá	bhaviṣīyāstām	bhaviṣīrān	

a. The forms given by the grammarians as 2d and 3d dual are of very questionable value, as regards the place assigned to the sibilant. Those persons, and the 2d pl., have never been met with in use. For the question respecting the ending of the 2d pl., as *dhvam* or *ḍhvam*, see 226 c.

925. a. The precativ active is a form of very rare occurrence in the classical language. In each of the texts already more than once referred to (Manu, Nala, Bhagavad-Gītā, Çakuntalā, Hitopadeça) it occurs once and no more, and not half-a-dozen forms have been found quotable from the epics. As to its value, see 573 c.

b. The precativ middle is virtually unknown in the whole later literature, not a single occurrence of it having been brought to light. The BhP. has once *rīriṣiṣṭa*, which is also a RV. form, belonging probably to the reduplicated aorist; see 870.

Uses of the Aorist.

926. The uses of the aorist mode-forms (as has been already pointed out: 582) appear to accord with those of the mode-forms of the present-system. The predilection of the earlier language, continued sparingly in the later, for the augmentless forms in prohibitive expression after *mā* was sufficiently stated and illustrated above (579).

a. The tense-value of the aorist indicative has also been more than once referred to, and calls only for somewhat more of detail and for illustration here.

927. The aorist of the later language is simply a preterit, equivalent to the imperfect and perfect, and frequently coördinated with them.

a. Thus, *tataḥ sa gardabhaṃ laguḍena tāḍayāmāsa; tenā 'sāu pañcatvam āgamat* (H.) *thereupon he beat the donkey with a stick; and hereof the latter died; tataḥ sā vidarbhaṇ āgamat punaḥ; tān tu bandhujanaḥ samapūjayat* (MBh.) *thereupon she went back to Vidarbha; and her kindred paid her reverence; prītimān abhūt, uvāca*

cāi 'nam (MBh.) *he was filled with affection, and said to him; tam adahat kāṣṭhāḥ so 'bhūd divyavapus tadā (R.) he burned him with wood, and he became then a heavenly form.*

928. The aorist of the older language has the value of a proper "perfect": that is, it signifies something past which is viewed as completed with reference to the present; and it requires accordingly to be rendered by our tense made with the auxiliary *have*. In general, it indicates what has just taken place; and oftenest something which the speaker has experienced.

a. Examples from the Veda are: *pāri 'mé gām aneṣata pāry agnīm ahṛṣata, devēṣv akrata ṣṛāvaḥ ká imāñ ā dadharṣati (RV.) these here have led about a cow, they have carried around the fire, they have done honor to the gods—who shall venture anything against them? yām ācchāma mānasā sò 'yām ā 'gāt (RV.) he whom we (formerly, impf.) sought with our mind has (now, aor.) come; yéne 'ndro haviṣā kṛtvā ábhavad dyumny úttamāḥ, idām tád akri devā asapatnáḥ kīlā 'bhuvam (RV.) that libation by which Indra, making it, became (impf.) of highest glory, I have now made, ye gods; I have become free from enemies.*

b. Examples from the Brāhmaṇa language are: *sā hā 'smiñ jyóg uvāsa... tátò ha gandharvāḥ sām ūdire: jyóg vā iyām urvācī manuṣyēṣv avātsit (ÇB.) she lived with him a long time. Then the Gandharvas said to one another, "this Urvaçī, forsooth, has dwelt a long time among mortals"; tasya ha dantāḥ pedire: tam ho 'vāca: apat-sata vā asya dantāḥ (AB.) his teeth fell out. He said to him: "his teeth truly have fallen out"; indrasya vṛtrāñ jaghnūṣa indriyāñ vīryāñ pṛthivīm ānu vy ārchat tád oṣadhayo vīrūḍho 'bhavan sá prajāpatim upā 'dhāvad vṛtrāñ me jaghnūṣa indriyāñ vīryāñ pṛthivīm ānu vy ārat tád oṣadhayo vīrūḍho 'bhūvann íti (TS.) of Indra, when he had slain Vṛitra, the force and might went away into the earth, and became the herbs and plants; he ran to Prajāpati, saying: "my force and might, after slaying Vṛitra, have gone away into the earth, and have become the herbs and plants"; svayām enam abhyudētya brūyād vrātya kvā 'vātsiḥ (AV., in prose passage) going up to him in person, let him say: "Vrātya, where hast thou abode"? yád idāñīm dvāu vivāda-mānāv eyātām ahām adarṣam ahām aṣṛāuṣam íti yá evā brūyād ahām adarṣam íti tasmā evā ṣṛaddadhyāma (ÇB.) if now two should come disputing with one another, [the one] saying "I have seen", [the other] "I have heard", we should believe the one who said "I have seen".*

929. a. This distinction of the aorist from the imperfect and perfect as tenses of narration is very common in the Brāhmaṇa language (including the older Upanishads and the Sūtras), and is closely observed; violation of it is very rare, and is to be regarded as either due to corruption of text or indicative of a late origin.

b. In the Vedic hymns, the same distinction is prevalent, but is both less clear and less strictly maintained; many passages would admit an

interpretation implying either sense; and evident aorist-forms are sometimes used narratively, while imperfect-forms are also occasionally employed in the aorist sense.

930. The boundary between what has just been and what is is an evanescent one, and is sometimes overstepped, so that an aorist appears where a present might stand, or was even rather to be expected. Thus: *svāsasthe bhavatam indave na iti somo vāi rāje 'nduḥ somā-yāi 'vāi 'ne etad rājña āsade 'cikṣpat* (AB. i. 29. 7) "*be ye comfortable seats for our Indu*", he says; *Indu is king Soma*; by this means he has made them (instead of makes them) suitable for king Soma to sit upon; *vāruṇīr āpo yād adbhīr abhiṣīcāti vāruṇam evāi 'nam akar* (MS. iv. 3. 10) *the waters are Varuna's*; in that he be-pours him with waters, he has made him Varuna; *pañcābhir vyāghārayati pāṅkto yajñō yāvān evā yajñās tām ālabdhā 'tho yāvān evā yajñās tasmād rākṣāṁśy āpahanti* (MS. iii. 2. 6) *he smears with five*; *fivefold is the offering*; as great as is the offering, of it he has [thereby] taken hold; then, as great as is the offering, from it he smites away the demons. This idiom is met with in all the Brāhmaṇas; but it is especially frequent in the MS.

CHAPTER XII.

THE FUTURE-SYSTEMS.

931. THE verb has two futures, of very different age and character. The one has for tense-sign a sibilant followed by *ya*, and is an inheritance from the time of Indo-European unity. The other is a periphrastic formation, made by appending an auxiliary verb to a derivative noun of agency, and it is a recent addition to the verb-system; its beginnings only are met with in the earliest language. The former may be called the *s-future* (or the old future, or simply the future); the latter may be distinguished as the *periphrastic future*.

I. The s-future.

932. The tense-sign of this future is the syllable *स्य* *syá*, added to the root either directly or by an auxiliary vowel *इ* *i* (in the latter case becoming *इष्य* *iṣyá*). The root has the *guṇa*-strengthening. Thus, from *√दा* *dā* *give* is formed the future tense-stem *दास्य* *dāsyá*; from *√इ* *i* *go*, the stem *इष्य* *eṣyá*; from *√दुह* *duh* *milk*, the stem *धोक्ष्य* *dhokṣyá*; from *√भू* *bhū* *be*, the stem *भविष्य* *bhaviṣyá*; from *√मृध्* *rdh* *thrive*, the stem *अर्धिष्य* *ardhiṣyá*; and so on.

a. But from *√जिव* *live* the stem is *जिविष्य* *jīviṣyá*, from *√वृक्ष* *sprinkle* it is *वृक्षिष्य* *vṛkṣiṣyá*, and so on (240).

b. There are hardly any Vedic cases of resolution of the tense-sign *स्या* into *sia*; RV. has *kṣeṣiántas* once.

933. This tense-stem is then inflected precisely like a present-stem ending in *अ* *a* (second general conjugation: 733 a). We may take as models of inflection the future of *√दा* *dā* *give*, and that of *√कृ* *kṛ* *make*. Thus:

	active.			middle.		
	s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
1 दास्यामि दास्यावस् दास्यामस् दास्ये दास्यावहे दास्यामहे	dāsyāmi	dāsyāvas	dāsyāmas	dāsyé	dāsyāvahe	dāsyāmahe
2 दास्यसि दास्यथस् दास्यथ दास्यसे दास्येथे दास्यध्वे	dāsyāsi	dāsyāthas	dāsyātha	dāsyāse	dāsyéthe	dāsyādhve
3 दास्यति दास्यतस् दास्यन्ति दास्यते दास्येते दास्यन्ते	dāsyāti	dāsyātas	dāsyānti	dāsyāte	dāsyéte	dāsyānte
1 करिष्यामि करिष्यावस् करिष्यामस् करिष्ये करिष्यावहे करिष्यामहे	kariṣyāmi	kariṣyāvas	kariṣyāmas	kariṣyé	kariṣyāvahe	kariṣyāmahe
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

a. In the epics are found occasional cases of 1st du. and pl. in *va* and *ma*: e. g. *raṁsyāva* (R.), *bhakṣyāva* (causative: MBh.); *eṣyāma* (MBh.), *vatsyāma* (R.).

934. With regard to the use or non-use of the auxiliary vowel *i* before the sibilant, there is a degree of general accordance between this tense and the other future and the desiderative; but it is by no means absolute, nor are any definite rules to be laid down with regard to it (and so much the less, because of the infrequency of the two latter formations in actual use): between this and the aorist

(s-aorist on the one side, or iḡ-aorist on the other), any correspondence is still less traceable. Practically, it is necessary to learn, as a matter of usage, how any given root makes these various parts of its conjugational system.

935. Below is added a statement of the usage, as regards the auxiliary vowel, of all the roots found quotable—for the most part, in the form of a specification of those which add the tense-sign directly to the root; in brackets are further mentioned the other roots which according to the grammarians also refuse the auxiliary vowel.

a. Of roots ending in vowels, the great majority (excepting those in ṛ) take no i. Thus, all in ā (numerous, and unnecessary to specify: but compare c below);—those in i, as *kṣi* *posses*, *ci* *gather*, *ci* *note*, *mi*, *si* or *sā* *bind* (*siṣya*), *hi*; from i, *kṣi* *destroy*, and *ji* occur forms of both classes; *çri* [and *çvi*] has i;—those in ī, as *kri*, *bhī*, *mī*, *vī*; but *çī* *lie* and *nī* have both forms [and *çī* takes i];—those in u, as *cyu*, *dru*, *plu*, *çru*, *hu*; but *su* *press out* and *stu* have both forms [and *kṣu*, *kṣṇu*, *nu*, *yu*, *ru*, *ṣnu* take i];—of those in ū, *dhū* and *bhū* take i; *sū* has both forms. But all in ṛ (numerous, and unnecessary to specify) take i [those in changeable ṛ, or so-called ṛ-roots (242), are said by the grammarians to take either i or ī; no ī-forms, however, are quotable].

b. Of roots ending in mutes, about half add the tense-sign directly. Thus, of roots ending in gutturals, *çak*;—in palatals: in c, *pac*, *muc*, *ric*, *vac*, *vic*, *vraçc*, *sic* (but *yāc* takes i); in ch, *prach*; in j, *bhañj*, *mṛj* (*mārṣya* and *mraṣya*), *yaj*, *bhuj*, *yuj*, *vṛj*, *sṛj* [also *bhrajj*, *rañj*, *sañj*, *svañj*, *nij*, *ruj*], while *tyaj*, *bhaj*, and *majj* (*mañṣya* and *majjiṣya*) have both forms, and *vij* (*vijiṣya* and *vejiṣya*) and *vraj* take i;—in dentals: in t, *kṛt* *cut* and *vṛt* [also *cṛt* and *nṛt*] make both forms; in d, *ad*, *pad*, *çad* *fall*, *skand*, *syand*, *chid*, *bhid*, *vid* *find*, *nud* [also *had*, *khid*, *svid*, *kṣud*, *tud*]; while *sad* (*satsya* and *sidiṣya*) and *vid* *know* make both forms [also *chṛd* and *tṛd*], and *vad* has i; in dh, *vyadh* (*vetsya*), *rādh*, *sidh* *succeed*, *budh*, *yudh*, *rudh*, *vṛdh* [also *sādh*, *krudh*, *kṣudh*, *çudh*], and *bandh* and *sidh* *repel* have both forms; in n, *tan*, while *man* and *han* have both forms;—in labials: in p, *āp*, *kṣip*, *gup*, *tṛp*, *sṛp* (*sraṣya* and *sarṣya*) [also *çap*, *lip*, *lup*], while *tap*, *vap*, *svap*, *ḍṛp*, and *kṛp* have both forms; in bh, *yabh* and *rabh*, *labh* having both forms; in m, *ram*, while *kram*, *kṣam*, *nam*, and *yam* make both forms.

c. Of the roots reckoned by the grammarians as ending in semivowels (761 d-g) all take i. And *vā* or *vi* *weave*, *vyā* or *vi* *envelop*, and *hvā* or *hū* *call* take a y-form, as in their present-system, to which then i is added: thus, *vayiṣya*, *vyayiṣya*, *hvayiṣya* (but also *hvāsiya*).

d. Of roots ending in spirants, the minority (about a third) are without the auxiliary vowel. They are: roots in ç, *diç*, *viç*, *ḍṛç* (*drakṣya*), *spṛç* (*sprakṣya*) [also *dañç*, *riç*, *liç*, *kruç*, *mṛç*], while *naç* *be lost* has both forms (*nañṣya* and *naçiṣya*);—in ś, *piś*, *viś*, *çiś* [also

tviṣ, *dviṣ*, *çliṣ*, *tuṣ*, *duṣ*, *puṣ*, *çuṣ*], while *kṛṣ* has both forms (*krakṣya* and *karṣiṣya*); — in *s*, *vas shine*, *vas clothe* [also *ghas*], while *vas dwell* has both forms; — in *h*, *mih*, *duh*, *druh* [also *nah*, *dih*, *lih*], while *dah*, *vah*, *sah* and *ruh* have both forms.

e. In the older language, a majority (about five ninths) of simple roots add the *sya* without auxiliary *i*; of the futures occurring in the later language only, nearly three quarters have the *i*, this being generally taken by any root of late origin and derivative character — as it is also uniformly taken in secondary conjugation (1019, 1036, 1050, 1068).

936. As the root is strengthened to form the stem of this future, so, of a root that has a stronger and a weaker form, the stronger form is used: thus, from *√bandh* or *badh bind*, *bhantsya* or *bandhiṣya*.

a. By an irregular strengthening, *nañkṣya* (beside *naçṣya*) is made from *√naç* *be lost*, and *mañkṣya* (beside *majjiṣya*) from *√majj* *sink*.

b. But a few roots make future-stems in the later language without strengthening: thus, *likhiṣya*, *miliṣya* (also TS.), *viṣiṣya* (also *vejiṣya*), *siṣya* (*√sā* or *si*), *sūṣya* (939 b), *sphuṭiṣya*; and *√vyadh* makes *vetsya* from the weaker form *vidh*.

c. The ÇB. has once the monstrous form *açnuviṣyāmahe*, made upon the present-stem *açnu* (697) of *√aç* *attain*. And the later language makes *sīdiṣya* and *jahiṣya* from the present-stems of *√sad* and *√hā*. Compare further *hvayiṣya* etc., 935 c. Also *khyāyiṣya* from *√khyā* (beside *khyāsyā*) appears to be of similar character.

d. A number of roots with medial *ṛ* strengthen it to *ra* (241): thus, *krakṣya*, *trapsya*, *drapsya*, *drakṣya*, *mrakṣya* (beside *mārkṣya*), *sprakṣya*, *srakṣya*, *srapṣya* (beside *sarpsya*), and *mradiṣya* (beside *mardiṣya*); and *√kṛp* forms *klapsya* (beside *kalpiṣya*).

e. The root *grah* (also its doublet *glah*) takes *ī* instead of *i*, as it does also in the aorist and elsewhere.

937. This future is comparatively rare in the oldest language — in part, apparently, because the uses of a future are to a large extent answered by subjunctive forms — but becomes more and more common later. Thus, the RV. has only seventeen occurrences of personal forms, from nine different roots (with participles from six additional roots); the AV. has fifty occurrences, from twenty-five roots (with participles from seven more); but the TS. has occurrences (personal forms and participles together) from over sixty roots; and forms from more than a hundred and fifty roots are quotable from the older texts.

Modes of the s-future.

938. Mode-forms of the future are of the utmost rarity. The only example in the older language is *kariṣyās*, 2d sing. subj. act., occurring once (or twice) in RV. (AB. has once *notsyāvahāi*, and GB. has *eṣyāmahāi*, *taṣyāmahāi*, *sthāsyāmahāi*, but they are doubtless false

readings for -he. Two or three optative forms are found in the epics: thus, *dhakṣyet* and *maṅsyeran* (MBh.), and *drakṣyeta* (R.); also an imperative *patsyantū* (Har.). And several 2d pl. mid. in *dhvam* are quotable from the epics: thus, *vetsyadhvam*, *saviṣyadhvam*, and (the causative) *kālayiṣyadhvam* (PB.) and *jīvaiṣyadhvam* (MBh.: and one text has *mokṣyadhvam* at i. 133. 13, where the other reads *mokṣayadhvam*), and *bhaviṣyadhvam* (MBh. R.): it is a matter of question whether these are to be accounted a real imperative formation, or an epic substitution of secondary for primary endings (compare 542 a).

Participles of the s-future.

939. Participles are made from the future-stem precisely as from a present-stem in *अ a*: namely, by adding in the active the ending *न्त*, in the middle the ending *मान māna*; the accent remains upon the stem. Thus, from the verbs instanced above, *दास्यन्त* *dāsyánt* and *दास्यमान* *dāsyāmāna*, *करिष्यन्त* *kariṣyánt* and *करिष्यमाण* *kariṣyāmāṇa*.

a. According to the grammarians, the feminine of the active participle is made either in *āntī* or in *atī*; but only the former has been noted as occurring in the older language, and the latter is everywhere extremely rare: see above, 449 e, f.

b. In RV. occurs once *sūṣyanti*, from *√sū*, with anomalous accentuation.

Preterit of the s-future: Conditional.

940. From the future-stem is made an augment-preterit, by prefixing the augment and adding the secondary endings, in precisely the same manner as an imperfect from a present-stem in *अ a*. This preterit is called the conditional.

a. It stands related to the future, in form and meaning, as the French conditional *aurais* to the future *aurai*, or as the English *would have* to *will have* — nearly as the German *würde haben* to *werde haben*.

b. Thus, from the roots already instanced:

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	p.
१ अदास्यम्	अदास्याव	अदास्याम	अदास्ये	अदास्यावहि	अदास्यामहि
ádāsyam	ádāsyāva	ádāsyāma	ádāsyē	ádāsyāvahi	ádāsyāmahi

- 2 अदास्यम् अदास्यतम् अदास्यत अदास्यथाम् अदास्येथाम् अदास्यधम्
 ādāsyas ādāsyatam ādāsyata ādāsyathās ādāsyethām ādāsyadhvam
- 3 अदास्यत् अदास्यताम् अदास्यन् अदास्यत अदास्येताम् अदास्यत
 ādāsyat ādāsyatām ādāsyān ādāsyata ādāsyetām ādāsyanta
- 1 अकरिष्यम् अकरिष्याव अकरिष्याम अकरिष्ये अकरिष्यावहि अकरिष्यामहि
 ākariṣyam ākariṣyāva ākariṣyāma ākariṣye ākariṣyāvahi ākariṣyāmahī
 etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

941. The conditional is the rarest of all the forms of the Sanskrit verb. The RV. has but a single example, *ābharīṣyat was going to carry off*, and none of the Vedic texts furnishes another. In the Brāhmaṇas it is hardly more common — except in ÇB., where it is met with more than fifty times. Nor does it, like the future, become more frequent later: not an example occurs in Nala, Bhagavad-Gītā, or Hitopadeśa; only one in Manu; and two in Çakuntalā. In the whole MBh. (Holtzmann) it is found about twenty-five times, from thirteen roots. The middle forms are extremely few.

II. The Periphrastic Future.

942. a. This formation contains only a single indicative active tense (or also middle: see 947), without modes, or participle, or preterit.

b. It consists in a derivative *nomen agentis*, having the value of a future active participle, and used, either with or without an accompanying auxiliary, in the office of a verbal tense with future meaning.

943. The noun is formed by the suffix तृ त्र (or तर tar); and this (as in its other than verbal uses: see 1182) is added to the root either directly or with a preceding auxiliary vowel इ i, the root itself being strengthened by guṇa, but the accent resting on the suffix: thus, दातृ dātṛ from √दा dā *give*; कर्तृ kartṛ from √कृ kṛ *make*; भवितृ bhavitṛ from √भू bhū *be*.

a. As regards the presence or absence of the vowel i, the usage is said by the grammarians to be generally the same as in the s-future from the same root (above, 935). The most important exception is that the roots in र take no i: thus, कर्तृ (against kariṣya); roots han and gam show the same difference; while वृत्, वृद्ध, and syand have i here, though

not in the s-future. The few forms which occur in the older language agree with these statements.

944. In the third persons, the nom. masc. of the noun, in the three numbers respectively (373), is used without auxiliary: thus, भविता bhavitā *he or she or it will be*; भवितारौ bhavitārau *both will be*; भवितारम् bhavitāras *they will be*. In the other persons, the first and second persons present of वृश्मस् as *be* (636) are used as auxiliary; and they are combined, in all numbers, with the singular nom. masc. of the noun.

a. Thus, from वृदा dā *give*:

	s.	d.	p.
1	दातास्मि dātāsmi	दातास्वम् dātāsvas	दातास्मम् dātāsmas
2	दातासि dātāsi	दातास्थम् dātāsthas	दातास्थ dātāstha
3	दाता dātā	दातारौ dātārau	दातारम् dātāras

b. Occasionally, in the epics and later (almost never in the older language), the norm of the tense as given above is in various respects departed from: thus, by use of the auxiliary in the 3d person also; by its omission in the 1st or 2d person; by inversion of the order of noun and auxiliary; by interposition of other words between them; by use of a dual or plural nom. with the auxiliary; and by use of a feminine form of the noun. Examples are: vaktā 'sti (MBh.) *he will speak*; nihantā (MBh.) *I shall or thou wilt strike down*, yoddhā 'ham (R.) *I shall fight*, ahaṁ draṣṭā (MBh.) *I shall see*, kartā 'haṁ te (BhP.) *I will do for thee*, tvam bhavitā (MBh. Megh.) *thou wilt be*; asmi gantā (MBh.) *I shall go*; pratigrahītā tām asmi (MBh.) *I will receive her*, hantā tvam asi (MBh.) *thou wilt slay*; kartārāu svaḥ (MBh.) *we two shall do*; draṣṭry asmi (MBh.) *I (f.) shall see*, udbhavitṛī (Nāṣ.) *she will increase*, gantrī (Y.) *she will go*. AB. has once sotā as 2d sing., *thou wilt press*; JUB. makes the combination ṣmaçānāni bhavitāras *the cemeteries will be*.

c. An optative of the auxiliary appears to be once used, in yoddhā syām *I would fight* (R. i. 22, 25 Peterson; but the Bombay edition reads yoddhum yāsyāmi).

945. The accent in these combinations, as in all the ordinary cases of collocation of a verb with a preceding predicate noun or

adjective (592), is on the noun itself; and, unlike all the true verbal forms, the combination retains its accent everywhere even in an independent clause: thus, *tārhi vā atināṣṭrō bhavitāsmi* (QB.) *then I shall be out of danger* (where *bhaviṣyāmi*, if used, would be accentless). Whether in a dependent clause the auxiliary verb would take an accent (595), and whether, if so, at the expense of the accent of the noun (as in the case of a preposition compounded with a verb-form: 1083 b), we are without the means of determining.

946. In the Veda, the *nomina agentis* in *tr̥* or *tar*, like various other derivative nouns (271), but with especial frequency, are used in participial construction, governing the accusative if they come from roots whose verbal forms do so (1182). Often, also, they are used predicatively, with or without accompanying copula; yet without any implication of time; they are not the beginnings, but only the forerunners, of a new tense-formation. Generally, when they have a participial value, the root-syllable (or a prefix preceding it) has the accent. The tense-use begins, but rather sparingly, in the Brāhmaṇas (from which about thirty forms are quotable); and it grows more common later, though the periphrastic future is nowhere nearly so frequent as the s-future (it is quotable later from about thirty additional roots).

947. a. A few isolated attempts are made in the Brāhmaṇas to form by analogy middle persons to this future, with endings corresponding after the usual fashion to those of the active persons. Thus, TS. has once *prayoktāse I will apply* (standing related to *prayoktāsmi* as, for example, *ṇāse* to *ṇāsmi*); QB. has *ṇayitāse thou shalt lie* (similarly related to *ṇayitāsi*); and TB. has *yaṣṭāsmāhe we will make offering*. But in TA. is found (I. 11) *yaṣṭāhe* as 1st sing., showing a phonetic correspondence of a problematic character, not elsewhere met with in the language.

b. On the basis of such tentative formations as these, the native grammarians set up a complete middle inflection for the periphrastic future, as follows:

	s.	d.	p.
1	dātāhe	dātāsvahe	dātāsmāhe
2	dātāse	dātāsāthe	dātādhe
3	dātā	dātārāu	dātāras

c. Only a single example of such a middle has been brought to light in the later language, namely (the causative) *darṇayitāhe* (Nāṣ.).

Uses of the Futures and Conditional.

948. As the s-future is the commoner, so also it is the one more indefinitely used. It expresses in general what is going to take place at some time to come — but often, as in other languages, adding on the one hand an implication of will or intention, or on the other hand that of promise or threatening.

a. A few examples are: *varṣiṣyāty āiṣāmaḥ parjānyo vṛṣṭimān bhaviṣyati* (ÇB.) *it is going to rain; Parjanya is going to be rich in rain this year; yās tān ná véda kīm ṛcā kariṣyati* (RV.) *whoever does not know that, what will he do with verse? ā vāi vayāṁ agnī dhāsyāmahé 'tha yūyāṁ kīm kariṣyatha* (ÇB.) *we are going to build the two fires: then what will you do? tāṁ indro 'bhyādudrāva haniṣyān* (ÇB.) *him Indra ran at, intending to slay; yādy evā kariṣyātha sākāṁ devāir yajñīyāso bhaviṣyatha* (RV.) *if ye will do thus, ye shall be worthy of the sacrifice along with the gods; dāntās te çatsyanti* (AV.) *thy teeth will fall out; nā mariṣyasi mā bibheḥ* (AV.) *thou shalt not die; be not afraid; brūhi kva yāsyasi* (MBh.) *tell us; where are you going to go? yadi mām pratyākhyāsyasi viṣam āsthāsyē* (MBh.) *if you shall reject me, I will resort to poison.* As in other languages, the tense is also sometimes used for the expression of a conjecture or presumption: thus: *ko 'yaṁ devo gandharvo vā bhaviṣyati* (MBh.) *who is this? he is doubtless a god, or a Gandharva; adya svapayanti* (MBh.) *they must be sleeping now.*

b. The spheres of future and desiderative border upon one another, and the one is sometimes met with where the other might be expected. Examples of the future taken in a quasi-desiderative sense are as follows: *yād dāçuṣe bhadraṁ kariṣyāsi tāvé 't tát satyām* (RV.) *what favor thou wilt to bestow on thy worshiper, that of thee becometh actual (is surely brought about); yāthā 'nyād vadiṣyānt sō 'nyād vādet* (ÇB.) *as if, intending to say one thing, one were to say another.*

949. The periphrastic future is defined by the grammarians as expressing something to be done at a definite time to come. And this, though but faintly traceable in later use, is a distinct characteristic of the formation in the language where it first makes its appearance. It is especially often used along with *çvās tomorrow*.

a. A few examples are: *adyā varṣiṣyati ... çvō vraṣṭā* (MS.) *it is going to rain today; it will rain tomorrow; yatarān vā ime çvaḥ kamitāras te jetāras* (K.) *whichever of two parties these shall choose tomorrow, they will conquer; prātār yaṣṭāṣmahe* (TB.) *we shall sacrifice tomorrow morning; ityahé vaḥ paktāsmi* (ÇB.) *on such and such a day I will cook for you; tān ma ékām rātrim ānte çayitāse jātā u te 'yaṁ tārhi putrō bhavitā* (ÇB.) *then you shall lie with me one night, and at that time this son of yours will be born.* In other cases, this definiteness of time is wanting, but an emphasis, as of special certainty, seems perhaps to belong to the form: thus, *bibhrī mā pārayiṣyāmi tvé 'ti: kásmān mā pārayiṣyāsi 'ty āughā imāḥ sārvaḥ prajā nirvoḍhā, tātās tvā pārayitāsmi 'ti* (ÇB.) *support me and I will save you, said it. From what will you save me? said he. A flood is going to carry off all these creatures: from that I will save you, said it; paridevayāṁ cakrire mahac chokabhayaṁ prāptāṣmaḥ* (GB) *they set up a lamentation: "we are going to meet with great pain and dread"; yaje 'yakṣi yaṣṭāhe ca* (TA.) *I sacrifice, I have sacrificed, and I shall sacrifice.* In yet other cases,

in the older language even, and yet more in the later, this future appears to be equivalent to the other: thus, *prajāyām enaṁ vijñātāsmo yadi vidvān vā juhoty avidvān vā* (AB.) *in his children we shall know him, whether he is one that sacrifices with knowledge or without knowledge; vak-tāsmo vā idaṁ devebhyaḥ* (AB.) *we shall tell this to the gods; yadi svārtho mamā 'pi bhavitā tata evaṁ svārtham kariṣyāmi* (MBh.) *if later my own affair shall come up, then I will attend to my own affair; katham tu bhavitāsy eka iti tvāṁ nṛpa ṇocimi* (MBh.) *but how will you get along alone? that, O king, is the cause of my grief about you.*

950. The conditional would seem to be most originally and properly used to signify that something *was going to be done*. And this value it has in its only Vedic occurrence, and occasionally elsewhere. But usually it has the sense ordinarily called "conditional"; and in the great majority of its occurrences it is found (like the subjunctive and the optative, when used with the same value) in both clauses of a conditional sentence.

a. Thus, *yó vṛtrāya śnam ātrā 'bharīṣyat prā tāṁ jānitṛi vidūṣa uvāca* (RV.) *him, who was going here to carry off Vritra's wealth; his mother proclaimed to the knowing one; ṣatāyuhḥ gām akariṣyam* (AB.) *I was going to make (should have made) the cow live a hundred years* (in other versions of the same story is added the other clause, in which the conditional has a value more removed from its original; thus, in GB., *if you, villain, had not stopped [prāgrahīṣyaḥ] my mouth); tāta evā 'sya bhayāṁ vi 'yāya kāsmād dhy ābheṣyad dvitīyād vāi bhayāṁ bhavati* (QB.) *thereupon his fear departed; for of whom was he to be afraid? occasion of fear arises from a second person; ūtpapāta cirāṁ tān mene yād vāsaḥ paryādhāsyata* (QB.) *he leaped up: he thought it long that he should put on a garment; sā tād evā nā 'vindat prajāpatir yātrā 'hoṣyat* (MS.) *Prajapati, verily, did not then find where he was to (should) sacrifice; evaṁ cen nā 'vakṣyo mūrdhā te vyapatiṣyat* (GB.) *if you should not speak thus, your head would fly off; sā yād dhāi 'tāvad evā 'bhaviṣyad yāvatyo hāi 'vā 'gre prajāḥ ṛṣṭās tāvatyo hāi 'vā 'bhaviṣyan nā prā 'janiṣyanta* (QB.) *if he had been only so much, there would have been only so many living creatures as were created at first; they would have had no progeny; kiṁ vā 'bhaviṣyad aruṇas tamasāṁ vibhettā taṁ cet sahasrakiraṇo dhuri nā 'kariṣyat* (C.) *would the Dawn, forsooth, be the scatterer of the darkness, if the thousand-rayed one did not set her on the front of his chariot?*

CHAPTER XIII.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS: PARTICIPLES,
INFINITIVES, GERUNDS.

951. a. THOSE verbal adjectives, or participles, which are made from tense-stems, and so constitute a part of the various tense-systems, have been already treated. It remains to describe certain others, which, being made directly from the root itself, belong to the verbal system as a whole, and not to any particular part of it.

b. The infinitive (with a few sporadic exceptions in the older language) also comes in all cases from the root directly, and not from any of the derived tense-stems.

c. The same is true of the so-called gerunds, or indeclinable participles.

Passive Participle in *tá* or *ná*.

952. By the accented suffix त *tá* — or, in a comparatively small number of verbs, न *ná* — is formed a verbal adjective which, when coming from transitive verbs, qualifies anything as having endured the action expressed by the verb: thus, दत्त *dattá given*; उक्त *uktá spoken*. Hence it is usually called the passive participle; or, to distinguish it from the participle belonging to the passive present-system (771), the past passive participle.

a. When made from an intransitive or neuter verb, the same participle, as in other languages, has no passive but only an indefinite past sense: thus, गत *gatá gone*; भूत *bhūtá been*; पतित *patitá fallen*.

953. In general, this participle is made by adding त *tá* to the bare verbal root, with observation of the ordinary rules of euphonic combination.

a. Some roots, however, require the prefixion of the auxiliary vowel *i* to the suffix. For these, and for the verbs that add *ná* instead of *tá*, see below, 956, 957.

b. As to the accent when the root is preceded by a preposition, see 1085 a.

954. The root before ण *tá* has usually its weakest form, if there is anywhere in the verbal system a distinction of weak and strong forms. Thus:

a. A penultimate nasal is not seldom dropped: examples are *aktá* (√*añj*), *baddhá* (√*bandh*), *ṣrabdha* (√*ṣrambh*), *daṣṭá* (√*dañq*), *srasta* (√*srañs*), *bāḍha* (√*bañh*).

b. Roots which are abbreviated in the weak forms of the perfect (794) suffer the same abbreviation here: examples are *uktá* (√*vac*), *uṣṭá* (√*vas shine*), *uptá* (√*vap*: also *vapta*), *ūḍhá* (√*vah*), *suptá* (√*svap*), *iṣṭá* (√*yaj*), *viddhá* (√*vyadh*); — and, by a similar procedure, √*prach* (or *praç*) makes *prṣṭá*, √*bhrañç* makes *bhrṣṭa* (beside the regular *bhraṣṭá*), and √*ṣrā* *boil* makes *ṣṛṭá* (beside *ṣrātá*).

c. Final *ā* is weakened to *i* in *gītá* (√*gā sing*), *dhītá* (√*dhā suck*), *pītá* (√*pā drink*), *sphītá*; and *jītá*, *vītá*, *qītá* are made from the roots *ḡyā*, *vyā*, *qyā*, (or *jī* etc.); — and further to *i* in *chitá* (beside *chātá*), *dita* (√*dā divide* and *dā bind*), *drita* (√*drā sleep*), *hitá* (√*dhā put*: with *h* for *dh*; but *dhita* also occurs in V.), *mitá* (√*mā measure*), *qitá* (also *qāta*), *sitá*, *sthitá*.

d. A final *m* is lost after *a* in *gatá*, *natá*, *yatá*, *ratá* (from √*gam* etc.); and a final *n* in *kṣata*, *tatá*, *matá*, *hatá*. As to the other roots in *am* and *an* taking *ta*, see 955 a, b.

e. More isolated cases are *-ūta* (RV.: √*av*), *utá* or *ūta* (√*vā weave*), *qṣṭá* (also *qāsta*: √*qās*), *mūrtá* (referred to √*mūrch*). As to *-gdha* and *jagdhá*, see 233 f.

f. On the other hand, √*svad* makes *svāttá*.

955. Of more irregular character are the following:

a. A number of roots ending in *am* retain the nasal, and lengthen the radical vowel (as also in some others of their verbal forms: thus, *kāmtá*, *krāmtá*, *klāmtá*, *kṣāmta*, *cāmta*, *tāmtá*, *dāmtá*, *bhrāmta*, *vāmtá*, *qāmtá* (√*qam be quiet*), *ṣrāmtá* (from √*kam* etc.); and one in *an*, *dhvan sound*, makes *dhvāntá*.

b. A few roots in *an* make their participle from another root-form in *ā*: thus, *khātá*, *jātá*, *-vāta*, *sātá*; *dhām* has both *dhāmitá* and *dhmātá*.

c. Certain roots in *iv* take their *yū*-form (765 a): thus, *dyūtá* (√*dīv play*), *ṣṭhyūtá*, *syūtá*; but √*miv* makes *-mūta*.

d. From roots in changeable *r* (generally taking *na*: 957 b) are made also *pūrtá* (√*pṛ fill*: beside *pṛta*), *qīrtá* and *qūrtá* (√*qṛ crush*); and *qīrtá* is further made from √*qṛī mix*.

while *piç* has both forms, and *mṛç* takes *ita* only late; *iç send*, *iç*, *kuç*, *trç*, *tviç*, *pruç*, *miç*, *rūç*, *heç*, *hreç*, also *muç* except late, while *dhṛç*, *ruç*, and *hṛç* show both forms; *ās*, *bhas*, *bhās*, *ras*, *las*, *vas clothe*, *has*, also *as throw* occasionally, while *kas*, *gras*, *yas*, *vas shine*, *vas dwell*, *çās* (with *çiṣṭā* and *çāsta*), *çvas*, and *hras* make both forms; *ih*, *grah* (*grhītā*), *jah* (secondary form of *hā*), *mah*, *rah*, and occasionally *ūh remove*, while *gāh* has both forms.

c. Of roots ending in vowels, only *çī lie*, which makes *çayita* (with *guṇa* of root, as elsewhere: 629).

d. In general, a root maintains its full form before *ita*; but there are a few exceptions: thus, *grbhītā* and *grhītā* (the root being reckoned as *grabh* and *grah*: see 729), *uditā* (also *vadita* in the later language), *uṣita* (*vas shine*; beside *uṣṭā*), *uṣita* (*vas dwell*: also sporadically *vasita* and *uṣṭa*), *ukṣitā* (*vaks increase*), *çrthitā* (*çrath*). From *ymṛj* are made both *mṛjita* and *mārjita* (with strengthening as in present and elsewhere: 627), beside *mṛṣṭā*.

e. Instead of *i*, long *ī* is taken in *grbhītā* and *grhītā*.

957. The suffix *ṛ ná* (always without auxiliary *ṛ i*) is taken instead of *ṛ tá* by a number of roots (about seventy). Thus:

a. Certain roots in *ā*: thus, *kṣā*, *glā*, *drā run*, *drā sleep*, (also *drita*?), *mlā* (also *mlātā*), *vā blow* (also *vāta*), *çyā* (also *çinā*), *styā*, *hā leave* (also *hinā* and *hāta*), *hā go forth*; and *dā divide* makes *dinā* (also *dita* and *-tta*). Further, certain roots in *i*- and *u*-vowels: thus, *kai destroy* (*kṣīna*; also *kṣitā*), *çī*, *pī*, *lī cling*, *vī*, *çī* or *çyā coagulate* (beside *çyāna* and *çīta*), *hrī* (beside *hrīta*); *dū burn* (also *duta*), *lū*, *qū*; and *dīv lament* makes *dyūna* (compare 765).

b. Roots in *ṛ*, which before the suffix becomes *īṛ* or *ūr*: the forms are, *arṇa* (late; beside *ṛtā*), *kirṇa* (*kr scatter*), *gīṛṇā* (*gr swallow*), *jīṛṇā* and *jūrṇā* (*jṛ waste away*), *tīṛṇā* and *tūrṇā* (also *tūrtā*), *dīṛṇā* (*dr pierce*: also *drṭa*), *pūrṇā* (*pr fill*: also *pūrtā* and *pṛta*), *mūrṇā* (*mr crush*), *çīṛṇā* (*çr crush*: also *çīṛta* and *çūrtā*?), *stīṛṇā* (also *stṛta*). Of like character with these are *īṛṇā* from *ṛir*, *oīṛṇā* (beside *carita*) from *ṛcar*, *gūrṇā* (beside *gūrtā*) from *ṛgur*, a secondary form of *gr*, and *cūrṇā* (beside *carvita*) from *ṛcarv*, which is also plainly a secondary root.

c. A few roots ending in *j* (which becomes *g* before the suffix against the usual rule of internal combination: 216f): thus, *bhagna* (*bhañj*), *bhugna* (*bhuj bend*), *magnā* (*majj*), *rugṇā*, *vigna* (beside *vikta*). Further, two or three ending in *o* (similarly treated): thus, *akṇā* (*vac* or *añc*: also *acita* and *añcita*), *vṛkṇā* (*vraçe*), and apparently *-pṛṇa* (RV., once: with doubly irregular change of root-final, from *ṛpre*). And one root in *g*, *lagna*.

d. A considerable number, some of them very common ones, of roots in *ḍ* (which, against ordinary rule, becomes *n* before the suffix: 157 b). The forms are: *unna* (also *utta*), *arṇṇa*?, *klinna*, *kṣuṇṇa*, *kṣviṇṇa*, *khinna*, *channa*, *chinná*, *chṛṇṇá*, *tunná*, *tṛṇṇá*, *nunna* (also *nuttá* and *nudita*), *panná*, *bhinná*, *vinna* (*√vid find*: also *vittá*), *ṣanna* (*√ṣad fall*), *sanná* (also *sattá*), *skanná* (*√skand*), *syanná* (*√syand*), *svinná*, *hanna*. And *ánna food*, in spite of its different accent, appears to be a like formation from *√ad eat*.

958. The native grammarians reckon as participles of this formation a few miscellaneous derivative adjectives, coming from roots which do not make a regular participle: such are *kṣāma burnt*, *kṛṣā emaciated*, *pakvá ripe*, *phullá expanded*, *ḍúṣka dry*.

Past Active Participle in *tavant* (or *navant*).

959. From the past passive participle, of whatever formation, is made, by adding the possessive suffix *वन्* *vant*, a secondary derivative having the meaning and construction of a perfect active participle: for example, *तत् कृतवान्* *tát kṛtāvān* *having done that*; *तम् निगिरणवान्* *taṁ nigīṛṇavān* *having swallowed him down*. Its inflection is like that of other derivatives made with this suffix (452 ff.); its feminine ends in *वती* *vatī*; its accent remains on the participle.

960. Derivative words of this formation are found in RV., but without anything like a participial value. The AV. has a single example, with participial meaning: *अङितवत्य ऋतिहौ* *aṅitāvaty ṛtithāu* *one's guest having eaten* (loc. abs.). In the Brāhmaṇas also it is hardly met with. In the later language, however, it comes to be quite common. And there it is chiefly used predicatively, and oftenest without copula expressed, or with the value of a personal verb-form in a past tense: primarily, and not seldom, signifying immediate past, or having a true "perfect" value; but also (like the old perfect and the old aorist in later use) coming to be freely used for indefinite time, or with the value of the imperfect (779). For example: *मम ना कचिद द्रष्टवान्* *māṁ na kaçid dṛṣṭavān* *no one has seen (or saw) me*; *सा नकुलम् व्यपदितवान्* *sā nakulaṁ vyāpāditavān* *he destroyed the ichneumon*; or, with copula, *महात् कृच्छ्राम् प्राप्यवत्यसि* *mahat kṛcchraṁ prāpyavaty asi* *thou hast fallen upon great misery*. Although originally and properly made only from transitive verbs (with an object, to which the participle in *ta* stands in the relation of an objective predicative), it is finally found also from intransitives: thus, *कुतेना सम्प्रितवती* (*ḍ.*) *cūtena saṁprītavatī* (*ḍ.*) *has become united with the mango-tree*; *गतवती* (*ib.*) *gatavatī* (*ib.*) *she has gone*.

a. The same participle is also made in the secondary conjugations: e. g. *दर्शितवन्त* *darṣhitavānt* *having shown*, *प्रबोधितवन्त* *prabodhitavānt* *having awakened*.

b. Possessives also in *in* made from passive participles are sometimes found used in an analogous manner, nearly as perfect active participles: e. g. *iṣṭin* *having sacrificed*, *vijitino manyamānāḥ* (AB.) *thinking themselves to have conquered*.

Future Passive Participles: Gerundives.

961. Certain derivative adjectives (for the most part more or less clearly secondary derivatives) have acquired in the language a value as qualifying something which is to, or which ought to, suffer the action expressed by the root from which they come; and they are allowed to be made from every verb. Hence they are, like more proper participles, sometimes treated as a part of the general verbal system, and called future passive participles, or gerundives (like the Latin forms in *ndus*, to which they correspond in meaning).

962. The suffixes by which such gerundives are regularly and ordinarily made are three: namely *या* *ya*, *तव्या* *tavya*, and *अनीया* *anīya*.

a. Derivatives in *ya* having this value are made in all periods of the language, from the earliest down; the other two are of more modern origin, being entirely wanting in the oldest Veda (RV.), and hardly known in the later. Other derivatives of a similar character, which afterward disappear from use, are found in the Veda (966).

963. The suffix *ya* in its gerundive use has nothing to distinguish it from the same suffix as employed to make adjectives and nouns of other character (see below, 1213). And it exhibits also the same variety in the treatment of the root.

a. The original value of the suffix is *ia*, and as such it has to be read in the very great majority of its Vedic occurrences. Hence the conversion of *e* and *o* to *ay* and *av* before it (see below).

b. Thus: 1. Final *ā* becomes *e* before the suffix: *dēya*, *dhyeya*, *khyēya*, *mēya* (perhaps *dā-ia* etc., with euphonic *y* interposed); but RV. has once *-jñāya*. — 2. The other vowels either remain unchanged, or have the *guṇa* or the *vṛddhi* strengthening; and *e* usually and *o* always are treated before the *ya* as they would be before a vowel: thus, *-kṣayya*, *jāyya*, *bhāyya*, *lāyya*; *nāvya*, *bhāvya*, *hāvya*, *bhāvṛyā*; *vāyya*: and, in the later language, *nīya*, *jeya*, *dhūya* (such cases are wanting earlier). In a few instances, a short vowel adds *t*

before the suffix: thus, *itya*, *mitya*, *ṛṛṭya*, *stṛṭya*, *kṛṭya* (the only Vedic examples).—3. Medial *a* remains unchanged or is lengthened: thus, *dābhya*, *vāndya*, *sādyā*; *mādyā*, *vācyā*.—4. Medial *i*-, *u*-, and *ṛ*-vowels are unchanged or have the *guṇa*-strengthening: thus, *īḍya*, *gūhya*, *dhṛṣya*; *dvēṣya*, *yódhya*, *mārjya*.

c. The RV. has about forty examples of this gerundive, and the AV. adds half as many more. Except in *bhāviā* (once), the accent in RV. is always on the root; AV. has several cases of accent on the *i* of the suffix (hence written *ādyā*, *āḥyā*, *-vyādhyā*, *-dharṣyā*). According to the grammarians, the accent is on the root or else the ending is circumflexed: always the former, if the *ya* follow a vowel.

964. a. The suffix *tavya* is a secondary adjective derivative from the infinitival noun in *tu* (below, 968), made by adding the suffix *ya* (properly *īa*, whence the accent *yā*), before which the final *u*, as usual (1203 a), has *guṇa*-strengthening, and is resolved into *av*.

b. Hence, as regards both the form taken by the root and the use or omission of an auxiliary vowel *i* before the *tavya*, the rules are the same as for the formation of the infinitive (below, 968).

c. No example of this formation is found in RV., and in AV. occur only two, *janitavyā* and *hiṁsitavyā*. In the Brāhmaṇa language it begins to be not rare, and is made both from the simple root and from the derived conjugational stems (next chapter); in the classical language it is still more frequent. According to the grammarians, the accent of the word is either circumflex on the final or acute on the penult: thus, *kartavyā* or *kartāvyā*; in the accentuated texts, it is always the former (the accent *tāvyā* given to certain gerundives in the Petersburg lexicons is an error, growing out of the ambiguous accentuation of QB.: 88 c).

965. a. The suffix *aniya* is in like manner the product of secondary derivation, made by adding the adjective suffix *īya* (1215) to a *nomen actionis* formed by the common suffix *ana*.

b. It follows, then, as regards its mode of formation, the rules for the suffix *ana* (below, 1150).

c. This derivative also is unknown in RV., and in AV. is found only in *upajivāniya* and *āmantraṇiya* (in both of which, moreover, its distinct gerundive value admits of question). In the Brāhmaṇas (where less than a dozen examples of it have been noted), and in the later language, it is less common than the gerundive in *tavya*. Its accent, as in all the derivatives with the suffix *īya*, is on the penult: thus, *karāṇiya*.

966. Other formations of kindred value are found in the Veda as follows:

a. Gerundives in *tua* or *tva*, apparently made from the infinitival noun in *tu* with the added suffix *a* (1209). They are *kārtua* (in two occurrences *kārtva*), *-gaṁtva*, *jāntua*, *jētus*, *nāntua*, *vāktua*, *sōtus*,

snātua, hāntua, hētua, hōtva; and, with auxiliary i (or ī), jānitva, sānitva, bhāvitva.

b. Gerundives in enia or enya (compare 1217): they are ikṣēṇia, idēṇia, carēṇia, dṛṣēṇia, -dviṣēṇia, bhūṣēṇya, yudhēṇia, vāreṇia (and bhajēṇya BhP.); with one example from an apparent aorist-stem, yaṁsēṇya, and three or four from secondary verb-stems (see below, 1019, 1038, 1068 a).

c. Gerundives in āyia (once āyya: compare 1218): they are dakṣāyia, panāyia, vidāyia, ṣravāyia, hnavāyia; with a few from secondary conjugation-stems (below, 1019, 1038, 1051, 1068 a); and stuṣēyia is of close kindred with them.

d. A few adjectives in elima, as pacelima, bhidelima (only these quotable), are reckoned as gerundives by the grammarians.

967. The division-line between participial and ordinary adjectives is less strictly drawn in Sanskrit than in the other Indo-European languages. Thus, adjectives in u, as will be seen later (1178), from secondary conjugational stems, have participial value; and in the Brāhmaṇas (with an example or two in AV.) is found widely and commonly used a participial adjective formed with the suffix uka (1180).

Infinitives.

968. The later language has only a single infinitive, which is the accusative case of a verbal noun formed by the suffix तु tu, added to the root usually directly, but often also with aid of the preceding auxiliary vowel इ i. The form of the infinitive ending, therefore, is तुम् tum or इतुम् itum. The root has the guṇa-strengthening, and is accented. Thus, for example, एतुम् étum from √इ i; कर्तुम् kártum from √कृ kr; चरितुम् cāritum from √चर car; भवितुम् bhāvitum from √भू bhū.

a. As regards the use or omission of i, the infinitive (as also the gerund in tvā: 991) follows in general the analogy of the passive participle (956). Examples are (with the gerund added) as follows: dagdhā, dagdhum, dagdhvā from √dah; bhinnā, bhéttum, bhittvā from √bhid; matā, mántum, matvā from √man; ūdhā, vódhum, ūdhvā from √vah; patitā, pátitum, patitvā from √pat; yācitā, yācitum, yācitvā from √yāc; ṣayitā, ṣāyitum, ṣayitvā from √ṣi. But certain exceptions and special cases require notice. Thus:

b. Of roots having no quotable participle, infinitive stems in tu are made from ad, sagh; in itu from uñch, ūh consider, kṣap, luph, lok, svar; and in both from yabh.

c. Of roots making participles of both forms, an infinitive stem in *tu* only is quotable for *kṣip*, *kṣubh*, *tap*, *tyaj*, *mṛṣ*, *lubh*, *vas shine*, *çak*, *stabh*; only in *itu* for *gāh*, *carv*, *jap*, *mad*, *yat*, *van*, *çāṇs*, *çvas*; in both for *as throw*, *ūh remove*, *gup*, *car*, *mṛj* (*mārṣtu*, *mār-jitu*), *lap*, *vas dwell*, *çap*, *çās*.

d. Also in a number of other cases (besides those already noticed) an infinitive stem is made both with and without *i*. Thus, in addition to the more regular form, a stem in *itu* is occasionally met with from roots *aç* *attain*, *iṣ* *seek*, *bandh*, *bhaj*, *yaj* (*ijitum*), *rudh* *obstruct*, *ruh*, *vṛṣ*, *sad* (*sīditum*), *sah*, *han*, *hṛ*; and one in *tu* from roots *ās*, *bhāṣ*, *vid* *know*. Both forms occur also from certain *am*-roots, namely *nam*, *yam*, *ram*, and, with *ā* before *tu* as in the *pple*, *kram* and *bhram* (*kṣam* has only *kṣāntu*, against the analogy of *kṣānta*); further, from certain roots in variable *ṛ*, namely *tṛ* (*tartu*, *tarītu*), *vṛ* *cover* (*vārtu*, *varītu*), and *stṛ* (*startu*, *starītu*, *stārītu*) (but from *çṛ* *crush* occur only *çāritu*, *çarītu*, and from *vṛ* *choose* only *varītu*; while *gṛ* *swallow* and *pṛ* *fill* make their infinitive from other root-forms, namely *giritum*, *pūritum*); further, from a few vowel-roots, namely *nī*, *cyu*, *sū* (*sūtu*); and finally from *kṛṣ*, *nṛt*, *çuc*.

e. Against the analogy of the participle, infinitive-stems in *itu* after a final consonant are made from the roots *av*, *kṣan*, *khan* and *jan* (the *pples* coming from *khā* and *ja*), *guh*, *jabh*, *tam*, *dīv* *play* and *dīv* *lament* (both *devitu*), *majj*, *vṛt*, *vṛdh*, *sṛp*; and after a final vowel, from roots in *ū*, namely *pū*, *bhū*, *sū* (also *sūtu*), and from *çri* and *çvi*; as to roots in variable *ṛ*, see just above, d.

f. As the infinitive is made from the (accented and) strengthened root, so it naturally has, as a rule, the stronger or fuller root-form where a weaker or contracted form is taken by the participle (and gerund in *tvā*): e. g. *vāktu* against *uktā* (and *uktvā*), *yāṣtu* against *iṣṭa* (and *iṣṭvā*), *banddhum* against *baddhā* (and *baddhvā*), and so on. Deserving special notice are *gātu* (*ṽgā sing*) against *gītā*, and *dhātu* (*ṽdhā suck*) against *dhītā*; and so from *dā* *give* and *hā* *leave* are made only *dātu* and *hātu*; but *dhā* *put*, *mā* *measure*, and *sthā* add to the regular *dhātu*, *mātu*, *sthātu* the late forms *-dhitu*, *-mitu*, *-sthitu*; and *sā* or *si* has *sātu*, *sētu*, and *-situ*; *vā* *weave* (*pple utā*) has both *vātu* and *ótu*; *hū* or *hvā* has *havītu*, *hvāyitu*, and *hvātu*. The root *vyadh* makes its only quotable infinitive, *veddhum*, from its *vidh*-form; from *sañj* or *saj* occur both *sañktu* and *saktu*. The anomalous epic forms *ijitum* (*ṽyaj*) and *sīditum* (*ṽsad*), were mentioned above. The root *grah* makes *grāhītum*.

g. In the later language, the infinitive-stem forms possessive compounds with *kāma* and *manas* (especially the former): e. g. *svaptu-kāma* *having the wish to sleep*, *yaṣṭukāma* *desirous of sacrificing*, *vaktumanas* *mindful to speak*.

h. In very rare instances, dative infinitives in *tave* or *tavāi* are

made from the infinitive stem in the later language (as abundantly in the earlier: 970 b): thus, *pratihatave* (BhP.). And *jīvase* (973 a) is once found in MBh. (1. 3. 67 = 732), in a quasi-Vedic hymn to the Aśvins.

969. In the Veda and Brāhmaṇa, however, a number of verbal nouns, *nomina actionis*, in various of their cases, are used in constructions which assimilate them to the infinitive of other languages — although, were it not for these other later and more developed and pronounced infinitives, the constructions in question might pass as ordinary case-constructions of a somewhat peculiar kind.

970. The nouns thus used infinitively are the following:

a. The root-noun, without derivative suffix, is so used in its accusative in *am*, its dative in *e* or (from *ā*-roots) *āi*, its genitive and ablative in *as*, and its locative in *i*.

b. The verbal noun in *tu* is so used in its accusative in *tum*, its dative in *tave* or *tavāi*, and its ablative and genitive in *tos*.

Of other nouns only single cases, generally datives, are reckoned as used with infinitive value; thus:

c. From the verbal noun in *as*, the dative in *ase*; and also, in an extremely small number of instances, a dative in *se* (or *ṣe*), from a noun formed with *s* simply.

d. From nouns in *man* and *van*, datives in *mane* and *vane*.

e. From nouns in *tī*, datives in *taye*, or (from one or two verbs) in *tyāi*.

f. From nouns in *i*, datives in *āye*.

g. From nouns in *dhi* and *ṣi*, datives in *dhyāi* and *ṣyāi*.

h. A few infinitives in *ṣaṇi* are perhaps locatives from nouns in *an* added to a root increased by *s*.

i. From a single root, *dhṛ*, are made infinitively used forms in *tāri*, of which the grammatical character is questionable.

j. Among all these, the forms which have best right to special treatment as infinitives, on account of being of peculiar formation, or from suffixes not found in other uses, or for both reasons, are those in *ṣe*, *ṣaṇi*, *tāri*, *dhyāi*, and *tavāi*.

k. Except the various cases of the derivative in *tu*, and of the root-noun, these infinitives are almost wholly unknown outside the Rīg-Veda.

l. Other suffixes and forms than those noticed above might be added; for it is impossible to draw any fixed line between the uses classed as infinitive and the ordinary case-uses: thus, *prajāpatiṁ praṇām ātām* (TS.) *they went to ask Prajāpati*; *viśvaṁ jīvāṁ prasuvānti carāyāi* (RV.) *quickening every living being to motion*; *apāḥ sarmāya codāyan* (RV.) *impelling the waters to flow*; *ṣaknuyād grāhaṇāya* (instead of the usual *grāhītum*: ÇB.) *may be able to apprehend*; *ā tamanāt* (instead of the usual *tamitoḥ*: S.) *until exhaustion*. And the so-called infinitives

are found coördinated in the same sentence with common nouns, and even with compound nouns: e. g. *cáritave... ābhogāya iṣṭāye rāyé* (RV.) *to go abroad, to enjoy, to seek wealth; ārtatrāṇāya na prahartum anāgasi* (Q.) *for the rescue of the distressed, not for hurling at the innocent.*

More special rules as to the various formations are as follows:

971. The root-noun used as infinitive has the same form (except that it does not take an added *t*: 383 f), and the same accent, both when simple and when combined with prepositions, as in its other uses. In the very great majority of instances, it is made from roots ending in a consonant; but also from a few in *ā* (*khyā, dā, dhā, pā?, mā, yā*), from two or three in *i*- and *u*-vowels (*hi, mī, bhū*), and from one or two in changeable *r*, which takes the *ir*-form (*tir, stir*).

a. The roots in *ā* form the accus. in *ām*, the dat. in *āi*, the abl. in *ās* (understanding *avasā* before *ā* as for *avasās* and not *avasāi* in RV. III. 53. 20), and the locative in *e* (only two examples, of which one is perhaps better understood as dative).

972. The infinitive noun in *tu* is made freely from roots of every form. The root takes the *guṇa*-strengthening, if capable of it, and often adds the auxiliary vowel *i* before the suffix (according to the rules already stated, 968). The root is accented, unless the noun be combined with a preposition, in which case the later has the accent instead: thus, *kártum, étave, hántos*; but *níkartum, níretave, nírhantos*.

a. The dative in *tavāi* is in two respects anomalous: in having the heavy feminine ending *āi* along with a strengthened *u*; and in taking a double accent, one on the root or on the prefixed preposition, and the other on the ending *āi*: thus, *étavāi, hántavāi, átyetavāi, ápabhartavāi*.

973. a. The infinitive in *ase* is made in RV. from about twenty-five roots; in AV. and later there have been noted no other examples of it. In nearly three quarters of the cases, the accent is on the suffix: e. g. *ṛijáse, jiváse, bhiyáse, tujáse*; the exceptions are *cákṣase*; *dhāyase* (with *y* inserted before the suffix: 258); and *áyase, bhárase, spárase, hárase* (with *guṇa*-strengthening of the root). Strengthening of the root is also shown by *javáse, doháse, bhojáse, çobháse*. In *puṣyáse* is seen, apparently, the present-stem instead of the root.

b. The ending *se* is extremely rare, being found only in *jiśé* and perhaps *stuśé*, and one or two still more doubtful cases.

974. Infinitives in *mane* are made from only five roots: thus, *trā-maṇe, dāmaṇe, dārmaṇe, bhārmaṇe*, and (with different accent) *vid-māne*. From *√dā* comes *dāvāne*; *turvāne* may come directly from *√tr*, or through the secondary root *turv*; *dhūrvāne* is rather from *√dhurv* than from *√dhvṛ*.

975. a. The infinitives in *tay* are *iṣṭāye* (*√iṣ*), *pītāye* (*√pā drink*), *vitāye, sātāye*, and perhaps *ūtāye* (*ūtāye nṛṇ to help his men*:

RV.). In *tyāi*, the only examples noted are *ityāi* (RV.) and *sāḍhyāi* (MS. AB.).

b. With *aye* are formed *iṣāye*, *tujāye*, *ṛṣāye*, *mahāye*, *yudhāye*, *sanāye*; and *citāye* (VS.), *grhāye* (K.).

976. The ending *dhyāi* is, more than any other, irregular and various in its treatment. It has always an *a* before it; and in the majority of cases it is accented upon this *a*, and added to a weak form of root: thus, *ṣucādhyaī*, *prṇādhyaī*, *dhiyādhyaī*, *huvādhyaī*. But the form of root is the strong one in a few cases: namely, *ṣayādhyaī*, *stavādhyaī*, *tarādhyaī*, *jarādhyaī*, *mandādhyaī*, *vandādhyaī*. In half-a-dozen forms, again, the root has the accent: namely, *kṣārādhyaī*, *gāmadhyaī*, *yājādhyaī* (but once or twice also *yajādhyaī*), *vāhadhyaī*, *sāhadhyaī*, *bhārādhyaī*. In a single instance, *pībādhyaī*, the suffix is added distinctly to a present-stem; and in one, *vāvṛdhādhyaī*, to a perfect stem. Finally, in a number of instances (ten), this infinitive is made from a causative stem in *ay*: thus, *mādayādhyaī*, *riṣayādhyaī*, etc.

a. This infinitive is by no means rare in RV., being made in thirty-five different forms (with seventy-two occurrences). But it is hardly known outside of the RV.; the AV. has it but once (in a passage found also in RV.); and elsewhere half-a-dozen examples have been noticed, in *mantra*-passages (one of them TS. falsely reads *gāmadhye*); in the Brāhmaṇa language proper it appears to be entirely wanting.

977. An example or two are met with of an infinitive in *gyāi*: thus, *rōhiṣyāi* (TS.), *avyathisyāi* (K. Kap.; MS. *avyāthiṣe*; VS. *vyathisyat*), and perhaps *-dhāsyāi* (PGS.).

978. The infinitives in *ṣāṇi* are: *iṣāṇi* (?) from *ṣiṣ send*, *-bhūṣāṇi* from *ṣbhū*; *qūṣāṇi* from *ṣqū* or *qṣā*; *neṣāṇi* from *ṣnī*; *sakṣāṇi* from *ṣsah*; *parṣāṇi* from *ṣpr*; *tarīṣāṇi* from *ṣtr*; and *grṇīṣāṇi* and *-strṇīṣāṇi* from *ṣgr* and *str* — the last containing evident present tense-signs (compare the 1st sing. *grṇīṣe*, 884 d).

979. The only infinitive in *tari* is *dhartāri* (with its compound *vidhartāri*), from *ṣdhr*.

Uses of the Infinitives.

980. The uses of the so-called infinitives are for the most part closely accordant with those of the corresponding cases from other abstract nouns. Thus:

981. The accusative, which is made only from the root-noun and the noun in *tu*, is used as object of a verb.

a. Especially, of forms from the root *ṣak be able*, and *arh be worthy*, have the right or the power. Thus, *ṣakēma tvā samīdham* (RV.) *may we accomplish thy kindling*; *mā ṣakan pratidhām iṣum* (AV.) *may they not be able to fit the arrow to the string*; *māno vā imām sadyāḥ pāry-*

āptum arhati mānaḥ páribhavitum (TS.) *the mind, forsooth, can at once attain and surpass her*; kó hy ètásyā 'rhati gúhyaṁ nāma grāhítum (ÇB.) *for who is worthy to take his secret name?* In the Veds, the construction with these verbs is only one among others; in the Brāhmaṇa, it becomes the greatly prevalent one (three quarters or more of all the cases).

b. Further, of verbs of motion (next most frequent case): thus, dākṣiṇāni hótum eti (TS.) *he goes to sacrifice things pertaining to sacrificial gifts*; indraṁ pratíram emy áyuh (RV.) *I go to Indra for (i. e. beseech of him) the lengthening out of life*; — of ydhṛ persist in, undertake: as, sá idāṁ jātāḥ sárvam evā dāgdhum dadhre (ÇB.) *he, as soon as born, began to burn this universe*; — of verbs meaning desire, hope, notice, know, and the like: as, páçān vicītaṁ vettha sárvān (AV.) *thou knowest how to loosen all bonds*; tasmād agníṁ ná "driyeta párihantum (ÇB.) *therefore one should not be careful to smother the fire*; — and of others.

982. Of the infinitive datives, the fundamental and usual sense is that expressed by *for, in order to, for the purpose of*.

Examples are: víçvaṁ jīvāṁ carāse bodháyanti (RV.) *awakening every living creature to motion*; tán ūpa yāta píbadhyai (RV.) *come to drink them*; nāi 'tām te devā adadur áttave (AV.) *the gods did not give her to thee for eating*; prāi "d yudháye dásyūm índraḥ (RV.) *Indra went forward to fight the demon*; cákṣur no dhehi vikhyai (RV.) *give us sight for looking abroad*.

Some peculiar constructions, however, grow out of this use of the infinitive dative. Thus:

a. The noun which is logically the subject or the object of the action expressed by the infinitive is frequently put beside it in the dative (by a construction which is in part a perfectly simple one, but which is stretched beyond its natural boundaries by a kind of attraction): thus, cakāra sūryāya pānthāṁ ānvetavā u (RV.) *he made a track for the sun to follow (made for the sun a track for his following)*; çíçite çñge rákṣobhyo viníkṣe (RV.) *he whets his horns to pierce the demons*; rudráya dhánur ā tanomi brahmadvíṣe çārave hāntavā u (RV.) *I stretch the bow for Rudra, that with his arrow he may slay the brahma-hater*; asmábhyaṁ dṛçāye sūryāya púnar dátāṁ ásum (RV.) *may they grant life again, that we may see the sun*.

b. An infinite with *ykr* make is used nearly in the sense of a causative verb: thus, prā 'ndhāṁ çronāṁ cákṣasa étave krthaḥ (RV.) *ye make the blind and lame to see and go*; agníṁ samídhe cakārtha (RV.) *thou hast made the fire to be kindled*. Of similar character is an occasional construction with another verb: as, yád im uçmāsi kártave kárat tát (RV.) *what we wish to be done, may he do that*; kavīñr icchāmi samídṛçe (RV.) *I desire to see the sages*.

c. A dative infinitive is not seldom used as a predicate, sometimes

with, but more usually without, a copula expressed: thus, *agnīr iva nā pratidhīṣe bhavati* (TS.) *like fire, he is not to be resisted*; *mahimā te anyēna nā sahnāṣe* (VS.) *thy greatness is not to be attained by another*; *nākīm īndro nīkartave nā ṣakrāḥ pāriṣaktave* (RV.) *Indra is not to be put down, the mighty one is not to be overpowered*.

d. Sometimes an infinitive so used without a copula has quite nearly the value of an imperative: thus, *tyā me yaçāsā . . . āuṣijō huvādhyāi* [asti] (RV.) *these glorious ones shall the son of Uçij invoke for me*; *sūktēbhir vaḥ . . . īndrā nv agnī āvase huvādhyāi* [staḥ] (RV.) *with your hymns shall ye call now on Indra and Agni for aid*; *vandādhyā agnīm nāmobhiḥ* [asmi] (RV.) *let me greet Agni with homage*; *asmākā-ssaç ca sūrāyo vīçvā āçās tariṣāṇi* (RV.) *and let our sacrificers cross all regions*; *tān nāi 'vām kārtavāi* (MS.) *that must not be done so*; *brahmadviṣaḥ çārave hāntavā u* (RV.) *let the arrow slay the brahma-haters*. The infinitives in *dhyāi* and *ṣaṇi* (which latter is in all its uses accordant with datives) are those in which the imperative value is most distinctly to be recognized.

e. In the Brāhmaṇas and Sūtras (especially in ÇB.) the dative in *tavāi* is not seldom used with a verb signifying *speaking* (*brū, vac, ah*), to express the ordering of anything to be done: thus, *tāsmād oṣadhīnām evā mūlāny ūcchettavāi brūyāt* (ÇB.) *therefore let him direct the roots of the plants to be cut up* (*speaking in order to their cutting up*: cf. *yé vaçāyā ādānāya vādanti* *who dissuade from giving the cow*: AV.).

983. The ablative infinitive — which, like the accusative, is made only from the root-noun and that in *tu* — is found especially with the prepositions *ā* *until* and *purā* *before*.

a. Thus, *ā tāmitoḥ* (TS. etc.) *until exhaustion*; *purā vācāḥ prāvaditoḥ* (TS.) *before utterance of the voice*. In the Brāhmaṇa language, this is the well-nigh exclusive construction of the ablative (it occurs also with *prāk, arvāk*, etc.); in the Veda, the latter is used also after *ṛté* *without*, and after several verbs, as *trā* and *pā* *protect, yu* *separate, bhī*, etc.

b. In a few instances, by an attraction similar to that illustrated above for the dative (982 a), a noun dependent on this infinitive is put in the ablative beside it: thus, *purā vāgbhyaḥ sampravaditoḥ* (PB.) *before the utterance together of the voices*; *trādhvaṁ kartād avapādaḥ* (RV.) *save us from falling down into the pit*; *purā dakṣiṇābhyo netoḥ* (Āpast.) *before the gifts are taken away*.

984. The genitive infinitive (having the same form as the ablative) is in common use in the Brāhmaṇa language as dependent on *īçvarā* *lord, master*, employed adjectively in the sense of *capable* or *likely* or *exposed to*.

a. Examples are: *tā* [devātāḥ] *īçvarā enaṁ pradāhaḥ* (TS.) *they are likely to burn him up*; *ātha ha vā īçvarō 'gnīm citvā kiṁcid dāuritām āpattor vī vā hvālitoḥ* (ÇB.) *so in truth he is liable*,

b. The prefixion of the negative particle, *a* or *an*, does not cause the gerund to take the form in *ya*: thus, *akṛtvā*, *anīrayitvā* (but *R.* has *acintya*). Of compounds with other than verbal prefixes, *RV.* has *punardāya*, *karnagṛhya*, *pādagṛhya*, *hastagṛhya*, *aramḥkṛtya*, *akkhalikṛtya*, *mithaspṛdhya*; *AV.* has further *namaskṛtya*.

991. The suffix *त्वा* *tvā* has the accent. It is usually added directly to the root, but often also with interposition of the auxiliary vowel *ṛ* *i* — with regard to which, as well as to the form of the root before it, the formation nearly agrees with that of the participle in *ता* *ta* (952 ff.).

a. Examples of the general accordance of passive participle, infinitive, and gerund in regard to the use of *i* were given above, 968 a; further specifications are called for, as follows:

b. The quotable roots in variable *ṛ* (242) change it to *ir*: thus, *tīrtvā*, *stīrtvā* (also *stṛtvā*); and *car* makes also *cīrtvā* (like *cīrṇa*); — roots in *ā* show in general the same weakening as in the participle; but from *dhā* *put* is quotable only *dhītvā* (*hitvā*), from *mā* *measure* *mitvā* and *mītvā*, from *dā* *give* only *dattvā*, from *chā* *chāyitvā*; — of roots in *am*, *kram* and *bhram* and *yam* make forms both with and without *i* (as in the infinitive), but *ram* has *ratvā* and *rañtvā*, and *dam* and *vam* make *damitvā* and *vamitvā*.

c. The auxiliary vowel is taken by roots *gras*, *muṣ*, *ṣap*, and *ṣās* (*ṣāsītvā*) (whose participles have both forms); also by *cāy*, *nṛt* (*nar-tītvā*), *lag*, and *svaj* (against analogy of *pple*); and *ṣuc* makes *ṣocītvā*. On the other hand, from *ruj* (*rugṇa*) and *vraṣ* (*vṛkṇa*) come *ruktvā* and *vṛṣṭvā*. And both forms are made (as also in infinitive or participle) from *car*, *vas* *dwell* (*uṣṭvā*, *uṣītvā*), *nī* (*nītvā*, *nayītvā*), and *mṛj* (*mṛṣṭvā*, *mārjītvā*).

d. While the formation is in general one requiring, like the passive participle (e. g. *uptvā*, like *uptā*; *uditvā*, like *uditā*), a weak or weakened root, there are some cases in which it is made from a strong or strengthened root-form. Thus (besides the instances already given: *chāyītvā*, *rañtvā*, *ṣāsītvā*, *cāyītvā*, *ṣocītvā*, *nayītvā*, *mārjītvā*), we find *chardītvā* (*Āpast.*), *dañṣṭvā*, and *spharītvā*, and, from a number of roots, a second strong form beside the more regular weak one: namely, *añktvā*, *bhañktvā*, *bhuñktvā*, *syanttvā* (beside *aktvā* etc.); *cayītvā*, *smayītvā*, *smarītvā* (beside *cītvā* etc.); *rodītvā* (beside *rudītvā*), and *siñcītvā* (beside *sīktvā*). The last shows the influence of the present-stem; as do also *mārjītvā* (above) and *jighrītvā* (*yghrā*). The form *ṣṭhūtṭvā* (*Āpast.*) is doubtless a false reading, for *ṣṭhyūtṭvā*.

992. The suffix *या* *ya* is added directly to the root, which is accented, but has its weak form. A root ending

in a short vowel takes *त्य* *tya* instead of *य* *ya*: thus, *नित्य* -*jitya*, *स्तुत्य* -*stútya*, *कृत्य* -*kṛtya*.

a. Roots in variable *ṛ* (242) change that vowel to *īr* or *ūr*: thus, *kīrya*, *gīrya*, *tīrya* (and *tūrya*), *dīrya*, *pūrya*, *çīrya*, *stīrya* (also *strītya*);—roots in *ā* have for the most part -*āya*; but *dhā* *suck* makes *dhiya*, and double forms are found from *gā* *sing* (*gāya*, *gīya*), *pā* *drink* (*pāya*, *pīya*), *dā* *give* (*dāya*, *dādyā*), *dā* *divide* (*dāya*, *ditya*), *mā* *measure*, *exchange* (*māya*, *mītya*), *sā* *bind* (*sāya*, *syā*); *lī* *cling* has *lāya* or *liya*, as if an *ā*-verb; and *khan* and *dham* make *khāya* and *dhmāya*, from their *ā*-forms;—the roots in *an* and *am* making their participle in *ata* (954 d) make the gerund in *atya*, but also later in *anya*, *amya* (e. g. *gātya*, *gamya*; *hātya*, *hanya*; but *tan* makes as second form *tāya*, and from *ram* only *ramya* is quotable);—the roots in *iv* add *ya* to their *iv*-form: thus, *ṣṭhīvyā*, *sīvyā*;—a few roots in *i* and *u* add *ya* to the lengthened vowel besides adding *tya*: thus, *i* *go* (*īya*, *ītya*; also *ayya*), *ci* *gather* (*ciya*, *cītya*), and *plu*, *yu* *unite*, *su*, *stu* (*plūya*, *plutya*, etc.); while *kṣi* *destroy* has only *kṣīya*.

b. This gerund, though accented on the root-syllable, is generally a weakening formation: thus are made, without a strengthening nasal found in some other forms, *ācyā*, *ājyā*, *idhyā*, *údya*, *ubhyā*, *grathya*, *tācyā*, *daçyā*, *bādhyā*, *bhājyā*, *līpyā*, *lūpyā*, *vlāgyā*, *çrabhyā*, *sajyā*, *skābhya*, *stābhya*, *syadyā*, *svajyā*; with weakening of other kinds, *gṛhyā* and *gṛbhya*, *pr̥çhyā*, *úcya*, *udya*, *úpya*, *úçya* (*vas dwell*), *úhya*, *vidhya*, *viya*, *vṛçyā*, *spṛdhya*, *hūya*;—but from a number of roots are made both a stronger and a weaker form: thus, *manthya* and *māthya*, *mārjya* and *mṛjya*, *rundhya* and *rúdhya*, *çaṅsya* and *çāsya*, *çāsyā* and *çiçya*, *skāndya* and *skādya*, *srāṅsya* and *srasyā*;—and only strong forms are found from roots *arc*, *av*, *cāy*, *çi* (*çayya*), as well as from certain roots with a constant nasal: e. g. *uñch*, *kamp*, *nand*, *lamb*, *çaṅk*; isolated cases are *oçya* (*yuṣ burn*), *prothya* (also *prúthya*).

c. Other special cases are *úhya* and *ūhya* (*vūh remove*), *gurya* and *gūrya*, *guhya* and *gūhya*, *rúhya* and *rūhya*, *bhrāmya* and *bhrāmya*, *áyya* (beside *ítya*, *íya*), *ghrāya* and *jighrya*; and *ūrṇutya* (beside *vṛtya*).

993. The older language has the same two gerund formations, having the same distinction, and used in the same way.

a. In RV., however, the final of *ya* is in the great majority of instances (fully two thirds) long (as if the instrumental ending of a derivative noun in *i* or *ti*). In AV., long *ā* appears only once in a RV. passage.

b. Instead of *tvā* alone, the Veda has three forms of the suffix, namely *tvā*, *tvāya*, and *tvī*. Of these three, *tvī* is decidedly the commonest in RV. (thirty-five occurrences, against twenty-one of *tvā*); but it is unknown

in AV., and very rare elsewhere in the older language; *tvāya* is found nine times in RV. (only once outside the tenth Book), twice in AV., and but half-a-dozen times elsewhere (in ÇB., once from a causative stem: *spāçayitvāya*). The historical relation of the three forms is obscure.

c. Two other gerund suffixes, *tvānam* and *tvīnam*, are mentioned by the grammarians as of Vedic use, but they have nowhere been found to occur.

994. The use of this gerund, though not changing in its character, becomes much more frequent, and even excessive, in the later language.

a. Thus, in the Nala and Bhagavad-Gītā, which have only one tenth as many verb-forms as RV., there are more than three times as many examples of the gerund as in the latter.

b. In general, the gerund is an adjunct to the subject of a sentence, and expresses an act or condition belonging to the subject: thus, *vājreṇa hatvā nīr apāḥ sasarja* (RV.) *smīting with his thunderbolt, he poured forth the waters*; *pītvī sōmasya vāvṛdhe* (RV.) *having drunk of the soma, he waxed strong*; *tē yajñāsya rāsaṁ dhītvā vidúhya yajñāṁ yūpēna yopayitvā tirō 'bhavan* (ÇB.) *having sucked out the sap of the offering, having milked the offering dry, having blocked it with the sacrificial post, they disappeared*; *çrutvāi 'va cā 'bruvan* (MBh.) *and having heard, they said*; *taṁ ca dūre dṛṣṭvā gardabhī 'yam iti matvā dhāvitaḥ* (H.) *and having seen him in the distance, thinking 'it is a she-ass', he ran*.

c. But if the logical subject, the real agent, is put by the construction of the sentence in a dependent case, it is still qualified by the gerund: thus, *strīyaṁ dṛṣṭvāya kitavāṁ tatāpa* (RV.) *it distresses the gambler* (i. e. *the gambler is distressed*) *at seeing his wife*; *tām hāi 'naṁ dṛṣṭvā bhīr viveda* (ÇB.) *fear came upon him* (i. e. *he was afraid*) *when he saw him*; *vidhāya proṣite vṛttim* (M.) *when he stays away after providing for her support*; *kiṁ nu me syād idaṁ kṛtvā* (MBh.) *what, I wonder, would happen to me if I did this*; — and especially, when a passive form is given to the sentence, the gerund qualifies the agent in the instrumental case (282 a): thus, *tataḥ çabdād abhijñāya sa vyāghreṇa hataḥ* (H.) *thereupon he was slain by the tiger, who recognized him by his voice*; *tvayā sa rājā çakuntalāṁ puraskṛtya vaktavyaḥ* (Ç.) *presenting Çakuntalā, thou must say to the king*; *haṁsānāṁ vacanaṁ çrutvā yathā me* (gen. for instr.) *nāṣadho vṛtaḥ* (MBh.) *as the Nīshadhaṇ was chosen by me on hearing the words of the swans*: this construction is extremely common in much of the later Sanskrit.

d. Occasionally, the gerund qualifies an agent, especially an indefinite one, that is unexpressed: thus, *tada 'trāi 'va paktvā khāditavyaḥ* (H.) *then he shall be eaten [by us] cooking him on the spot*; *yad anyasya pratijñāya punar anyasya diyate* (M.) *that, after being promised (lit. when one has promised her) to one, she is given again to another*; *sucintya co 'ktaṁ suvicārya yat kṛtam* (H.) *what one says after mature thought*,

and does after full deliberation. Hence, still more elliptically, after *alam*: thus, *alam vicārya* (Ç.) *enough of hesitation*; *tad alam te vanam gatvā* (R.) *so have done with going to the forest*.

e. Other less regular constructions are met with, especially in the older language: thus, in the manner of a participle with *man* and the like (268 a), as *tām hiṁsitvā 'va mene* (ÇB.) *he thought he had hurt him*; *tā adbhīr abhiṣicya nijāsyāi 'vā 'manyata* (AB.) *having sprinkled them with water, he believed himself to have exhausted them*;—in the manner of a participle forming a continuous tense with *vi* (1075 a), as *indram evāi 'tair ārabhya yanti* (AB.) *by means of them they keep taking hold of Indra*;—as qualifying a subordinate member of the sentence, as *puroḍācam evā kūrmaṁ bhūtvā śārpantam* (ÇB.) *to the sacrificial cake creeping about, having become a tortoise*; *ayodhyām . . . saphenām sasvanām bhūtvā jalormim iva* (R.) *into Ayodhyā, like a surge that had been foamy and roaring*;—even absolutely, as *ātithyēna vāi devā iṣṭvā tānt samād avindat* (ÇB.) *when the gods had sacrificed with the guest-offering, strife befel them*.

f. As in the two examples before the last, a predicate word with *bhūtvā* is put in the same case with the subject; thus, further, *tād iyām evāi 'tad bhūtvā yajati* (ÇB.) *so having thus become this earth he makes offering*; *yena vāmanenā 'pi bhūtvā* (Vet.) *by whom, even when he had become a dwarf*. The construction is a rare one.

g. A number of gerunds have their meaning attenuated sometimes to the semblance of a preposition or adverb: such are *adhikṛtya* *making a subject of*, i. e. *respecting, of*; *ādāya*, *upāgrhya* *taking*, i. e. *with*; *ud-diṣya* *pointing toward*, i. e. *at*; *āsādyā*, *arriving at*, i. e. *along, by*; *ārabhya* *beginning*, i. e. *from*; *sambhūya* *being with*, i. e. *with*; *samhatya* *striking together*, i. e. *in unison*; *prasahya* *using force*, i. e. *violently*; *tyaktvā*, *parityajya*, *muktvā*, *vihāya*, *uddhṛtya*, *varjayitvā* *leaving out etc.*, i. e. *excepting, without*; and others. Examples are: *ṣakuntalām adhikṛtya bravimi* (Ç.) *I am speaking of Ṣakuntalā*; *tam uddiṣya kṣiptalaguḍaḥ* (H.) *having thrown the cudgel at him*; *nimittam kiṁcid āsādyā* (H.) *for some reason or other*.

h. The gerund is in the later language sometimes found in composition, as if a noun-stem: e. g. *prasahyāharāṇa* *taking with violence*; *pretyabhāva* *existence after death*; *vibhajyapāṭha* *separate enunciation*; *sambhūyagamana* *going together*. It is also often repeated (1260), in a distributive sense: e. g. *sā vāi sammṛjya-sammṛjya pratāpya-pratāpya prā yacchati* (ÇB.) *in each case, after wiping and warming them, he hands them over*; *grhītvā-grhītvā* (KṢ.) *at each taking*; *unnamyo-'nnamya* (Pañc.) *every time that they arise*.

Adverbial Gerund in *am*.

३९५. The accusative of a derivative *nomen actionis* in *a*, used adverbially, assumes sometimes a value and construction so accord-

ant with that of the usual gerund that it cannot well be called by a different name.

a. No example of a peculiar gerundial construction with such a form occurs either in RV. or AV., although a dozen adverbial accusatives are to be classed as representing the formation: thus, *abhyākramam*, *pratāṅkam*, *pranōdam*, *nilāyam*, *abhiskādam*, etc. This gerund is found especially in the Brāhmaṇas and Sūtras, where it is not rare; in the epics it is extremely infrequent; later, also, it occurs very sparingly.

b. A final vowel has *vṛddhi*-strengthening before the suffix: thus, *nāvam*, *çrāvam*, *kāram*; final *ā* adds *y*: thus, *khyāyam*, *yāyam*; a medial vowel has *guṇa* (if capable of it: 340): thus, *kṣepam*, *kroçam*, *vartam* (but *ikṣam*, *pūram*); a medial *a* before a single consonant is lengthened: thus, *krāmam*, *cāram*, *grāham*, *svādam* (but *grantham*, *lambham*). The accent is on the radical syllable. No uncompounded examples are found in the older language, and extremely few in the later.

c. Examples are: *kāmaṁ vā imāny āṅgāni vyatyāsaṁ çete* (ÇB.) *he lies changing the position of these limbs at pleasure*; *uttarām-uttarām çākhāṁ samālāmbhaṁ rôhet* (ÇB.) *he would climb, taking hold of a higher and ever a higher limb*; *aparīṣu mahānāgām ivā 'bhisamsāraṁ didṛkṣitāraḥ* (ÇB.) *hereafter, running together as it were about a great snake, they will wish to see him*; *nāmāny āsām etāni nāmagrāham* (ÇB.) *with separate naming of these their names*; *yó viparyāsam avagūhati* (ÇB.) *whoever buries it upside down*; *bāhūtkṣepaṁ kranditum pravṛtta* (Ç.) *she proceeded to cry, throwing up her arms (with arm-tossing)*; *navacūtapallavāni darçam-darçam madhukarāṇāṁ kvaṇitāni çrāvaṁ-çrāvaṁ paribabhrāma* (DKC.) *he wandered about, constantly seeing the young shoots of the mango, and hearing the humming of the bees*. Repeated forms, like those in the last example, are approved in the later language; they do not occur earlier (but instead of them the repeated ordinary gerund: 994 h).

CHAPTER XIV.

DERIVATIVE OR SECONDARY CONJUGATION.

996. SECONDARY conjugations are those in which a whole system of forms, like that already described as made from the simple root, is made, with greater or less completeness, from a derivative conjugation-stem; and is also

usually connected with a certain definite modification of the original radical sense.

a. We have seen, indeed, that the tense-systems are also for the most part made from derivative-stems; and even that, in some cases, such stems assume the appearance and value of roots, and are made the basis of a complete conjugational system. Nor is there any distinct division-line to be drawn between tense-systems and derivative conjugations; the latter are present-systems which have been expanded into conjugations by the addition of other tenses, and of participles, infinitives, and so on. In the earliest language, their forms outside of the present-system are still quite rare, hardly more than sporadic; and even later they are — with the exception of one or two formations which attain a comparative frequency — much less common than the corresponding forms of primary conjugation.

997. The secondary conjugations are: I. Passive; II. Intensive; III. Desiderative; IV. Causative; V. Denominative.

a. The passive is classed here as a secondary conjugation because of its analogy with the others in respect to specific value, and freedom of formation, although it does not, like them, make its forms outside the present system from its present-stem.

I. Passive.

998. The passive conjugation has been already in the main described. Thus, we have seen that —

a. It has a special present-system, the stem of which is present only, and not made the basis of any of the remaining forms: this stem is formed with the accented class-sign $\bar{u}$ yá, and it takes (with exceptions: 774) the middle endings. This present-system is treated with the others, above, 768 ff.

b. There is a special passive 3d sing. of the aorist, ending in ξ i: it is treated above, 842 ff.

c. In the remaining tenses, the middle forms are used also in a passive sense.

d. But the passive use of middle forms is not common; it is oftenest met with in the perfect. The participle to a great extent takes the place of a past passive tense, and the gerundive that of a future. On the other

hand, in the oldest language (RV.), middle forms of other present-systems are in a considerable number of cases employed with passive meaning.

e. According to the grammarians, there may be formed from some verbs, for passive use, a special stem for the aorist and the two future systems, coinciding in form with the peculiar 3d sing. aorist.

f. Thus, from *√dā* (aor. 3d sing. *adāyi*), beside *ādāsi*, *dāsyē*, *dātāhe*, also *ādāyīṣi*, *dāyīṣyē*, *dāyitāhe*. The permission to make this double formation extends to all roots ending in vowels, and to *grah*, *dr̥ṣ*, and *han*. No such passive forms occur in the older language, and not half-a-dozen are quotable from the later (we find *adhāyīṣi* and *asthāyīṣi* in DKC., and *anāyīṣata* in Kuval.).

g. As to the alleged passive inflection of the periphrastic perfect, see below, 1072.

h. Besides the participle from the present tense-stem (771. 5), the passive has a past participle in *तृता* (952), or *तृना* (957), and future participles, or gerundives, of various formation (961 ff.), made directly from the root.

999. As already pointed out (282 a), the language, especially later has a decided predilection for the passive form of the sentence. This is given in part by the use of finite passive forms, but oftener by that of the passive participle and of the gerundive: the participle being taken in part in a present sense, but more usually in a past (whether indefinite or proximate past), and sometimes with a copula expressed, but much oftener without it; and the gerundive representing either a pure future or one with the sense of necessity or duty added. A further example is: *tatrāi 'ko yuvā brāhmaṇo dr̥ṣṭaḥ: taṁ dr̥ṣṭvā kāmēna pīḍitā saṁjātā: sakhyā agre kathitam: sakhi puruṣo 'yaṁ gṛhītvā mama mātuh samīpam ānetavyaḥ* (Vet.) *there she saw a young Brahman; at sight of him she felt the pangs of love; she said to her friend: "friend, you must take and bring this man to my mother"*. In some styles of later Sanskrit, the prevailing expression of past time is by means of the passive participle (thus, in Vet., an extreme case, more than nine tenths).

a. As in other languages, a 3d sing. passive is freely made from intransitive as well as transitive verbs: thus, *ihā 'gamyatām come hither*; *tvayā tatrāi 'va sthīyatām do you stand just there*; *sarvāir jālam ādāyo 'dḍīyatām* (H.) *let all fly up with the net*.

II. Intensive.

1000. The intensive (sometimes also called frequentative) is that one of the secondary conjugations which is least removed from the analogy of formations already

described. It is, like the present-system of the second conjugation-class (642 ff.), the inflection of a reduplicated stem, but of one that is peculiar in having a strengthened reduplication. It is decidedly less extended beyond the limits of a present-system than any other of the derivative conjugations.

a. The intensive conjugation signifies the repetition or the intensification of the action expressed by the primary conjugation of a root.

1001. According to the grammarians, the intensive conjugation may be formed from nearly all the roots in the language—the exceptions being roots of more than one syllable, those conjugated only causatively (below, 1056), and in general those beginning with a vowel.

a. In fact, however, intensives in the later language are very rare, so rare that it is hard to tell precisely what value is to be given to the rules of the native grammar respecting them. Nor are they at all common earlier, except (comparatively) in the RV., which contains about six sevenths of the whole number (rather over a hundred) quotable from Veda and Brāhmaṇa and Sūtra-texts; AV. has less than half as many as RV., and many of them in RV. passages; from the later language are quotable about twenty of these, about forty more, but for the most part only in an occurrence or two.

b. Hence, in the description to be given below, the actual aspect of the formation, as exhibited in the older language, will be had primarily and especially in view; and the examples will be of forms found there in use.

1002. The strong intensive reduplication is made in three different ways:

I. a. The reduplicating syllable is, as elsewhere, composed of a single consonant with following vowel, and, so far as the consonant is concerned, follows the rules for present and perfect reduplication (590); but the vowel is a heavy one, radical *a* and *ṛ* (or *ar*) being reduplicated with *ā*, an *i*-vowel by *e*, and an *u*-vowel by *o*.

Examples are: *vāvad*, *bābadh*, *çāçvas*, *rārandh*; *dāḍṛ*, *dāḍhṛ*; *cekit*, *tetiḥ*, *nenī*, *vevli*; *çoçuc*, *popruth*, *çoçku*, *johū*.

II. b. The reduplicating syllable has a final consonant, taken from the end of the root. With an exception or two, this consonant is either *r* (or its substitute *l*) or a nasal.

Examples are: *carcar*, *calcal*, *sarsy*, *marmrj*, *jarhṛṣ*; *caṅkram*, *jaṅghan*, *taṅstan*, *dandaç* (√*daṅç* or *daç*), *jaṅjabh* (√*jambh* or *jabh*), *tantas* (√*taṅs* or *tas*), *nannam* (√*nam*), *yaṁyam* (√*yam*). The nasal is assimilated to the initial consonant.

c. Only roots having *a* or *ṛ* as vowel make this form of reduplication, but with such roots it is more common than either of the other forms.

d. Irregular formations of this class are: with a final other than *r* or *n* in the reduplication, *badbadh*; with a final nasal in the reduplication which is not found in the root, *jaṅgah* (RV.), *jaṅjap* (QB.; and *jaṅgūyat* PB. is perhaps from √*gu*; the later language has further *dandah*); with an anomalous initial consonant in reduplication, *jarbhur* from √*bhur* (compare the Vedic perfect *jabhāra* from √*bhr*, 789 b), *galgal* from √*gal*; with various treatment of an *ṛ* or *ar*-element, *dardar* and *dardir*, *carkar* and *carkir*, *tartar* and *tartur*, *carcar* and *carcur*, *jargur* and *jaḡgul*.

e. The roots *i* and *ṛ* are the only ones with vowel initial forming an intensive stem: *i* makes *iyāy* (? PU., once); *ṛ* makes the irregular *alar* or *alṛ*. As to the stem *īya*, see below, 1021 b.

III. f. The reduplication is dissyllabic, an *i*-vowel being added after a final consonant of the reduplicating syllable. This *i*-vowel is in the older language short before a double consonant, and long before a single.

Examples are: *ganīgam* (but *gānigmatam*), *varivṛt*, *vanivāh*, *caniṣkad*, *saṇiṣvan*; *navīnu*, *davidyut* (and the participles *dāvidhvat* but *tāvītuat*). A single exception as to the quantity of the *i* is *davidhāva*.

g. This method of reduplication is followed in the older language by about thirty roots. Thus, of roots having final or penultimate *n* (once *m*), and *n* in the reduplicating syllable, *pan*, *phan*, *san*, *svan*, *han*; *gam*; *krand*, *ṇeand*, *skand*, *syand*; of roots having final or medial *ṛ*, and *r* in the reduplicating syllable, *kṛ make*, *tṛ*, *bhr*, *vṛ*, *mṛj*, *mṛç*, *vṛj*, *vṛt*, *sṛp*; also *mluc* (*malimluc*);—further, of roots assuming in the reduplication a *n* not found in the root, only *vah* (QB.: the grammarians allow also *kas*, *pat*, *pad*; and *panipad* is quotable later; and AQS. has *canīkhudat*, for which TB. reads *kānīkhunat*); finally, of roots having *u* or *ū* as radical vowel, with *av* before the *i*-vowel, *tu*, *dhū*, *nu*, *dyut*.

h. In this class, the general rules as to the form of the reduplicating consonant (590) are violated in the case of *ghanīghan* and *bharibhr*, and of *ganīgam*, *karikṛ* (but the regular *carikṛ* also occurs), *kaniṣkrand*, and *kaniṣkand* (but also *caniṣkand* occurs); also in *kaniḡhun*.

i. The reversion to more original guttural form after the reduplication in *cekīt*, and *jaṅghan* and *ghanīghan*, is in accordance with what takes place elsewhere (216, 1).

1003. The same root is allowed to form its intensive stem in more than one way.

Thus, in the older language, *dādṛ* and *dardṛ*; *dādhṛ* and *dardhṛ*; *cācal* and *carcar* (and *carcur*); *tartar* (and *tartur*) and *taritṛ*; *jaṅgam* and *ganīgam*; *jaṅghan* and *ghanighan*; *pamphan* and *panīphan*; *marmṛj* and *marīmṛj*; *marmṛç* and *marīmṛç*; *varvṛt* and *varīvṛt*; *jarbhṛ* and *bharībhṛ*; *dodhū* and *davidhū*; *nonu* and *navinu*; *bābadh* and *badbadh*.

1004. The model of normal intensive inflection is the present-system of the reduplicating conjugation-class (642 ff.); and this is indeed to a considerable extent followed, in respect to endings, strengthening of stem, and accent. But deviations from the model are not rare; and the forms are in general of too infrequent occurrence to allow of satisfactory classification and explanation.

a. The most marked irregularity is the frequent insertion of an *i* between the stem and ending. According to the grammarians, this is allowed in all the strong forms before an ending beginning with a consonant; and before the *i* a final vowel has *guṇa*-strengthening, but a medial one remains unchanged.

Present-System.

1005. We will take up the parts of the present-system in their order, giving first what is recognized as regular in the later language, and then showing how the formation appears in the earlier texts. As most grammarians do not allow a middle inflection, and middle forms are few even in the Veda, no attempt will be made to set up a paradigm for the middle voice.

1006. As example of inflection may be taken the root *विद्* *vid* *know*, of which the intensive stem is *वेविद्* *vevid*, or, in strong forms, *वेवेद्* *véved*.

a. Neither from this nor from any other root are more than a few scattering forms actually quotable.

1. Present Indicative.

s.	d.	p.
वेवेद्मि, वेविदीमि	वेविद्मस्	वेविद्मस्
vévedmi, vévidīmi	vevidvās	vevidmās

2	वेवेत्सि, वेविदीषि	वेवित्थस्	वेवित्थ
	vévetsi, vévidīṣi	vevitthás	vevitthá
3	वेवेत्ति, वेविदीति	वेवित्थस्	वेविदीति
	vévetti, vévidīti	vevittás	vévidāti

b. From $\sqrt{\text{हृ}}$ hū, the singular forms with auxiliary vowel would be जोकृवीमि jōhavīmi, जोकृवीषि jōhavīṣi, जोकृवीति jōhavīti.

1007. a. The forms found in the older language agree in general with the paradigm. Examples are: 1st sing., carkarmi, vevesmi; 2d sing., alarṣi, dārdarṣi; 3d sing., ālarti, dādharti, veveti, nenekti, jāṅghanti, kānikrantī, ganīganti; 3d du., jarbhṛtās; 1st pl., nonumas; 2d pl., jāgratha; 3d pl., dādhṛati, nānadati, bharibhṛati, vārvṛtati, dāvidyutati, nēnijati, and, irregularly, vevīṣanti; and, with the auxiliary vowel, jōhavīmi, cākaṇīmi; cākaṇīti, nonavīti, dardarīti, jarbhurīti. No stem with dissyllabic reduplication takes the auxiliary ī in any of its forms.

b. A single dual form with ī and strong stem occurs: namely, tar-tarīthas.

c. The middle forms found to occur are: 1st sing., jōguve, nenije; 3d sing., nenikté, sarsṛte; and, with irregular accent, tétikte, dēdīṣte; with irregular loss of final radical nasal, nānnate; with ending e instead of te, cēkite, jāṅgahe, jōguve, yoyuve, bābadhe, and (with irregular accent) badbadhē; 3d du., sarsrāte; 3d pl., dēdīṣate.

2. Present Subjunctive.

1008. a. Subjunctive forms with primary endings are extremely rare: there have been noticed only jāṅghānāni, jāgarāsi (AV.); and, in the middle, tantasāite (3d du.).

b. Forms with secondary endings are more frequent: thus, 2d sing., jāṅghanas, jalgulas; 3d sing., jāgarat, cēkitat, bobhavat, cārkrṣat, jāṅghanat, bārbrhat, mārmrjat, mārmrjat, parpharat, dardirat, canīṣkadat, dāvidyutat, sanīṣvanat; 1st du., jāṅghanāva; 1st pl., carkirāma, vevidāma; 3d pl., pāpatan, cōcucan, carkiran; and, with double mode-sign, cākaṇān (AV.). Of the middle are found only 3d persons plural: thus, jāṅghananta, jarhṛanta, marmṛjanta, nonuvanta, cōcucanta.

3. Present Optative.

1009. This mode would show the unstrengthened stem, with the usual endings (566), accented. Thus:

s.	d.	p.
1 वेविद्याम् vevidyām etc.	वेविद्याव vevidyāva etc.	वेविद्याम vevidyāma etc.

a. The optative is represented by only an example or two in the older language: thus, active, *veviṣyāt* (AV.), *jāgryās* (KB.), *jāgriyāt* (AB.), *jāgryāma* (VS, MS.; but *jāgriyāma* TS.); RV. has only *cākanyāt* (pft. ?); middle, *nenijīta* (K.).

4. Present Imperative.

1010. The regular forms of the imperative, including the usual subjunctive first persons, would be as follows:

s.	d.	p.
1 वेविदानी vévidāni	वेविदाव vévidāva	वेविदाम vévidāma
2 वेविद्धि veviddhi	वेवित्तम् vevittām	वेवित्त vevittā
3 वेवेत्तु, वेविदीतु vévettu, véviditu	वेवित्ताम् vevittām	वेविदतु vévidatu

1011. a. Older imperative forms are less rare than optative. The first persons have been given above (*jañghānāni*, the only accented example, does not correspond with the model, but is in conformity with the subjunctive of the reduplicating present); the proper imperatives are: 2d sing., *dādhī*, *dardhi*, *carkṛdhi*, *jāgṛhi*, *nenigdhi*, *rāranddhi*; the ending *tāt* is found in *carkṛtāt* and *jāgṛtāt*; and the latter (as was pointed out above, 571 b) is used in AV. as first person sing.; *barbṛhi* shows an elsewhere unparalleled loss of *h* before the ending *hi*; 3d sing., *dādhartu*, *veveṣtu*, *dardartu*, *marmarttu*; 2d du., *jāgṛtam*; 3d du., *jāgṛtām*; 2d pl., *jāgṛtā*; *caṅkramata* (RV., once) has an anomalous union-vowel. In the middle voice is found only *nenikṣva* (CB.).

b. Of imperative forms with auxiliary *i*, RV. has none; AV. has *vāvaditu* and *johavitu*, and such are sometimes found in the Brāhmaṇas; AV. has also, against rule, *taṇstanihi* and *jañghanīhi*; VS. has *cākaṣihi*.

5. Present Participle.

1012. The intensive participles, both active and middle, are comparatively common in the older language. They are formed and inflected like those of the reduplicating present, and have the accent on the reduplicating syllable.

Examples are: active, *cākaṣat*, *nānadat*, *cēkitat*, *mēmyat*, *ṣoṣu-
cat*, *rōruvat*, *dardrat*, *mārmṛjat*, *jāṅghanat*, *nānnamat*, *pānī-
phanat*, *kānikradat*, *dāvidyutat*;—middle, *bābadhāna*, *mēmyāna*,
cēkitāna, *yōyuvāna*, *rōrucāna*, *jārbhurāna*, *sārsrāna*, *jañjabhāna*,
nānnamāna, *dāndaṣāna*. No middle participle shows the dissyllabic
reduplication.

1013. a. On account of their accent, *rārahāṇā*, *rārakṣāṇā*, and
jāhrṣāṇā (beside *jāhrṣāṇa*) are probably to be regarded as perfect parti-
ciples, although no other perfect forms with heavy reduplication from the
same roots occur. The inference is, however, rendered uncertain by the
unmistakably intensive *badbadhānā* and *marmṛjānā* (beside *mārmṛjana*).
As to *ṣṭṭṣucāna* etc., see 806 a.

b. The RV. has once *jāṅghnatas*, gen. sing., with root-vowel cast
out; *kānikrat* appears to be used once for *kānikradat*; if *cākāt* is to
be referred to *√kā* (Grassmann), it is the only example of an intensive
from a root in *ā*, and its accent is anomalous. *Marmṛqantas* (AB.) is
perhaps a false reading; but forms with the nasal irregularly retained are
found repeatedly in the epics and later: thus, *lelihan*, *dedipyantīm*
(MBh.), *jājvalant* (MBh. R.), *sarīṣpantāu* (BhP.), *rāraṇtī* (R.).

6. Imperfect.

1014. The imperfect is regularly inflected as follows:

	s.	d.	p.
1	अवेदिम् āveidam	अवेदिद् āveidva	अवेदिम। āveidma
2	अवेवेत्, अवेविदीम् āvevet, āvevidīs	अवेवित् āvevittam	अवेवित्॥ āvevitta
3	अवेवेत्, अवेविदीत् āvevet, āvevidīt	अवेवित्ताम् āvevittām	अवेविदुस् āvevidus

1015. The imperfect forms found in the earlier texts are not numer-
ous. They are, including those from which the augment is omitted, as
follows: in active, 1st sing., *acākaṣam*, *dediṣam*; 2d sing., *ajāgar*,
adardar, *dārdar*; 3d sing., *adardar*, *adardhar*, *avarivar*, *dardar*,
kāniṣkan, *dāvidyot*, *nāvīnot*; 2d du., *adardṛtam*; 1st pl., *marmṛjmā*;
3d pl., *anannamus*, *adardirus*, *acarkṛṣus*, *ājohavus*, *anonavus*;
and, with auxiliary *i*, in 3d sing., *avāvacīt*, *āvāvaṣīt*, *āvāvarīt*,
āvoyavīt, *āroravīt*, *ājohavīt*; and, irregularly, in 3d du., *avāvaṣitām*.
The middle forms are extremely few: namely, 3d sing., *ādediṣṭa*, *ānan-
nata* (with loss of the final radical in a weak form of root); 3d pl.
marmṛjata, and *avāvaṣanta* (which, if it belongs here, shows a transfer
to an *a*-stem).

1016. Derivative Middle Inflection. From every intensive stem, as above described, may be formed in the present-system a further derivative conjugation which is formally identical with a passive, being made by the accented sign ँ yá, along with middle endings only. It has not, however, a passive value, but is in meaning and use indistinguishable from the simpler conjugation.

a. A final vowel before this ya is treated as before the passive-sign ya (770).

b. The inflection is precisely like that of any other stem ending in a in the middle voice: thus, from √mrj, intensive stem marmrj, is made the present indicative marmrjyé, marmrjyáse, marmrjyáte, etc.; optative marmrjyéya, marmrjyéthās, marmrjyéta, etc.; imperative marmrjyásva, marmrjyátām, etc.; participle marmrjyámāna; imperfect āmarmrjye, āmarmrjyathās, āmarmrjyata, etc. subjunctive forms do not occur.

c. In a very few sporadic cases, these yá-forms are given a passive value: thus, jañghanyamāna in MṛU.; bambhramyate, dādhmāyamāna, pepiyamāna in the later language. And active participles (529 a) are not unknown: thus, dedīpyantīm (MBh.), dodhūyant (MBh. BbP.).

1017. This kind of intensive inflection is more common than the other in the later language; in the earlier, it is comparatively rare.

a. In RV., yá-forms are made from eight roots, five of which have also forms of the simpler conjugation; the AV. adds one more; the other earlier texts (so far as observed) about twenty more, and half of them have likewise forms of the simpler conjugation. Thus: from √mrj, marmrjyáte etc., and marīmṛjyeta; from √tr, tartūryante; from √car, carcūryámāna; from √nī, nenīyēran, etc.; from √vī, vevīyate; from √rih, rerihyáte etc.; from √vij, vevijyáte; from √sku, coṣkūyáse etc.; from √diç, dediçyate; from √kāç, cākaçyáte etc.; from √vad, vāvadyámāna; from √nam, nannamyadhvam; from √vah, vanīvāhyéta etc. (with lengthened root-vowel, elsewhere unknown); from √krand, kanikradyámāna; from √vr̥t, varivartyámāna (ÇB.: should be varivṛty-); from √mr̥ç, amarimṛçyanta (ÇB. ? the text reads amarimṛt-syanta); from √yup, yoyupyānte etc.; from √nud, anonudyanta; from √vli, avevliyanta; from √jabh, jañjabhyáte etc.; from √jap, jañjapyámāna; and so on.

Perfect.

1018. The grammarians are at variance as to whether a perfect may be formed directly from the intensive stem, or whether only a periphrastic perfect (below, 1070 ff.) is to be admitted.

a. No example of an intensive periphrastic perfect has anywhere come to light (except from *jāgṛ*: 1090 a). A few unmistakable perfect forms are made from the intensively reduplicated root in RV.: namely, *dauidhāva* and *nōnāva*, 3d sing., and *nonurus*, 3d pl.; and there occur further *dodāva* (TS.), *yoyāva* and *lelāya* (MS.), and *lelāya* (? ÇB.), all used in the sense of presents. To them may be added *jāgara* 1st sing. and *jāgara* 3d sing.; but as to these, see below, 1090 a.

Aorist, Future, etc.

1019. As to the remaining parts of a full verbal conjugation, also, the grammarians are not agreed (occurrences of such forms, apparently, being too rare to afford even them any basis for rules); in general, it is allowed to treat the intensive stem further as a root in filling up the scheme of forms, using always the auxiliary vowel $\ddot{a}$ i where it is ever used in the simple conjugation.

a. Thus, from *y'vid*, intensive stem *vevid*, would be made the aorist *avevidiṣam* with preterite *vevidiṣam*, the futures *vevidiṣyāmi* and *vevidiṣāmi*, the participles *vevidita*, *veviditārya*, etc., the infinitive *veviditum*, and the gerunds *veviditvā* and *-vevidya*. And, where the intensive conjugation is the derivative middle one, the aorist and futures would take the corresponding middle form.

b. Of all this, in the ancient language, there is hardly a trace. The RV. has *cārkṣe*, 3d sing. mid., of a formation like *hiṣe* and *stuṣe* (864 d), and the gerunds *vitantasārya*, and *maruṅjēnya* and *vāvy-dhēnya*; and ÇB. has the participle *vanivāhitā*, and the infinitive *dāḍhi-tarāi*. As to *jāgarisyānt* and *jāgaritā*, see the next paragraph.

1020. There are systems of inflection of certain roots, the intensive character of which is questioned or questionable. Thus:

a. The root *gṛ* (or *gar*) *wake* has from the first no present-system save one with intensive reduplication; and its intensive stem, *jāgṛ*, begins only to assume the value of a root, and form a complete conjugation; this stem is reckoned as if simple and belonging to the class of roots inflected throughout accordingly. Those of the language have been given along with

the other intensives above. They are, for the present-system, the same with those acknowledged as regular later. The older perfect is like the other intensive perfects found in RV.: namely, *jāgara* etc., with the participle *jāgrvāns*; and a future *jāgarīṣyā-*, a passive participle *jāgaritā*, and a gerundive *jāgaritavyā*, are met with in the Brāhmaṇas. The old aorist (RV.) is the usual reduplicated or so-called causative aorist: thus, *ājigar*. The grammarians give it in the later language a perfect with additional reduplication, *jajāgāra* etc., an iṣ-aorist, *ajāgarīṣam*, with precativ *jāgaryāsam*, and everything else that is needed to make up a complete conjugation. The perf. *jajāgāra* is quotable from the epics and later, as also the periphrastic *jāgarām āsa*. And MBh. has the mutilated *jāgrmi*, and also a-forms, as *jāgarati* and *jāgramāṇa*.

1021. a. The stem *irajya* (active only) *regulate*, from which a number of forms are made in RV., has been viewed as an intensive from *√raj* or *ṛj*. It lacks, however, any analogy with the intensive formation. The same is true of *iradh propitiate* (only *iradhanta* and *irādhyāi*, apparently for *iradhadhyāi*).

b. The middle stem *īya*, not infrequent in the oldest language, is often called an intensive of *√i go*, but without any propriety, as it has no analogy of form whatever with an intensive. The isolated 1st pl. *īmahe*, common in RV., is of questionable character.

1022. The root *li totter*, with constant intensive reduplication, *leli*, is quite irregular in inflection and accent: thus, pres., *lelāyati* and *lelāyate*, pples *lelāyāntī* and *lelāyatas* (gen. sing.) and *lelāyamāna*, impf. *alelāyat* and *alelet* and *aleliyata*, perf. *lelāya* and *lelāya* (?).

1023. The RV. anomalous form *dart* (or *dard*), 2d and 3d sing. from *√dr* or *dar*, is doubtfully referred to the intensive, as if abbreviated from *dardar*. RV. has once *avarivus* (or *-vur*) where the sense requires a form from *√vr̥t*, as *avarivṛtus*. The form *rārāpātā* (RV., once) seems corrupt.

1024. A marked intensive or frequentative meaning is not always easily to be traced in the forms classed as intensive; and in some of them it is quite effaced. Thus, the roots *cit*, *nij*, *viṣ* use their intensive present-system as if it were an ordinary conjugation-class; nor is it otherwise with *gr̥* (*jāgr̥*). The grammarians reckon the inflection of *nij* and *viṣ* as belonging to the reduplicating present-system, with irregularly strengthened reduplication; and they treat in the same way *vic* and *vij*; *jāgr̥*, as we have seen, they account a simple root.

a. Also *daridrā*, intensive of *√drā run*, is made by the grammarians a simple root, and furnished with a complete set of conjugational forms: as *dadaridrāu*; *adaridrāsīt*, etc. etc. It does not occur in the older language (unless *dāridrat* TS., for which VS. MS. read *dāridra*). The so-called root *vevī flutter* is a pure intensive.

1025. It is allowed by the grammarians to make from the intensive stem also a passive, desiderative, causative, and so on: thus, from *vevid*, pass. *vevidyē*; desid. *vēvidiṣāmi*; caus. *vevidāyāmi*; desid. of causative, *vēvidayīṣāmi*. But such formations are excessively rare; quotable are *varīvarjāyanti* AV., *jāgarāyant* TB. etc.; *dādhārayati* JB., *dandaçayitvā* DKC.

III. Desiderative.

1026. By the desiderative conjugation is signified a desire for the action or condition denoted by the simple root: thus, *पिबामि pibāmi I drink*, desid. *पिपासामि pīpāsāmi I wish to drink*; *जीवामि jīvāmi I live*, desid. *जिजीविषामि jijiviṣāmi I desire to live*. Such a conjugation is allowed to be formed from any simple root in the language, and also from any causative stem.

a. The desiderative conjugation, although its forms outside the present-system are extremely rare in the oldest language, is earlier and more fully expanded into a whole verbal system than the intensive. Its forms are also of increasing frequency: much fewer than the intensives in RV., more numerous in the Brāhmaṇas and later; not one third of the whole number of roots (about a hundred) noted as having a desiderative conjugation in Veda and Brāhmaṇa have such in RV.

1027. The desiderative stem is formed from the simple root by the addition of two characteristics: 1. a reduplication, which always has the accent; 2. an appended *स sa* — which, however (like the tense-signs of aorist and future), sometimes takes before it the auxiliary vowel *इ i*, becoming *इष iṣa*.

a. A few instances in the concluding part of ÇB. in which the accent is otherwise laid — thus, *tiṣṭhāset*, *yiṣāsāntam*, *vividiṣānti*, *īpsāntas* — must probably be regarded as errors.

1028. The root in general remains unchanged; but with the following exceptions:

a. A final *i* or *u* is lengthened before *sa*: thus, *cikṣīṣa*, *cikīṣa*, *jigīṣa*; *çuçrūṣa*, *juhūṣa*, *cukṣūṣa*.

b. A final *ṛ* becomes *īr* or *ūr* before *sa*: thus, *cikīrṣa*, *titīrṣa* (also irregularly *tūtūrṣa* RV.), *didhīrṣa*, *sisīrṣa*, *tistīrṣa* (also *tutūrṣa*), *jihīrṣa*; *bubhūrṣa*, *mumūrṣa* (the only examples quotable).

c. Before *iṣa*, a final *i-* or *u-* or *r-*vowel necessarily, and a penultimate *i* or *u* or *r* optionally, have the *guṇa*-strengthening; no examples are quotable from the older texts; later occur *çiçayiṣa*, *çiçariṣa*; *cikartiṣa*, *ninartiṣa*, *mimardiṣa*, *vivarṣiṣa*, *çuçobhiṣa*; but *rurudiṣa*.

More special exceptions are:

d. A few roots in *ā* weaken this vowel to *ī* or even *i*: thus, *jigīṣa* from *√gā go*; *pipīṣa* (beside *pipāsa*) from *√pā drink*, *jihīṣa* (AV.) from *√hā remove* (jihīte: 864); *didhiṣa* (beside *dhitsa*) from *√dhā*.

e. A few roots in *an* or *am* lengthen the vowel: thus, *jigāṇsa* (beside *jigamiṣa*) from *√gam*; *jighāṇsa* from *√han*; *mīmāṇsa* from *√man*; and *titāṇsa* from *√tan*.

f. Reversion to guttural form of an initial after the reduplication is seen in *cikiṣa* from *√ci*, *cikitsa* from *√cit*, *jigīṣa* from *√ji*, *jighāṇsa* from *√han*; and *√hi* is said to make *jighīṣa* (no occurrence).

g. The roots *van* and *san* make *vivāsa* and *siṣāsa*, from the root-forms *vā* and *sā*.

h. The root *jiv* forms *jujyūṣa* (ÇB.: *jijīviṣa*, VS.); and the other roots in *iv* (765) are required to make the same change before *sa*, and to have *guṇa* before *iṣa*: thus, *susyūṣa* or *siseviṣa* from *√siv*. Swap forms *suṣupsa*. *Dhūrv* forms *dudhūrṣa*.

i. Initial *s* is usually left unchanged to *ṣ* after the reduplication when the desiderative sign has *ṣ* (184 e): thus, *sisāṇkṣa* (ÇB.: *√sañj*), and *susyūṣa* and *sisaniṣa*, according to the grammarians; but *tuṣṭūṣa* is met with.

j. Further may be mentioned as prescribed by the grammarians: *ninaṇkṣa* (or *ninaçiṣa*) from *√naç be lost*; *mimaṇkṣa* from *√majj* (occurs in *mimaṇkṣu*); *mimārjṣa* (or *mimrṣa*) from *√mrj*.

1029. The consonant of the reduplication follows the general rules (590); the vowel is $\tilde{i}$ if the root has an *a*-vowel, or $\tilde{r}$ if, or an *i*-vowel; it is $\tilde{u}$ if the root has an *u*-vowel. But:

a. A few roots have a long vowel in the reduplicating syllable: thus, *bībhatsa* from *√badh* or *bādh*; *mīmāṇsa* from *√man*; and *tūtūrṣa* (RV.) from *√tur*; *dadhiṣu* (AV.) and *dadāṇkṣu* (C.) are probably false forms.

b. From *√aç* is made (ÇB.) *açiçiṣa*, and from *√edh* (VS.) *edidhiṣa* (with a mode of reduplication like that followed sometimes in the reduplicating aorist: 862). In the older language, these are the only roots with initial vowel which form a desiderative stem, except *āp* and *rdh*, which have abbreviated stems: see the next paragraph. In the later language occur further *eṣiṣiṣa* (*√iṣ seek*) and *īciçiṣa* (*√ikṣ*); and the grammarians add others, as *arjhiṣa* (*√arh*), *undidiṣa* (*√und*), *ardidhiṣa* (*√rdh*).

c. *ṬṬ* has the same final-syllable and final-syllable, regarded as desideratives from *yāyag* obtain and *yaj*, with modified reduplication.

1090. A number of roots, including some of very common use, form an abbreviated stem apparently by a contraction of reduplication and root together into one syllable: thus, *ṛṣ* *ṛṣa* from *yṛṣāṣ* *ṛp*; *ḍṛ* *ḍṛa* from *yḍṛ* *ḍṛ*.

a. Such abbreviated stems are found in the older language as follows: *dhita* (beasts *didhita*) from *yḍhā*; *ditā* (beasts *diditā*) from *yḍhā*; *dīpa* (*dīpā* II.) from *yḍābh*; *gīṣa* from *yḡāḥ*; *śīṣa* from *yśāḥ*: these are found in *ṬṬ*; in *ṬṬ* are added *ṛpa* from *yḡp* (*ṬṬ* has *āpa* once), and *ṛṣa* from *yḡṛh*; the older texts furnish *ṛpa* (*ṛṣ*) or *ṛpa* (*ṛṣ*) from *yḡābh*, *ṛpa* (*ṛṣ*) from *yḡābh*, *ṛpa* (*ṛṣ*) from *yḡāḥ* and *dhīṣa* (*ṛṣ*) from *yḡāḥ* (not *yḡāḥ*, since no texts with *i* as medial vowel show the contracted form). In the later language are further found *ṛpa* from *yḡāḥ* also, *ṛṣa* from the causative *ṛṣāḥ* (*ṛṣ*) (*ṛṣ* below, 1092 §), and the anomalous *ṛpa* from *yḡāḥ* (*ṛṣ*) (*ṛṣ* below, 1092 §), and the grammarians give *ṛpa* from *yḡāḥ*. Also *māṣa* is (very questionably) viewed as a desiderative stem from *yṁṣ*.

1091. The use of the auxiliary vowel *i* is quite rare in the early language, but more common later; and it is allowed or proscribed by the grammarians in many stems which have not been found in actual use.

a. It is declared to follow in general, though not without exceptions, necessary or optional, the analogy of the futures 904, 943 a.

b. No example of the use of *i* is found in *ṬṬ*, and only one each in *ṬṬ* (*ṛṣāḥ*), *ṬṬ* (*ṛṣāḥ*), and *ṬṬ* (*ṛṣāḥ*). The other examples noted in the early texts are *ṛṣāḥ*, *ṛṣāḥ*, *ṛṣāḥ* (with *i* for *i*, as elsewhere in this text), *ṛṣāḥ*, *ṛṣāḥ*, *ṛṣāḥ*, *ṛṣāḥ*, *ṛṣāḥ*, *ṛṣāḥ*, *ṛṣāḥ*: most of them are found only in *ṬṬ*. Stems also without the auxiliary vowel are made from roots *gāṁ*, *grāḥ*, *cāḥ*, *ṣṛ*, *paḥ*, *bāḥ*, *ṛṣ*.

1092. Inflection: Present-System. The desiderative stem is conjugated in the present-system with perfect regularity, like other *a*-stems (733 a), in both voices, in all the modes (including in the older language, the subjunctive), and with participles and imperfect. It will be sufficient to give here the first persons only. We may take

as active model ईप्स *īpsa seek to obtain*, from √आप् *āp obtain*;
as middle, तितिक्षा *titikṣa endure*, from √तिञ् *tij be sharp* (see
below, 1040).

1. Present Indicative.

active.			middle.		
s.	d.	p.	s.	d.	d. s.
1 ईप्सामि <i>īpsāmi</i> etc.	ईप्सावम् <i>īpsāvas</i> etc.	ईप्सामस् <i>īpsāmas</i> etc.	तितिक्षे <i>tītikṣe</i> etc.	तितिक्षावहे <i>tītikṣāvahe</i> etc.	तितिक्षामहे <i>tītikṣāmahe</i> etc.

2. Present Subjunctive.

1 ईप्सानि <i>īpsāni</i> etc.	ईप्साव <i>īpsāva</i> etc.	ईप्साम <i>īpsāma</i> etc.	तितिक्षा <i>tītikṣāi</i> etc.	तितिक्षावह <i>tītikṣāvahāi</i> etc.	तितिक्षामह <i>tītikṣāmahāi</i> etc.
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3. Present Optative.

1 ईप्सेयम् <i>īpseyam</i> etc.	ईप्सेव <i>īpseva</i> etc.	ईप्सेम <i>īpsema</i> etc.	तितिक्षेय <i>tītikṣeya</i> etc.	तितिक्षेवहि <i>tītikṣevahi</i> etc.	तितिक्षेमहि <i>tītikṣemahi</i> etc.
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4. Present Imperative.

2 ईप्स <i>īpsa</i> etc.	ईप्सतम् <i>īpsatam</i> etc.	ईप्सत <i>īpsata</i> etc.	तितिक्षस्व <i>tītikṣasva</i> etc.	तितिक्षेथाम् <i>tītikṣethām</i> etc.	तितिक्षधम् <i>tītikṣadhvam</i> etc.
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5. Present Participle.

ईप्सन्त् *īpsant* (f. ईप्सन्ती *īpsantī*) तितिक्षमाण *tītikṣamāṇa*

6. Imperfect.

1 ऐप्सम् <i>āīpsam</i> etc.	ऐप्साव <i>āīpsāva</i> etc.	ऐप्साम <i>āīpsāma</i> etc.	अतितिक्षे <i>ātītikṣe</i> etc.	अतितिक्षावहि <i>ātītikṣāvahi</i> etc.	अतितिक्षामहि <i>ātītikṣāmahi</i> etc.
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a. There are almost no irregularities of inflection to be reported from the older language. No 1st pl. in *masi*, or 2d pl. in *thana* or *tana*, is met with; of the impv. in *tāt*, only *īpsatāt*. The quotable subjunctive forms are those in *sāni*, *sāt* and *sat*, *sān*, and *santa*. KBU. has *jijñāsita* (cf. 738 b). But the fem. pple *śiṣāsati* (instead of *śiṣāsanti*) occurs once or twice in the older texts; and RV. has *dīdhiṣāṇa*.

b. In the epics and later are found sporadic forms of the non-a-

conjugation: thus, *sisṛkṣmas* (BhP.), *titikṣamahe* and *bubhūṣate* 3d pl. (MBh.); and the fem. participles *lipsatī* and *cikīṛṣatī* (MBh.: against 449 b). The anomalous *jighāṁsiyāt* occurs also in MBh. and Vas.

1033. a. Desiderative forms outside the present-system are extremely rare in the oldest language. The RV. has only perfect forms from a stem *mimikṣ*—thus, *mimikṣáthus*, *mimikṣátus*, *mimikṣús*; *mimikṣe*, *mimikṣire*—along with the present forms *mimikṣati*, *mimikṣa* etc., *mimikṣant* (pple): they show that *mimikṣ* or *mikṣ* has taken on the character of an independent root. In AV. are found two aorist forms, *irtsís* and *acikitsís*, and a participle or two from *mimāṁsa* (see below, 1037 a, 1039 a)—all of them from stems which have lost their distinct desiderative meaning, and come to bear an independent value. The forms noted from the other earlier texts will be given in full below.

b. In the later language, a complete system of verbal forms is allowed to be made in the desiderative conjugation, the desiderative stem, less its final vowel, being treated as a root. Thus:

1034. Perfect. The desiderative perfect is the periphrastic (1070 ff.).

a. Thus, *ipsāṁ cakāra* etc.; *titikṣām cakre* etc. Such forms are made in ÇB. from *y/kram*, *dhūrv*, *bādh*, *ruh*; and in ChU. from *man*.

b. Apparent perfect forms of the ordinary kind made from *mimikṣ* in RV. have been noticed in the preceding paragraph. And AB. (viii. 24. 10) has once *didāsitha* *thou hast desired to give*.

1035. Aorist. The aorist is of the *iṣ*-form: thus *ऐप्सिषम् āipsiṣam*, *अतितिक्षिषि ātitikṣiṣi*.

a. The AV. has *acikitsís*, and *irtsís* (augmentless, with *mā* prohibitive: 579). TB. has *āipsīt*; ÇB. *āirtsīt*, *acikīṛṣis* and *ajighāṁsis*, and *amīmāṁsiṣṭhās*; KB. *jijñāsiṣi*; JUB. *āipsiṣma*; and AA. *adhitiṣam*. No examples have been found in the later language.

b. A precative is also allowed—thus, *īpsyāsam*, *titikṣiṣiṣya*; but it never occurs.

1036. Futures. The futures are made with the auxiliary vowel *ṛ i*: thus, *ईप्सिष्यामि īpsiṣyāmi* and *ईप्सितास्मि īpsitāsmi*; *तितिक्षिष्ये titikṣiṣyē* and *तितिक्षिताहे titikṣitāhe*.

a. The ÇB. has *titikṣiṣyate* and *didṛkṣitāras*. Such forms as *jijñāsyāmas* (MBh.), *didhakṣyāmi* (R.), and *mīmāṁsyant* (GGS.) are doubtless presents, with *-sya-* blunderingly for *-sa-*.

1037. Verbal Nouns and Adjectives. These too are made with the auxiliary vowel $\tilde{i}$, in all cases where that vowel is ever taken.

a. In the older language have been noted: participle in *ta*, *mīmāṃsitá* (AV., GB.), *jijyūṣita* (AB.), *ṣuṣrūṣitá* and *dhikṣitá* (ÇB.);—gerundive in *tavya*, *lipsitavya* (AB.), *didhyāsitavyā* (ÇB.); in *ya*, *jijñāsyā* (ÇB.);—gerund in *tva*, *mīmāṃsitvā* (K.).

1038. Of other declinable stems derived from the desiderative stem, by far the most common are the adjective in *ú*—e. g. *titikṣu*, *dipsú*, *bibhatsú*, *siṣāsú* (RV. once *didṛkṣu*)—and the abstract noun in *ā*—e. g. *ipsā*, *bibhatsā*, *mīmāṃsā*, *ṣuṣrūṣā*—both of which are made with increasing freedom from an early epoch of the language: especially the former, which has the value and construction (271 a) of a present participle. A few adjectives in *enya* (having a gerundive character: 966 b) occur in the earlier language: thus, *didṛkṣēnya* (RV.), *ṣuṣrūṣēnya* (TS.), *ninīṣēnya* (PB.), *jijñāsenya* (AB.), and, with irregular reduplication (apparently) *papṛkṣēnya* (RV.), *dadhiṣēnya* (JB.); and *didṛkṣēya* (RV.) is a similar formation. RV. has also *siṣāsāni* and *ruruksāni*, and *siṣā-sātu* (P). In the later language, besides some of the formations already instanced (those in *u* and *ā*, and in *sya* and *sitavya*), are found a few derivatives in *aka*, as *cikitsaka*, *bubhūṣaka*; in *ana*, as *jijñāsana*, *didhyāsana*; and, very rarely, in *aniya* (*cikitsaniya*) and *tr* (*ṣuṣrūṣitr*); further, secondary derivatives (doubtless) in *in* from the noun in *ā*, as *ipsin*, *jigīṣin* (one or two of these occur in the older language). And of an adjective in *a* we have an example in *bibhatsā* (B.S., and later), and perhaps in *avalipsa* (AVP.); such words as *ajugupsa*, *duṣcikitsa*, are rather to be understood as possessive compounds with the noun in *ā*. As to noun-stems in *is*, see 392 d.

1039. Derivative or Tertiary Conjugations. A passive is allowed to be made, by adding the passive-sign $\bar{y}$ *yá* to the desiderative root (or stem without final *a*): thus, $\tilde{r}$ *īpsyáte* *it is desired to be obtained*;—and a causative, by adding in like manner the causative-sign $\bar{y}$ *áya* (1041): thus, $\tilde{r}$ *īpsyāmi* *I cause to desire obtainment*.

a. Of these formations in the older language are found *mīmāṃsyā-māna* (doubtless to be read for *-sāmāna*, AV.), *lipsyāmāna* (ÇB.), and *rurutsyamāna* (K.). Half-a-dozen such passives are quotable later, and one or two causatives: e. g. *cikitsyate*, *vivakṣyate*, *jijñāsyate*; *cikirṣayant*, *cikitsayīṣyati*.

b. For the desiderative conjugation formed on causative stems, which is found as early as the Brāhmaṇas, see below, 1052 b.

1040. Some stems which are desiderative in form have lost the peculiarity of desiderative meaning, and assumed the value of independent roots: examples are *cikits cure*, *jugups despise*, *titikṣ endure*, *bibhats abhor*, *mīmāṃs ponder*, *çuçrūṣ obey*. Doubtless some of the apparent roots in the language with sibilant final are akin with the desideratives in origin: e. g. *çikṣ*, desiderative of *çak*.

a. On account of the near relation of desiderative and future (cf. 948 b), the former is occasionally found where the latter was rather to be expected: thus, *rājānaṃ prayiyāsantam* (ÇB.) *a king about to depart* *prāṇa uccikramiṣan* (ChU.) *the breath on the point of expiring*; *mu-mūrṣur ivā 'bhavat* (H.) *he was fain to die*.

IV. Causative.

1041. a. In the later language is allowed to be made from most roots a complete causative conjugation. The basis of this is a causative stem, formed by appending the causative-sign *अय* *aya* to the, usually strengthened, root.

b. But by no means all conjugation-stems formed by the sign *अय* *aya* are of causative value; and the grammarians regard a part of them as constituting a conjugation-class, the tenth or *cur*-class, according to which roots may be inflected as according to the other classes, and either alone or along with others (775).

c. In RV., the proportion without causative value is fully one third. The formation is a more obviously denominative one than any of the other conjugation-classes, an intermediate between them and the proper denominatives. A causative meaning has established itself in connection with the formation, and become predominant, though not exclusive. A number of roots of late appearance and probably derivative character are included in the class, and some palpable denominatives, which lack only the usual denominative accent (below, 1056).

d. The causative formation is of much more frequent use, and more decidedly expanded into a full conjugation, than either the intensive or the desiderative. It is made from more than three hundred roots in the early language (in RV., from about one hundred and fifty); but in the oldest, its forms outside the present-system are (apart from the attached reduplicated aorist: 1046) exceedingly few.

1042. The treatment of the root before the causative-sign *अय* *aya* is as follows:

a. Medial or initial *i*, *u*, *ṛ*, *ḷ* have the *guṇa*-strengthening (if capable of it: 240); thus, *vedaya* from *√vid*, *codaya* from *√cud*, *tarpayā* from *√trp*; and *kalpayā* from *√kṛp* (only example): but *cintaya*, *gulphaya*, *ḍrñhaya*.

b. But a few roots lack the strengthening: these are, in the older language, *cit* (*citaya* and *cetaya*), *iṣ*, *il*, *riṣ* (*riṣaya* and *reṣaya*), *vip* (*vipaya* and *vepayā*), *tuj*, *tur*, *tuṣ* (*tuṣaya* and *toṣaya*), *dyut* (*dyutaya* and *dyotaya*), *ruc* (*rucaya* and *rocaya*), *ṇuc* (*ṇucaya* and *ṇocaya*), *ṇubh* (*ṇubhaya* and *ṇobhaya*), *kṛp*, *mṛḍ*, *spṛh*; and *grabh* makes in RV. *grbhaya*. *Duṣ* and *guh* lengthen the vowel instead. *Mṛj* sometimes has *vr̥ddhi*, as in other forms: thus, *mārjaya* (beside *marjaya*). On the other hand, *guṇa* appears irregularly (240 b) in *srevaya* (beside *ṣrīvaya*), *heḍaya*, *mekṣaya*. Similar irregularities in the later language are *giraya*, *tulaya* (also *tolaya*), *churaya* (also *choraya*), *muṣaya*, *sphuraya*. No forms made without strengthening have a causative value in the older language.

c. A final vowel has the *vr̥ddhi*-strengthening: thus, *cāyaya*, *ṇāyaya*, *cyāvaya*, *bhāvaya*, *dhāraya*, *sāraya*.

d. But no root in *i* or *ī* has *vr̥ddhi* in the Veda (unless *pāyaya* [*k*, below] comes from *pī* rather than *pā*) — as, indeed, regular causatives from such roots are hardly quotable: only RV. has *kṣayaya* (beside *kṣepaya*) from *√kṣi* *possess*; for a few alternatively permitted forms, see below, I. In B. and S., however, occur *ṇāyaya* and *sāyaya* (*√si* or *sā*); and later *-āyaya*, *cāyaya*, *smāyaya*, *ḍāyaya*, *nāyaya*.

e. A few roots have a form also with *guṇa*-strengthening: thus, *cyu*, *dru*, *plu*, *yu* *separate*, *ṣru*, *pū*, *stu*, *sru*; *jṛ* *waste away*, *dr̥* *pierce*, *sr̥*, *smṛ*, *hr̥*; *vr̥* *choose* makes *varaya* later (it is not found in V.; epic also *vāraya*).

f. A medial or initial *a* in a light syllable is sometimes lengthened, and sometimes remains unchanged: thus, *bhājaya*, *svāpaya*, *ādaya*; *janaya*, *ṣrathaya*, *anaya* (but *mandaya*, *valgaya*, *bhakṣaya*).

g. The roots in the older language which keep their short *a* are *jan*, *pan*, *svan*, *dhan*, *ran*, *stan*, *gam* (*gāmaya* once in RV.), *tam*, *dam*, *raj* (usually *rañjaya*), *prath*, *ṣrath*, *ṇath*, *vyath*, *svad*, *chad* *please* (also *chandaya*), *nad*, *dhvas* (also *dhvañsaya*), *rah*, *mah* (also *mañhaya*), *nabh* (also *nambhaya*), *tvar*, *svar*, *hval*. In the later language, further, *kvaṇ*, *jvar*, *trap*, *day*, *paṇ*, *rac*, *ran* *ring*, *vadh*, *val*, *vaḥ*, *ḥlath*, *skhal*, *sthag*. Both forms are made (either in the earlier or in the later language, or in both taken together) by *ad*, *kal*, *kram*, *kṣam*, *khan*, *ghaṭ*, *cam*, *cal*, *jval*, *tvar*, *dal*, *dhvan*, *nad*, *nam*, *pat*, *bhram*, *math*, *mad*, *yam*, *ram*, *lag*, *lal*, *vam*, *vyadh*, *ṣam* *be quiet*, *ṣram*, *ṣvas*, *svap*. The roots which lengthen the vowel are decidedly the more numerous.

h. If a nasal is taken in any of the strong forms of a root, it usually appears in the causative stem: e. g. *dambhaya*, *dañṇaya*, *indhaya*,

līmpaya, rundhaya, ṇundhaya, kṛntaya, dṛñhaya. From a number of roots, stems both with and without the nasal are made: thus (besides those mentioned above, g), kuñcaya and kocaya, granthaya and grathaya, bṛñhaya and barhaya, bhrañçaya and bhrāçaya, ṇundhaya and ṇodhaya, sañjaya and sajjaya, siñcaya and secaya. In a few of these is seen the influence of present-stems.

i. Most roots in final ā, and the root ṛ, add p before the conjugation-sign: thus, dāpaya, dhāpaya, sthāpaya; arpaya.

j. Such stems are made in the older language from the roots kṣā, khyā, gā *sing* (also gāyaya), glā, ghrā, jñā, dā *give*, dā *divide*, drā *run*, dhā *put* and dhā *suck*, mā *measure*, mlā, yā, vā *blow*, sthā, snā, hā *remove*; the later language adds kṣmā, dhmā, and hā *leave*. From jñā and snā are found in AV. and later the shortened forms jñapaya and snapaya, and from ṇrā only ṇrapaya (not in RV.). Also, in the later language, glā forms glapaya, and mlā forms mlapaya.

k. Stems from ā-roots showing no p are, earlier, gāyaya (also gāpaya) from √gā *sing*, chāyaya, pāyaya from √pā *drink* (or pī), pyāyaya from √pyā or pyāy; sāyaya from √sā (or si); also, later, hvāyaya from √hvā (or hū); — and further, from roots vā *weave*, vyā, and ṇā (or ṇi), according to the grammarians.

l. The same p is taken also by a few i- and ī-roots, with other accompanying irregularities: thus, in the older language, kṣepaya (RV., beside kṣayaya) from √kṣi *possess*; jāpaya (VS. and later) from √ji; lāpaya (TB. and later; later also lāyaya) from √lī *cling*; ṇrāpaya (VS., once) from √ṇri; adhyāpaya (S. and later) from adhi + √i; — in the later, kṣapaya (beside kṣayaya) from √kṣi *destroy*; māpaya from √mī; smāpaya (beside smāyaya) from √smi; hrepaya from √hri; — and the grammarians make further krāpaya from √krī; cāpaya (beside cāyaya) from √ci *gather*; bhāpaya (beside bhāyaya and bhīṣaya) from √bhi; repaya from √rī, and vlepaya from √vli. Moreover, √ruh makes ropaya (B. and later) beside rohaya (V. and later), and √knū makes knopaya (late).

m. More anomalous cases in which the so-called causative is palpably the denominative of a derived noun, are: pālaya from √pā *protect*; prīṇaya from √prī; līnaya (according to grammarians) from √lī; dhūnaya (not causative in sense) from √dhū; bhīṣaya from √bhī; ghātaya from √han; sphāvaya from √sphā or sphāy.

n. In the Prakrit, the causative stem is made from all roots by the addition of (the equivalent of) āpaya; and a number (about a dozen) of like formations are quotable from Sanskrit texts, mostly of the latest period: but three, kṛdāpaya, jīvāpaya, and dīkṣāpaya, occur in the epics; and two, aṇṇāpaya and kṣālāpaya, even in the Sūtras.

1043. Inflection: Present-System. The causative stem is inflected in the present-system precisely like other

stems in अ a (733 a): it will be sufficient to give here in general the first persons of the different formations, taking as model the stem धारय dhārāya, from √धृ dhṛ. Thus:

1. Present Indicative.

active.		
s.	d.	p.
1 धारयामि dhārāyāmi etc.	धारयावस् dhārāyāvas etc.	धारयामस् dhārāyāmas etc.
middle.		
s.	d.	p.
1 धारये dhārāye etc.	धारयावहे dhārāyāvahe etc.	धारयामहे dhārāyāmahe etc.

a. The 1st pl. act. in *masi* greatly outnumbers (as ten to one) that in *mas* in both RV. and AV. No example occurs of 2d pl. act. in *thana*, nor of 3d sing. mid. in *e* for *ate*.

2. Present Subjunctive.

For the subjunctive may be instanced all the forms noted as occurring in the older language:

active.		
1 dhārāyāni	dhārāyāva	dhārāyāma
2 { dhārāyāsi dhārāyās	dhārāyāthas	dhārāyātha
3 { dhārāyāti dhārāyāt	dhārāyātas	dhārāyān
middle.		
1 dhārāyāi	dhārāyāvahāi	
2 dhārāyāse		{ dhārāyādhve dhārāyādhvāi
3 { dhārāyāte dhārāyātāi	dhārāyāite	

b. Only one dual mid. form in *āite* occurs: *mādayāite* (RV.). The only RV. mid. form in *āi*, except in 1st du., is *mādayādhvāi*. The primary endings in 2d and 3d sing. act. are more common than the secondary.

3. Present Optative.

active.		
1 धारयेयम् dhārāyeyam etc.	धारयेव dhārāyeva etc.	धारयेम dhārāyema etc.

middle.		
१ धारयेय	धारयेवहि	धारयेमहि
dhārāyeya	dhārāyevahi	dhārāyemahi
etc.	etc.	etc.

c. Optative forms are very rare in the oldest language (four in RV., two in AV.); they become more common in the Brāhmaṇas. A 3d sing. mid. in *īta* instead of *eta* (cf. 738 b) occurs once in B. (*kāmayīta* AB.), is not very rare in S. (a score or two of examples are quotable), and is also found in MBh. and later. Of a corresponding 3d pl. in *īran* only one or two instances can be pointed out (*kāmayīran* AṢ., *kalpayīran* AGS.).

4. Present Imperative.

active.		
२ धारय	धारयतम्	धारयत
dhārāya	dhārāyatam	dhārāyata
etc.	etc.	etc.
middle.		
२ धारयस्व	धारयेथाम्	धारयध्वम्
dhārāyasva	dhārāyethām	dhārāyadhvam
etc.	etc.	etc.

d. Imperative persons with the ending *tāt* occur: *dhārayatāt* (AV.) and *cyāvayatāt* (ṢB.) are 2d sing.; *pātayatāt* (ṢB.) is 3d sing.; *gama-yatāt* and *cyāvayatāt* (K. etc.), and *vārayatāt* (TB.) are used as 2d pl. *Vārayadhvāt* (K. etc.) is 2d pl., and the only known example of such an ending (see above, 549 b).

5. Present Participle.

धारयन्	धारयन्त	धारयमाण	धारयामाणा.
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e. The feminine of the active participle is regularly and usually made in *antī* (449 c). But a very few examples in *atī* are met with (one in the older language: *namayatī* Āpast.).

f. The middle participle in *māna* is made through the whole history of the language, from RV. (only *yātāyamāna*) down, and is the only one met with in the earlier language (for *īrayānas* [sic!], MS. ii. 7. 12, is evidently a false reading, perhaps for *īrayā nas*). But decidedly more common in the epics and later is one formed with *āna*: e. g. *kāmayāna*, *cintayāna*, *pālayāna*, *vedayāna*. It is quotable from a larger number of roots than is the more regular participle in *māna*. As it occurs in no accentuated text, its accent cannot be given.

6. Imperfect.

active.

1 धारयम्	धारयाव	धारयाम
ādhārayam	ādhārayāva	ādhārayāma
etc.	etc.	etc.

middle.

1 धारये	धारयावहि	धारयामहि
ādhāraye	ādhārayāvahi	ādhārayāmahi
etc.	etc.	etc.

1044. As was above pointed out, the formations from the causative stem *aya* outside the present-system are in the oldest language very limited. In RV. are found two forms of the future in *syāmi*, one passive participle (*coditā*), and ten infinitives in *dhyāi*; also one or two derivative nouns in *tr* (*bodhayitr̥*, *codayitr̥*), five in *iṣṇu*, seven in *itnu*, and a few in *a* (*atipārayā*, *nidhārayā*, *vācamīṅkhayā*, *viṣvamejaya*), and in *u* (*dhārayū*, *bhāvayū*, *mandayū*). In AV., also two *s*-future forms and four gerunds in *tvā*; and a few derivative noun-stems, from one of which is made a periphrastic perfect (*gamayāṁ cakāra*). In the Brāhmaṇas, verbal derivative forms become more numerous and various, as will be noted in detail below.

1045. Perfect. The accepted causative perfect is the periphrastic (1071 a); a derivative noun in *ā* is made from the causative stem, and to its accusative, in *ām*, is added the auxiliary; thus,

धारयां चकार *dhārayāṁ cakāra* (or *āsa*: 1070 b)

धारयां चक्रे *dhārayāṁ cakre*

a. Of this perfect no example occurs in RV. or SV. or VS., only one — *gamayāṁ cakāra* — in AV., and but half-a-dozen in all the various texts of the Black Yajur-Veda, and these not in the *mantra*-parts of the text. They are also by no means frequent in the Brāhmaṇas, except in QB. (where they abound: chiefly, perhaps, for the reason that this work uses in considerable part the perfect instead of the imperfect as its narrative tense).

1046. Aorist. The aorist of the causative conjugation is the reduplicated, which in general has nothing to do with the causative stem, but is made directly from the root.

a. It has been already fully described (above, 856 ff.).

b. Its association with the causative is probably founded on an original intensive character belonging to it as a reduplicated form, and is a matter of gradual growth; in the Veda, it is made from a

considerable number of roots (in RV., more than a third of its instances; in AV., about a fifth) which have no causative stem in *aya*.

c. The causative aorist of $\sqrt{\text{धृ}}$ *dhṛ*, then, is as follows:

१ अदीधरम्	अदीधराव	अदीधराम
ādīdharam	ādīdharāva	ādīdharāma
etc.	etc.	etc.
१ अदीधरे	अदीधरावहि	अदीधरामहि
ādīdhare	ādīdharāvahi	ādīdharāmahī
etc.	etc.	etc.

An example was inflected in full at 864.

1047. In a few cases, where the root has assumed a peculiar form before the causative sign—as by the addition of a *p* or *ṣ* (above, 1042 i ff.)—the reduplicated aorist is made from this form instead of from the simple root: thus, *atiṣṭhipam* from *sthāp* (stem *sthāpaya*) for $\sqrt{\text{sthā}}$. Aorist-stems of this character from quasi-roots in *āp* are *arpipa* ($\sqrt{\text{ṛ}}$), *jījapa* or *jījipa*, *jījāpa* or *jījāpa*, *ṣiṣrapa*, *tiṣṭhipa*, *jīhipa*; the only other example from the older language is *bībhīṣa* from *bhīṣ* for $\sqrt{\text{bhī}}$.

1048. But a few sporadic forms of an *iṣ*-aorist from causative conjugation-stems are met with: thus, *dhvanayit* (RV.; TS. has instead the wholly anomalous *dhvanayit*), *vyathayis* and *ālayit* (AV.), *pyāyayis-ṭhās* and *avādayisṭhās* (KBU.), in the older language (RV. has also *ūnayis* from a denominative stem); in the later, *ahlādayisata* (DKC.), and probably *aghātayithās* (MBh.; for *-isṭhās*: cf. 804 d). The passive 3d sing. *aropi*, from the causative *ropaya*, has a late occurrence (Qatr.).

1049. A precativum is of course allowed by the grammarians to be made for the causative conjugation: in the middle, from the causative stem with the auxiliary *i* substituted for its final *a*; in the active, from the form of the root as strengthened in the causative stem, but without the causative sign: thus,

धार्यासम् *dhāryāsam* etc. धारयिषीय *dhārayiṣīya* etc.

This formation is to be regarded as purely fictitious.

1050. Futures. Both futures, with the conditional, are made from the causative stem, with the auxiliary $\sqrt{\text{इ}}$ *i*, which takes the place of its final *अ*. Thus:

S-Future.

धारयिष्यामि *dhārayiṣyāmi* etc. धारयिष्ये *dhārayiṣyē* etc.
 धारयिष्यन्त *dhārayiṣyānt* धारयिष्यमाणा *dhārayiṣyāmāṇa*

Conditional.

अधारयिष्यम् *adhārayiṣyam* etc. अधारयिष्ये *adhārayiṣye* etc.

Periphrastic Future.

धारयितास्मि *dhārayitāsmi* etc.

a. It has been mentioned above that RV. and AV. contain only two examples each of the *s*-future, and none of the periphrastic. The former begin to appear in the Brāhmaṇas more numerous, but still sparingly, with participles, and conditional (only *adhārayiṣyat* ÇB.; *alāpayiṣyathās* ChU.); of the latter, ÇB. affords two instances (*pārayitāsmi* and *janayitāsi*). Examples of both formations are quotable from the later language (including the middle form *darṣayitāhe*: 947 c).

1051. Verbal Nouns and Adjectives. These are made in two different ways: either 1. from the full causative stem (in the same manner as the futures, just described); or 2. from the causatively strengthened root-form (with loss of the causative-sign).

a. To the latter class belong the passive participle, as *dhārīta*; the gerundive and gerund in *ya*, as *dhārya*, *-dhārya*; and the gerund in *am*, as *dhāram*; also, in the older language, the root-infinitive, as *-dhāram* etc. (970 a). To the former class belong the infinitive and the gerund in *tvā*, as *dhārayitum*, *dhārayitvā*, and the gerundive in *tavya*, as *dhārayitavya* (also, in the older language, the infinitives in *tavāi* and *dhyāi*, as *janayitavāi*, *īrayādhyāi*, etc.). The auxiliary *i* is taken in every formation which ever admits that vowel.

b. Examples of the passive participle are: *īritā*, *vāsita*, *çrāvitā*. But from the quasi-root *jñap* (1042 j) is made *jñapta*, without union-vowel.

c. Examples of the infinitive and gerund in *tvā* are: *jōṣayitum*, *dhārayitum*; *kalpayitvā*, *arpayitvā*. But in the epics, and even later, infinitives are occasionally made with loss of the causative-sign: e. g. *çeṣitum*, *bhāvitum*, *dhāritum*, *mocitum*.

d. Examples of the gerunds in *ya* and *am* are: *-bhājya*, *-ghārya*, *-pādyā*, *-vāsyā*, *nāyā*, *-sthāpyā*; *-bhājam*, *sthāpam*. But stems showing in the root-syllable no difference from the root retain *ay* of the causative-sign in the gerund, to distinguish it from that belonging to the primary conjugation: e. g. *-kramāyā*, *-gamāyā*, *-janāyā*, *-jvalāyā*, *-kalayā*, *-çamayā*, *-racayā*, *-āpayā*.

e. Examples of the gerundive in *tavya* are: *tarpayitavyā*, *gamayitavyā*, *hvāyayitavyā*; of that in *ya*, *sthāpyā*, *hāryā*, *yājya*; of that in *aniya*, *sthāpaniā*, *bhāvaniā*.

f. Examples of other formations occurring in the older language are as follows: root-infinitive, -sthāpam, -vāsas;—infinitive in tu, other cases than accusative, -janayitave; jānayitavāi, pāyayitavāi, -çcot-ayitavāi; çamayitos;—infinitive in dhyāi, iṣayādhyāi, irayādhyāi, taṇsayādhyāi, nāçayādhyāi, mandayādhyāi, mādayādhyāi, riṣayādhyāi, vartayādhyāi, vājayādhyāi, syandayādhyāi (all RV.);—gerundive in āyya, panayāyya, sprhayāyya, trayayāyya (? v'trā).

g. Other noun-derivatives from the causative stem are not infrequent, being decidedly more numerous and various than from any other of the secondary conjugation-stems. Examples (of other kinds than those instanced in 1044) are: ārapaṇa, dāpaṇa, priṇana, bhīṣaṇa; jñāpaka, ropaka; patayālú, sprhayālu; jānayati, jñapti.

h. All the classes of derivatives, it will be noticed, follow in regard to accent the analogy of similar formations from the simple root, and show no influence of the special accent of the causative-stem.

1052. **Derivative or Tertiary Conjugations.** From the causative stem are made a passive and a desiderative conjugation. Thus:

a. The passive-stem is formed by adding the usual passive-sign ण yá to the causatively strengthened root, the causative-sign being dropped: thus, धारयते dhāryáte.

b. Such passives are hardly found in the Veda (only bhājyá- AV.), but some thirty instances are met with in the Brāhmaṇas and Sūtras: examples are jñapyá- (TS.), sādya- (K.), pādya- (AB.), vādya- (TB.), sthāpya- (GB.); and they become quite common later.

c. The desiderative stem is made by reduplication and addition of the sign ण् iṣa, of which the initial vowel replaces the final of the causative stem: thus, दिधारयिषति didhārayiṣati.

d. These, too, are found here and there in the Brāhmaṇas and later (about forty stems are quotable): examples are pipāyayiṣa (K.), bibhāvayiṣa and cikalpayiṣa and lulobhayiṣa (AB.), dídrāpayiṣa and rirādhayiṣa (GB.), and so on.

e. As to causatives made from the intensive and desiderative stems, see above, 1025, 1039.

V. Denominative.

1053. A denominative conjugation is one that has for its basis a noun-stem.

a. It is a view now prevailing held that most of the present-systems of the Sanskrit verb, along with other formations analogous with a

present-system, are in their ultimate origin denominative; and that many apparent roots are of the same character. The denominatives which are so called differ from these only in that their origin is recent and undisguised.

1054. The grammarians teach that any noun-stem in the language may be converted, without other addition than that of an ञ् a (as union-vowel enabling it to be inflected according to the second general conjugation) into a present-stem, and conjugated as such.

a. But such formations are rare in actual use. The RV. has a few isolated and doubtful examples, the clearest of which is *bhiṣákti* *he heals*, from *bhiṣáj* *physician*; it is made like a form of the root-class; *abhiṣṇak* seems to be its imperfect according to the nasal class; and *pátyate* *he rules* appears to be a denominative of *páti* *master*; other possible cases are *iṣaṇas* etc., *kṛpāṇanta*, *taruṣema* etc., *vanuṣanta*, *bhuraṇanta*, *vānanvati*. From the other older texts are quotable *kavyānt* (TS.), *áḷonāt* (TB.), *unmūlati* (SB.), *svadhāmahe* (ÇÇS.). And a considerable number of instances, mostly isolated, are found in the later language: e. g. *kalahant* (MBh.), *arghanti* (Pañc.), *abjati* (Çatr.), *gardabhati* (SD.), *utkaṇṭhate* (SD.), *jagannetrati* (Pras.), *keliçvetasahasra-patratī* (Pras.).

1055. In general, the base of denominative conjugation is made from the noun-stem by means of the conjugation-sign ण् *ya*, which has the accent.

a. The identity of this *ya* with the *ya* of the so-called causative conjugation, as making with the final *a* of a noun-stem the causative-sign *aya*, is hardly to be questioned. What relation it sustains to the *ya* of the *ya*-class (759), of the passive (768), and of the derivative intensive stem (1016), is much more doubtful.

1056. Intermediate between the denominative and causative conjugations stands a class of verbs, plainly denominative in origin, but having the causative accent. Examples, beginning to appear at the earliest period of the language, are *mantráyate* *speaks, takes counsel*, (from *mantra*, *√man* + *tra*), *kīrtáyati* *commemorates* (from *kīrti*, *√kr* *praise*), *artháyati* or *-te* *makes an object of, seeks* (from *ártha* *goal, object*), *varṇáyati* *depicts* (from *varṇa* *color*), *katháyati* or *-te* *gives the how of anything, relates* (from *katham* *how?*), and so on. These, along with like forms from roots which have no other present-system (though they may make scattering forms outside that system from the root directly), or which have this beside other present-systems without causative meaning, are reckoned by the grammarians as a separate conjugation-class, the *cur*-class (above, 607, 775).

1057. Denominatives are formed at every period in the history of the language, from the earliest down.

a. They are frequent in RV., which contains over a hundred, of all varieties; AV. has only half as many (and personal forms from hardly a third as many: from the rest, present participles, or derivative nouns); AB., less than twenty; ÇB., hardly more than a dozen; and so on. In the later language they are quotable by hundreds, but from the vast majority of stems occur only an example or two; the only ones that have won any currency are those that have assumed the character of "cur-class" verbs.

1058. The denominative meaning is, as in other languages, of the greatest variety; some of the most frequent forms of it are: *be like, act as, play the part of; regard or treat as; cause to be, make into; use, make application of; desire, wish for, crave* — that which is signified by the noun-stem.

a. The modes of treatment of the stem-final are also various; and the grammarians make a certain more or less definite assignment of the varieties of meaning to the varieties of form; but this allotment finds only a dubious support in the usages of the words as met with even in the later language, and still less in the earlier. Hence the formal classification, according to the final of the noun-stem and the way in which this is treated before the denominative sign *yá*, will be the best one to follow.

1059. From stems in a. a. The final a of a noun-stem oftenest remains unchanged: thus, *amitráyāti plays the enemy, is hostile; devayāti cultivates the gods, is pious.*

b. But final a is also often lengthened: thus, *aghāyāti plans mischief; priyāyāte holds dear; aṣvāyāti seeks for horses; aṣanāyāti desires food.*

c. While in the Veda the various modes of denominative formation are well distributed, no one showing a marked preponderance, in the later language the vast majority of denominatives (fully seven eighths) are of the two kinds just noticed: namely, made from a-stems, and of the form *aya* or *āya*, the former predominating. And there is seen a decided tendency to give the denominatives in *aya* an active form and transitive meaning, and those in *āya* a middle form and intransitive or reflexive meaning. In not a few cases, parallel formations from the same stem illustrate this distinction: e. g. *kaluṣayati makes turbid, kaluṣāyate is or becomes turbid; taruṇayati rejuvenates, taruṇāyate is rejuvenated; çithilayati loosens, çithilāyate grows loose.* No distinct traces of this distinction are

recognizable in the Veda, although there also corresponding forms with short *a* and with long *ā* sometimes stand side by side.

d. Final *a* is sometimes changed to *ī* (very rarely *i*): thus, *adhvariṃyāti* performs the sacrifice; *taviṣṭiyāti* is mighty; *putriyāti* or *putriyāti* desires a son; *māṃsiyāti* craves flesh; *sajjīyate* is ready; *candrakāntiyāti* is moonstonelike. Not fifty stems of this form are quotable.

e. It is occasionally dropped (after *n* or *r*): thus, *turaṇyāti* is rapid; *adhvaryāti* performs the sacrifice.

f. Other modes of treatment are sporadic: thus, the addition of *s*, as in *stanasyāti* seeks the breast; the change of *a* to *e*, as in *vareyāti* plays the wooer.

1060. From stems in *ā*. Final *ā* usually remains, as in *gopāyāti* plays the herdsman, protects; *pr̥tanāyāti* fights; but it is sometimes treated in the other methods of an *a*-stem; thus, *pr̥tanyāti* fights; *tilottamīyāti* acts *Tilottama*.

1061. From stems in *i*, *ī*, and *u*, *ū*. Such stems are (especially those in *u*, *ū*) very rare. They show regularly *ī* and *ū* before *ya*: thus, *arāṭiyāti* (also *-tiy-*) plots injury; *janīyāti* (also *-niy-*) seeks a wife; *sakhīyāti* desires friendship; *nārīyate* turns woman; — *ṣatrūyāti* acts the foe; *r̥jūyāti* is straight; *vasūyāti* desires wealth; *asūyāti* grumbles, is discontented: with short *u*, *gātuyāti* sets in motion.

a. More rarely, *i* or *u* is treated as *a* (or else is gunated, with loss of a *y* or *v*): thus, *dhunayāti* comes snorting; *laghayati* makes easier. Sometimes, as to *a* (above, 1059 f), a sibilant is added: thus, *aviṣyāti* is vehement; *uruṣyāti* saves. From *dhī*, RV. makes *dhiyāyāte*.

1062. From other vowel-stems. a. Final *r̥* is changed to *rī*: thus, *mātrīyāti* treats as a mother (only quotable example).

b. The diphthongs, in the few cases that occur, have their final element changed to a semivowel: thus, *gavyāti* seeks cattle, goes a-raiding.

1063. From consonant-stems. A final consonant usually remains before *ya*: thus, *bhiṣajyāti* plays the physician, cures; *ukṣānyāti* acts like a bull; *apasyāti* is active; *namasyāti* pays reverence; *sumanasyāte* is favorably disposed; *taruṣyāti* fights.

a. But a final *n* is sometimes dropped, and the preceding vowel treated as a final: thus, *rājāyāte* or *rājīyāti* is kingly, from *rājan*; *-karmayati* from *-karman*; *svāmīyati* treats as master, from *svāmin*: *vṛṣāyāte* from *vṛṣan* is the only example quotable from the older language. Sporadic cases occur of other final consonants similarly treated: thus, *ojāyāte* from *ojas*, *-manāyate* from *-manas*; — while, on the other hand, an *a*-vowel is occasionally added to such a consonant before *ya*: thus, *iṣayāti* from *iṣ*, *satvanāyati* from *satvan*.

1064. The largest class of consonantal stems are those showing a *s* before the *ya*; and, as has been seen above, a sibilant is sometimes, by analogy, added to a final vowel, making the denominative-sign virtually *syā*

— or even, with *a* also added after an *i-* or *u-*vowel, *asya*; and this comes to be recognized by the grammarians as an independent sign, forming denominatives that express desire: thus, *sumakhasyāte* *is merry*; *jīvanasya-* (in *-syā* *love of life*); *vṛṣasyati* *desires the male* (the only quotable examples); *madhuṣyati* or *madhvasyati* *longs for honey*; *kṣīrasyati* *craves milk*.

1065. The grammarians reckon as a special class of denominatives in *kāmya* what are really only ordinary ones made from a compound noun-stem having *kāma* as its final member: thus, *rathakāmyati* *longs for the chariot* (K.: only example found in the older language); *arthakāmyati* *desires wealth*; *putrakāmyati* *wishes a son* (the only quotable examples); coming from the possessive compounds *rathakāma* etc. And *arthāpāyati* *treats as property* is a (sole quotable) example of a stem having the Prakritic causative form (1042 n),

a. Stems of anomalous formation are *drāghaya* from *dīrgha*, *draḍhaya* from *dr̥ḍha*, and perhaps *mradaya* from *mṛḍu*.

1066. a. A number of denominative stems occur in the Veda for which no corresponding noun-stems are found, although for all or nearly all of them related words appear: thus, *aṅkūyā*, *stabhūyā*, *iṣudhya*; *dhiṣanyā*, *riṣanyā*, *ruvanya*, *huvanya*, *iṣanyā*; *ratharyā*, *ṛatharyā*, *saparyā*; *iyasya* (ḠB.), *irasyā*, *daṣasyā*, *makhasyā*, *panasyā*, *sacasyā*. Those in *anya*, especially, look like the beginnings of a new conjugation-class.

b. Having still more that aspect, however, are a Vedic group of stems in *āya*, which in general have allied themselves to present-systems of the *nā*-class (732), and are found alongside the forms of that class: thus, *gr̥bhāyāti* beside *gr̥bhñāti*. Of such, RV. has *gr̥bhāyā*, *mathāyā*, *pruṣāyā*, *muṣāyā*, *ṛathāyā*, *skabhāyā*, *stabhāyā*. A few others have no *nā*-class companions: thus, *damāyā*, *ṣamāyā*, *tudāyā* (AV.); and *panāya*, *naṣāya*, *vṛṣāya* (√vṛṣ *rain*), *vasāyā* (√vas *clothe*), and perhaps *aṣāya* (√aṣ *attain*).

c. Here may be mentioned also quasi-denominatives made from onomatopoeic combinations of sounds, generally with repetition: e. g. *kiṭakiṭāya*, *thatathatarāya*, *miṣamiṣāya*, *ṣaraṣarāya*.

1067. The denominative stems in RV. and AV. with causative accentuation are: RV. *aṅkhāya*, *arthāya*, *iṣāya* (also *iṣayā*), *ūrjāya*, *ṛtāya*, *kṛpāya*, *mantrāya*, *mṛgāya*, *vavrāya*, *vājāya* (also *vājayā*), *vilāya*, *suṣvāya* (also *suṣvayā*); AV. adds *kīrtāya*, *dhūpāya*, *pālāya*, *virāya*, *sabhāgāya*.

a. The accent of *ānniya* and *hāstaya* (RV.) is wholly anomalous.

1068. Inflection. The denominative stems are inflected with regularity like the other stems ending in *ḍa* (733a) throughout the present-system. Forms outside of

that system — except from the stems which are reckoned to the causative or cur-class, and which follow in all respects the rules for that class — are of the utmost rarity.

a. In RV. occurs no form not belonging to the present-system, except *ūnayīs* (with *mā* prohibitive), an *iṣ*-aorist 2d sing. (cf. 1048). Further examples of this aorist are *āsūyīt* (ÇB.), *pāpayiṣṭa* (TS.: pl., with *mā* prohibitive), and *avṛṣāyiṣata* (VS. etc.). The form *āsaparyāit* (AV. xiv. 2. 20), with *āi* for *i* (555 c), might be aorist; but, as the metre shows, is probably a corrupt reading; *amanasyāit*, certainly imperfect, appears to occur in TB. (ii. 3. 83). Other forms begin to appear in the Brāhmaṇas: e. g. the futures *gopāyiṣyati* (ÇB.), *meghāyiṣyānt*, *kaṇḍūyiṣyānt*, *çikāyiṣyānt* (TS.), the participles *bhiṣajyitā* (? JB. -jita) and *iyasitā* (ÇB.), *kaṇḍūyitā*, *çikitā*, and *meghitā* (TS.), the gerund *saṃçlākṣṇya* (ÇB.), and so on. In the later language, also, forms outside the present-system (except the participle in *ta*) are only sporadic; and of tertiary conjugation forms there are hardly any: examples are the causatives *dhūmāyaya* and *asūyaya* (MBh.), and the desiderative *abhiṣiṣṇa-yiṣa* (Çiq.).

b. Noun-derivatives from denominative stems follow the analogy of those from causative stems (1051g). In the older language, those in *u* and *ā* (especially the former) are much the most numerous; later, that in *ana* prevails over all others.

CHAPTER XV.

PERIPHRASTIC AND COMPOUND CONJUGATION.

1069. ONE periphrastic formation, the periphrastic future, has been already described (942 ff.), since it has become in the later language a recognized part of every verbal conjugation, and since, though still remainig essentially periphrastic, it has been so fused in its parts and altered in construction as to assume in considerable measure the semblance of an integral tense-formation.

By far the most important other formation of the class is —

eight stems and about eighty occurrences, chiefly from *īkṣ*, *bhī*, and *vid*; that from *vid* is found in the greatest number of texts).

b. Forms with the aorist of the auxiliary are in the oldest Brāhmaṇas as numerous as those with the perfect. Thus, with *akar* occur *ramayām* (K.), *janayām* and *sādayām* and *svadayām* and *sthāpayām* (MS.); and with *akran*, *vidām* (TS. TB. MS.). With the aorist optative or precativè has been found only *pāvayām kriyāt* (MS.).

c. Like combinations with other tenses are not entirely unknown: thus, *juhavān karoti* (ÇS.). So also in the later language, where have been found quotable half-a-dozen such cases as *vidām karoti* (Pañc.), *vidām karotu* and *kurvantu* (Pañc. etc.).

d. Only two or three cases of the use of *as* instead of *kṛ* as auxiliary are met with in the older language: they are *mantrayām āsa* (AB. GB.), *janayām āsa* (ÇvU.), and *īkṣām āsa* (ÇS.).

e. A single example of an accented auxiliary is met with in the accentuated texts: namely, *atiracayām cakrús* (ÇB.). As was to be expected, from the nature of the combination, the noun also retains its accent (compare 945).

Participial Periphrastic Phrases.

1074. The frequent use, especially in the later language, of a past or a future passive participle with the copula (or also without it) to make participial phrases having a value analogous to that of verb-tenses, has been already noticed (999). But other similar combinations are not unknown in any period of the language, as made with other auxiliaries, or with other participles.

a. They occur even in the Veda, but are far more common and conspicuous in the Brāhmaṇas, and become again of minor account in the later language.

1075. Examples of the various formations are as follows:

a. A (usually present) participle with the tenses of the verb *i go*. This is the combination, on the whole, of widest and most frequent occurrence. Thus: *āyajvano vibhājann éti védaḥ* (RV.) *he ever gives away the wealth of the non-offerer*; *yathā sūcyā vāsaḥ saṁdadhad iyād evam evāi 'tābhir yajñasya chidraṁ saṁdadhad eti* (AB.) *just as one would mend [habitually] a garment with a needle, so with these one mends any defect of the sacrifice*; *agnir vā idaṁ vāiçvānaro dahann āit* (PB.) *Agni Vāiçvānara kept burning this creation*; *tē 'surāḥ pārājita yānto dyāvāprthivī ūpāçrayan* (TB.) *those Asuras, getting beaten, took refuge with heaven and earth*; *tē 'sya gṛhāḥ paçāva upamūryā-māṇā iyuḥ* (ÇB.) *the animals, his family, would be continually destroyed*.

b. The same with the verb *car go* (continually or habitually) signifying still more distinctly than the preceding a continued or habitual action. Thus: *agnāṁ agniṁ carati prāviṣṭaḥ* (AV.) *Agni is constantly present in the fire*; *adaṇḍyaṁ daṇḍena ghnantaḥ caranti* (PB.) *they make a practice of beating with a rod what is undeserving of punishment*.

c. The same with the verbs *ās sit* and *sthā stand*, with a like meaning. Thus, *juhvata āsate* (K.) *they continue sacrificing*; *te 'pakramya prativāvadato 'tiṣṭhan* (AB.) *they, having gone off, kept vehemently refusing*. In the later language, *sthā* is the verb oftenest used, with predicates of various kind, to make a verbal phrase of continuance.

d. A present or future or perfect participle with *as* and *bhū be*. The participle is oftenest a future one; *as* only is used in the optative, *bhū* usually in other forms. Thus: *yaḥ pūrvam anijānaḥ syāt* (AB.) *whoever may not have made sacrifice before*; *samāvad eva yajñe kurvāṇā āsan* (GB.) *they did the same thing at the sacrifice*; *parikrīḍanta āsan* (MS.) *they were playing about*; *yātra suptvā pūnar nā 'vadra-syān bhāvati* (ÇB.) *when, after sleeping, he is not going to fall asleep again*; *havyam hi vakṣyan bhavati* (AB.) *for he is intending to carry the sacrifice*; *dāsyant syāt* (K.) *may be going to give*; *yēna vāhanena syantsyānt syāt* (ÇB.) *with what vehicle he may be about to drive*. True expressions for perfect and pluperfect and future perfect time are capable of being made by such means, and now and then are made, but in no regular and continued fashion.

Composition with Prepositional Prefixes.

1076. All the forms, personal and other, of verbal conjugation — of both primary and secondary conjugation, and even to some extent of denominative (so far as the denominative stems have become assimilated in value to simple roots) — occur very frequently in combination with certain words of direction, elements of an adverbial character (see the next chapter), the so-called prepositions (according to the original use of that term), or the verbal prefixes.

a. Practically, in the later language, it is as if a compounded root were formed, out of root and prefix, from which then the whole conjugation (with derivatives: below, chap. XVII.) is made, just as from the simple root. Yet, even there (and still more in the older language: 1081 a-c), the combination is so loose, and the members retain so much of their independent value, that in most dictionaries (that of Sir Monier Williams is an exception) the conjugation of each root with prefixes is treated under the simple root, and not in the alphabetic order of the prefix. Derivative words, however,

are by universal agreement given in their independent alphabetic place, like simple words.

1077. Those verbal prefixes which have value as such throughout the whole history of the language are given below in alphabetic order with their fundamental meanings:

अति *āti across, beyond, past, over, to excess;*

अधि *ādhi above, over, on, on to;*

अनु *ānu after, along, toward;*

अन्तर *antár between, among, within;*

अप *āpa away, forth, off;*

अपि *āpi unto, close upon or on;*

अभि *abhi to, unto, against (often with implied violence);*

अव *āva down, off;*

आ *ā to, unto, at;*

उद् *úd up, up forth or out;*

उप *úpa to, unto, toward;*

नि *ní down; in, into;*

निस् *nis out, forth;*

परा *pārā to a distance, away, forth;*

परि *pári round about, around;*

प्र *prá forward, onward, forth, fore;*

प्रति *prāti in reversed direction, back to or against, in return;*

वि *vi apart, asunder, away, out;*

सम् *sám along, with, together.*

a. Some of these, of course, are used much more widely and frequently than others. In order of frequency in the older language (as estimated by the number of roots with which they are found used in RV. and AV.), they stand as follows: *pra, ā, vi, sam, abhi, ni, ud, pari, anu, upa, prati, ava, nis, ati, apa, parā, adhi, api, antar.* *Api* is of very limited use as prefix in the later language, having become a conjunction, *too, also.*

b. The meanings given above are only the leading ones. In combinations of root and prefix they undergo much modification, both literal and figurative — yet seldom in such a way that the steps of transition from the fundamental sense are not easy to trace. Sometimes, indeed, the value of a

root is hardly perceptibly modified by the addition of the prefix. An intensive force is not infrequently given by *pari*, *vi*, and *sam*.

1078. Prefixes essentially akin with the above, but more distinctly adverbial, and of more restricted use, are these:

ācha (or *āchā*) *to, unto*: tolerably frequent in RV. (used with over twenty roots), but already unusual in AV. (only two roots), quite restricted in B., and entirely lost in the later language;

āvis *forth to sight, in view*: used only with the roots *bhū*, *as*, and *kr*;

tirās *through, crossways; out of sight*: hardly used except with *kr*, *dhā*, *bhū* (in RV., with three or four others);

purās *in front, forward*: used with only half-a-dozen roots, especially *kr*, *dhā*, *i*;

prādūs *forth to view*: only with *bhū*, *as*, *kr*.

a. A few others, as *bahis* *outside*, *vinā* *without*, *alam* (with *bhū* and *kr*) *sufficiently, properly*, *sākṣāt* *in view*, are still less removed from ordinary adverbs.

1079. Of yet more limited use, and of noun- rather than adverb-value, are:

grad (or *grath*?), only with *dhā* (in RV., once also with *kr*): *graddhā* *believe, credit*;

hiñ, only with *kr* (and obsolete in the classical language): *hiñkr* *make the sound hīng, low, murmur*.

a. And beside these stand yet more fortuitous combinations: see below, 1091.

1080. More than one prefix may be set before the same root. Combinations of two are quite usual; of three, much less common; of more than three, rare. Their order is in general determined only by the requirements of the meaning, each added prefix bringing a further modification to the combination before which it is set. But *आ* *ā* is almost never allowed, either earlier or later, to be put in front of any of the others.

a. The very rare cases of apparent prefixion of *ā* to another prefix (as *āvihanti* MBh., *āvitanvānāḥ* BhP.) are perhaps best explained as having the *a* used independently, as an adverb.

1081. In classical Sanskrit, the prefix stands immediately before the verbal form.

a. In the earlier language, however (especially in the Veda; in the Brāhmaṇa less often and more restrictedly), its position is quite

free: it may be separated from the verb by another word or words, and may even come after the form to which it belongs; it may also stand alone, qualifying a verb that is understood, or conjointly with another prefix one that is expressed.

b. Thus, *sá devāñ é 'hā vakṣyati* (RV.) *he shall bring the gods hither*; *prā ṇa āyūñṣi tāriṣat* (AV.) *may ye lengthen out our lives*; *tāv ā yātam ūpa dravāt* (RV.) *do ye two come hither quickly*; *gāmad vājebhir ā sā naḥ* (RV.) *may he come with gifts hither to us*; *pāri māñ pári me prajāñ pári ṇaḥ páhi yád dhānam* (AV.) *protect me, my progeny, and what wealth we own*; *yātaḥ sadyā ā ca párá ca yānti* (AV.) *from whence every day they advance and retire*; *vy áhām sárveṇa pāpmānā [avṛtam] ví yáksmeṇa sám āyuṣā* (AV.) *I have separated from all evil, from disease, [I have joined myself] with life*; *ví hy enena paçyati* (AB) *for by it he sees*; *ví vá eṣá prajāyā paçúbhir ṛdhyate* (TB.) *he is deprived of progeny and cattle*.

c. Three or four instances have been cited from the later language of a prefix separated from, or following, a verb; perhaps the prefix in every such case admits of being regarded as an adverb.

1082. As regards the accent of verb-forms compounded with prefixes, only the case needs to be considered in which the prefix stands (as always in the later language) immediately before the verb; otherwise, verb and prefix are treated as two independent words.

1083. a. A personal verbal form, as has been seen above (592), is ordinarily unaccented; before such a form, the prefix has its own accent; or, if two or more precede the same form, the one nearest the latter is so accented, and the others lose their accent.

b. If, however, the verb-form is accented, the prefix or prefixes lose their accent.

c. That is, in every case, the verb along with its normally situated prefix or prefixes so far constitutes a unity that the whole combination is allowed to take but a single accent.

d. Examples are: *pāre 'hi nāri púnar é 'hi kṣiprām* (AV.) *go away, woman; come again quickly*; *áthā 'stañ vipáretana* (RV.) *then scatter ye away to your home*; *samācinuṣvā 'nusamprāyāhi* (AV.) *gather together, go forth together after*; *yád gṛhāñ upodāñti* (AV.) *when he goes up to the house*; *evā ca tvām sarama ājagānta* (RV.) *now that you, Saramā, have thus come hither*; *yénā 'viṣṭitaḥ pravivéçitā 'pāḥ* (RV.) *enveloped in which thou didst enter the waters*.

1084. A prefix, however, not seldom has a more independent value, as a general adverb of direction, or as a preposition (in the usual modern sense of that term), belonging to and governing a noun; in such case, it is not drawn in to form part of a verbal compound, but has its own accent. The two kinds of use shade into one another, and are not divisible by any distinct and fixed line.

a. There is in RV. a considerable number of cases (some thirty) in which the *pada*-text gives unnecessarily, and probably wrongly, an independent accent to a prefix before an accented verb (or other prefix): resolving, for example, *āruhat* into *ā āruhat*, *vyācet* into *vī ācet*, *abhyāvarṣīt* into *abhi āvarṣīt*, *vyāsarāt* into *vī ā asarāt* (instead of *ā-āruhat* etc.).

1085. In combination with the non-personal parts of the verb-system — with participles, infinitives, and gerunds — the general rule is that the prefix loses its accent, in favor of the other member of the compound. But the prefix instead has sometimes the accent: namely, when combined —

a. with the passive participle in *ta* or *na*: thus, *pāreta* *gone forth*; *antārhitā* *concealed*; *āvapanna* *fallen*; *sāmpūrṇa* *complete* (cf. 1284).

b. But some exceptions to this rule are met with: e. g., in RV., *nicitā*, *niṣkṛtā*, *praçastā*, *niṣattā*, etc.; in AV., *apakṛitā*.

c. with the infinitive in *tu* (972), in all its cases: thus, *sāmhartum* *to collect*; *āpidhātave* *to cover up*; *āvagantos* *of descending*. The doubly accented dative in *tavāi* retains its final accent, but throws the other back upon the prefix: thus, *ānvetaṁvāi* *for following*; *āpabhartavāi* *for carrying off*.

1086. The closeness of combination between the root and the prefix is indicated not only by their unity of accent, but also by the euphonic rules (e. g. 185, 192), which allow the mutual adaptations of the two to be made to some extent as if they were parts of a unitary word.

1087. A few special irregularities call for notice:

a. In the later language, *api*, *adhi*, and *ava*, in connection with certain roots and their derivatives, sometimes lose the initial vowel: namely, *api* with *nah* and *dhā*, *adhi* with *sthā*, *ava* with *gāh* etc.: e. g. *pinaddha*, *pihita*, *dhiṣṭhita*, *vagāhya*, *vataṁsa*, *vadānya*, *vaṣṭabhya*, *vamajjana*, *vekṣaṇa*, *valepana*. In the Veda, on the other hand, *iṣ* is in a few cases found instead (apparently) of *nis* with *√kr̥*.

b. The final vowel of a prefix, especially an *i*, is (oftenest in the older language) sometimes lengthened, especially in derivative words: e. g. *pratīkāra*, *nivṛt*, *parihāra*, *virūdh*, *adhivāsā*, *āpivṛta*, *abhivartā*; *anūrūdh*; *avāyatī*, *prāvṛṣ*, *ūpāvasu*. In the Veda, the initial of *anu* is sometimes lengthened after negative *an*: e. g. *anānudā*, *anānuṣṭyā*.

c. In combination with *√i go*, the prefixes *parā*, *pari*, and *pra* sometimes change their *r* to *l*. In this way is formed a kind of derivative stem *palāy flee*, inflected according to the *a*-class, in middle voice, which is not uncommon from the Brāhmaṇas down, and has so lost the consciousness of its origin that it sometimes takes the augment prefixed: thus, *apalāyiṣṭhās* (ÇS.), *apalāyata* (R.), *apalāyanta* (MBh.); it makes

the periphrastic perfect *palāyāṁ cakre*. The stem *palyay*, similarly inflected, occurs only in one or two texts (ÇB. JB. JUB.); and *plāy* has been found nowhere except in MS. Also the imperfect *nīlāyata* (TS. TB.; not separated in the *pada*-text) and perfect *nīlāyāṁ cakre* (ÇB.) are doubtless a corresponding formation from *√i* with *nis*, though nearly akin in form and meaning with forms from *√li* + *ni*. So also *pari* becomes *pali* in the combination *palyaṅg* (ÇB. ÇÇS.), whether viewed as a denominative formation or as *√aṅg* + *pari*. And MS. has once *plākṣārayan* (iii. 10. 2; in an etymology).

d. The root *kṛ* *make* sometimes assumes (or retains from a more original condition) an initial *s* after the prefixes *saṁ*, *pari*, *nis*, and *upa*: thus, *saṁskurute*, *saṁskurvan*, *saṁskṛta*, etc.; *pariṣkṛṇvanti*, *pariṣkṛta*, etc.; *nīr askṛta*; *upaskṛta*. And *√kṛ* *scatter* is said by the grammarians to add *s* in the same manner, under certain circumstances, after *apa* and *prati* (only *apaskiramāṇa*, *praticaskare*, both late, are quotable).

e. The passive participle of the roots *dā* *give* and *dā* *cut* has often the abbreviated form *tta* after a prefix — of which the final vowel, if *i*, is lengthened (compare 955 f, and the derivative in *ti*, below, 1157e).

f. In a few sporadic cases, the augment is taken before a prefix, instead of between it and the root: thus, *avaṣaṭkāṛṣīt* (GB.); *udaprapatat* (AB.); *anvasaṁcarat*, *pratyasaṁharat*, *pratyavyūhat*, *anvavikṣetām*, *apraṁṣīt*, *asambhramat* (MBh.); *abhyanimantrayat* (Har.); *vyāvasthāpi* (SDS.); compare also the forms from *palāy*, above, c. And AB. has once *niniyoja* (for *niyuyoja*, as read in the corresponding passage of ÇÇS.). Some of the apparent roots of the language have been suspected of being results of a similar unification of root and prefix: e. g. *āp* from *ā* + *ap*, *vyac* from *vi* + *ac*, *tyaj* from *ati* + *aj*.

g. The loss of the initial *s* of *sthā* and *stambh* after the prefix *ud* has been noticed above (233c). Also (137a, c), certain peculiarities of combination of a prefix with the initial vowel of a root.

1088. As to the more general adverbial uses of the prefixes, and their prepositional uses, see the next chapter.

1089. As to the combination of the particles *a* or *an* privative, *duḥ* *ill*, and *su* *well*, with verb-forms, see 1121b, g, i. As to the addition of the comparative and superlative suffixes *tarām* and *tamām* to verbs, see above, 473c.

Other Verbal Compounds.

1090. It has been seen above that some of the prepositional prefixes are employed in combination with only very small classes of roots, namely those whose meaning makes them best fitted for auxiliary and periphrastic uses — such as *kṛ* *make*, *bhū* and *as* *be*, *dhā* *put*, *i* *go* — and that the first of these are widely used in com-

bination with a derivative in *ām* to make a periphrastic conjugation. Such roots have also been, from the earliest period of the language, but with increasing frequency, used in somewhat analogous combinations with other elements, substantive and adjective as well as adverbial; and this has become, in part, developed finally into a regular and indefinitely extensible method of increasing the resources of verbal expression.

1091. a. The older language has a number of (mostly) reduplicative onomatopoeic compounds with roots *kṛ* and *bhū*, the prefixed element ending in *ā* or *ī* (generally the former): thus, in RV., *akkhalikṛtya* *croaking*, *jañjanābhāvānt* *flimmering*, *alalābhāvānt* *making merry*, *kikirā kṛṇu* *tear*; in AV., *maṣmaṣā karam* *I have crushed*; in VS., *masmasā* (also TS.; MS. *mṣmṣā*) *kuru*; in TS., *malmalābhāvānt*; in K., *manmalābhāvānt*, *kikkitaḥkāra*; in MS., *bibibābhāvānt*, *bharbharā bhavat*; in AB., *bababākurvānt*. The accentuation, where shown, is like that of a verb-form with accompanying prefix.

b. Further, combinations with *√kṛ* of utterances used at the sacrifice, and mostly ending in *ā*: thus, *svāhā*, *svadhā*, *svagā*; also *vāgaṭ*. In these, too, the accentuation is generally that of a verb with prefix: e. g. *svagākarōti* (ÇB.; but *svadhā karōti* [?] TA.), *vāgaṭkuryāt* (MS.); and, with another prefix, *anuvāgaṭkaroti* (ÇB.).

c. An instance or two also occur of ordinary words in such combinations, put in corresponding form: thus, *çulā kuryāt* (ÇB.) *may roast on a pit* (*çūla*); *anṛṇākartos* (AB.) *of getting clear of debt*; *āikyābhāvayānt* (AA.) *uniting*.

1092. a. The noun *namas* *obeisance, homage*, in a still more purely noun-value, becomes combined with *√kṛ*: in the Veda, only with the gerund, in *namaskṛtya* (beside *hastagṛhya* and *karnagṛhya*: above, 990 b).

b. A solitary combination with *√i* *go* is shown by the accusative *āsatam* *home*; which, appearing only in ordinary phrases in RV., is in AV. compounded with the participles—in *astamīyānt*, *astameṣyānt*, *āstamita* (with accent like that of ordinary compounds with a prefix)—and in the Brāhmaṇas and the later language is treated quite like a prefix: thus, *astamēti* (ÇB.).

c. Other ordinary accusative forms of adjectives in combination with verbal derivatives of *kṛ* and *bhū* are found here and there in the older language: thus, *çṛtaṁkṛtya* and *nagnaṁkṛtya* (TS.); *nagnambhāvuka*, *pāmanambhāvuka* etc. (TS. et al.); *ānaruṣkaroti* (ÇB.).

1093. In the early but not in the earliest language, a noun-stem thus compounded with *kṛ* or *bhū* (and very rarely with *as*), in verbal nouns and ordinary derivatives, and then also in verbal forms, begins to assume a constant ending *ī* (of doubtful origin).

a. There is no instance of this in RV., unless the *ī* of *akkhalikṛtya* (above, 1091 a) is to be so explained. In AV., besides the obscure

vātikṛta and vātikārā, is found only phalikāraṇa. In the Brāhmaṇa language, examples begin to occur more often: thus, in TS., *çyetī*, *mithunī*, *muṣṭī*; in TB., further, *phalī*, *krūrī*, *udvāsī*; in ÇB., besides some of these, also *ekī*, *kālvālī*, *tīvrī*, *daridrī*, *brāhmaṇī*, *mithunī*, *svī*; and *açvābhīdhānī*, of which (as of *muṣṭī*) the *ī* might be that of an ordinary grammatical form; in K., *dvī*; in GB., *pravaṇī*; in ŚB., *vajrī*; in AB., *matī* (from *matya*). From Upanishad and Sūtra are to be added *dvāitī* (MU.), *samī* (KṢ.), *navī* and *kuçalī* (AGS.). The accent is in general like that of the similar combinations treated above (1091): e. g. *krūrīkurvāntī*, *svikṛtya*, *brāhmaṇibhūya*, *mithunibhāvāntyāu*, *phalikartavāī*, *krūrīkṛta*; but sometimes a mere collocation takes place: thus, *mithunī bhāvāntī* (TS.), *phalī kriyāmāṇānam* (TB.), *vajrī bhūtvā* (TA.). The *ī* is variously treated: now as an uncombinable final, as in *çyetī akuruta* and *mithunī abhavan* (TS.); now as liable to the ordinary conversions, as in *mithuny énayā syām*, *mithuny ābhīh syām*, and *svyākurvata* (ÇB.).

b. Out of such beginnings has grown in the later language the following rule:

1094. Any noun or adjective stem is liable to be compounded with verbal forms or derivatives of the roots कृ *kr* and भू *bhū* (and of अह् *as* also; but such cases are extremely rare), in the manner of a verbal prefix. If the final of the stem be an a- or i-vowel, it is changed to $\frac{f}{i}$ *ī*; if an u-vowel, it is changed to $\frac{f}{u}$ *ū*.

a. Examples are: *stambhībhavati* becomes a post; *ekacittībhūya* becoming of one mind; *upahārīkaroṣi* thou makest an offering; *nakhaprahārajarjarīkṛta* torn to pieces with blows of the claws; *çithilībhavanti* become loose; *kuṇḍalikṛta* ring-shaped; *surabhīkṛta* made fragrant; *ādhīkaraṇa* pawning; *ṛjūkṛtya* straightening; *hetūkaraṇa* taking as cause. As in the case of the denominatives (1059 c), the combinations with a-stems are the immense majority, and occur abundantly (hardly less than a thousand are quotable) in the later language, but for the most part only once or twice each; those made with i- and u-stems are a very small number. In a few instances, stems in an and as, with those finals changed to *ī*, are met with: e. g. *ātmi-kṛ*, *yuvī-bhū*; *unmanī-kṛ*, *amanī-bhū*; final *ya* after a consonant is contracted to *ī*: e. g. *kāṁsī-kṛ*; and anomalous cases like *kāṁdiçī-bhū* occur. Final *ṛ* is said to become *rī*, but no examples are quotable. The combinations with *kr* are about twice as frequent as those with *bhū*, and examples with *as* do not appear to have been brought to light.

b. Similar combinations are occasionally made with elements of questionable or altogether obscure character: e. g. *urarī-kṛ*, *urī-kṛ*.

c. Examples are not altogether wanting in the later language of ā as

final of the compounded noun-stem (cf. 1091): thus, *duḥkhā-kṛ*, *niṣkulā-kṛ*, *çambā-kṛ*, and one or two others.

1095. Of all the forms which constitute or are attached to the verbal system, the passive participle is the one most closely assimilated in its treatment as a combinable element to an ordinary adjective. Next to it come the gerund and the gerundives. Combinations of the kind above treated of are quite common with passive participles and gerunds.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDECLINABLES.

1096. THE indeclinable words are less distinctly divided into separate parts of speech in Sanskrit than is usual elsewhere in Indo-European language — especially owing to the fact that the class of prepositions hardly has a real existence, but is represented by certain adverbial words which are to a greater or less extent used prepositionally. They will, however, be briefly described here under the usual heads.

Adverbs.

1097. Adverbs by suffix. Classes of adverbs, sometimes of considerable extent, are formed by the addition of adverb-making suffixes especially to pronominal roots or stems, but also to noun and adjective stems.

a. There is no ultimate difference between such suffixes and the case-endings in declension; and the adverbs of this division sometimes are used in the manner of cases.

1098. With the suffix *tas* are made adverbs having an ablative sense, and not rarely also an ablative construction. Such are made:

a. From pronominal roots, in *ātas*, *itās*, *tātas*, *yātas*, *kūtas*, *amūtas*, *svatas* (not found earlier); from the pronominal stems in *t'* or

d (494) of the personal pronouns: thus, *mattás* (only example in V.), *tvattas*, *asmattas*, *yusmattas*; and from pronominal derivatives: thus, *itarátas*, *katarátas*.

b. From noun and adjective stems of every class, since the earliest period, but more freely later: e. g. *mukhatás*, *agratás*, *ṛbhutás*, *ṛktás*, *hr̥ttás*, *ṣṛṣatás*, *janmatas*, *nastás*, *yajuṣtas*, *pārátas*, *anyátas*, *anyatarátas*, *sarvátas*, *dakṣiṇatás*, *abhīpatás* (once, in RV., from a case-form: *patsutás*).

c. From a few prepositions: thus, *abhítas*, *parítas*, *ántitas*.

d. Examples of ablative construction are: *áto bhūyaḥ* (RV.) *more than that*; *tátaḥ ṣaṣṭhāt* (AV.) *from that sixth*; *áto 'nyēna* (QB.) *with any other than this*; *sarvato bhayāt* (AGS.) *from all fear*; *kutaḥ cid deçād āgatya* (H.) *arriving from some region or other*; *purād itaḥ* (R.) *from this city*; *tasmāt pretakāyataḥ* (KSS.) *from that dead body*.

e. But the distinctive ablative meaning is not infrequently effaced, and the adverb has a more general, especially a locative, value: thus, *agratás* *in front*; *asmatsamīpatas* *in our presence*; *dharmatas* *in accordance with duty*; *chāgatas* (H.) *with reference to the goat*; *guṇato 'dhikah* (M.) *superior in virtue*.

1099. With the suffix *tra* (in the older language often *trā*) are made adverbs having a locative sense, and occasionally also a locative construction.

a. These adverbs are very few, compared with those in *tas*. They are formed chiefly from pronominal stems, and from other stems having a quasi-pronominal character: namely, in *tra*, *átra*, *tátra*, *yátra*, *kútra*, *amútra*, *anyátra*, *viçváttra*, *sarváttra*, *ubhayáttra*, *aparatra*, *uttara-tra*, *itaráttra*, *anyataratra*, *pūrvatra*, *paratra*, *samānáttra*, *ekatra*, *anekatra*, *ekāikatra*; in *trā*, *asmatrā*, *satrā*, *purutrā*, *bahutrā*, *dakṣiṇatrā*. But a few in *trā* come from ordinary nouns: thus, *devatrā*, *martyatrā*, *puruṣatrā*, *manuṣyatrā*, *pākatrā*, *çayutrā*, *kurupañcālatrā*. Those in *trā* are distinguished from the others by their accent.

b. Examples of locative construction are: *hásta ā dakṣiṇatrā* (RV.) *in the right hand*; *yátrā 'dhi* (RV.) *in which*; *ekatra puruṣe* (MBh.) *in a single man*; *atra mārātmake* (H.) *in this murderous creature*; *prabhutvaṁ tatra yujyate* (H.) *sovereignty befits him*. And, as the locative case is used also to express the goal of motion (304), so the adverbs in *tra* have sometimes an accusative as well as a locative value: thus, *tatra gaccha* *go there or thither*; *pathó devatrā yānān* (RV.) *roads that go to the gods*.

1100. One or two other suffixes of locality are:

a. *ha*, in *ihá* *here*, *kúha* *where?* and the Vedic *viçvāha* (also *viçvāhā*, *viçvāhā*) *always* (compare below, 1104 b); and *ihá* (like *átra* etc.:

1099 b) is sometimes used with locative-case value: e. g. *iha samaye* (H.) *at this conjuncture*.

b. *tāt*, which is added to words having already a local or directive value: thus, to adverbial accusatives, *prāktāt*, *ūdaktāt*, *tāvattāt*; to adverbial ablatives, *ārāttāt*, *uttarāttāt*, *parākāttāt*; and to prepositional adverbs, *paścātāt*, *adhastāt*, *avastāt*, *parastāt*, *purastāt*, *bahīṣtāt*. Apparently by analogy with these last, the suffix has the form *stāt* in *upāriṣtāt* (and Bhp. has *udastāt*).

c. *hi*, in *uttarāhi* (QB.) and *dakṣiṇāhi* (not quotable).

1101. By the suffix *thā* are made adverbs of manner, especially from pronominal roots or stems.

a. Thus, *tāthā*, *yāthā*; *kathā* and *itthā* (by the side of which stand *kathām* and *itthām*; and QB. has *itthāt*); and the rare *imāthā* and *amūthā*. And *ātha* (V. often *āthā*) so then doubtless belongs with them. Further, from a few adjective and noun stems, mostly of quasi-pronominal character: thus, *viśvāthā*, *sarvāthā*, *anyāthā*, *ubhayāthā*, *aparāthā*, *itarāthā*, *yatarāthā*, *yatamāthā*, *katarāthā*, *katamāthā*, *pūrvāthā*, *pratnāthā*, *ūrdhvāthā*, *tiraścāthā*, *ekathā* (JB.), *ṛtuthā*, *nāmāthā* (once, AV.); and *evāthā*.

b. *Yāthā* becomes usually toneless in V., when used in the sense of *iva* after a noun forming the subject of comparison: thus, *tāyāvo yathā* (RV.) *like thieves*.

1102. One or two other suffixes of manner are:

a. *ti*, in *īti* *thus*, very commonly used, from the earliest period, especially as particle of quotation, following the words quoted.

b. Examples are: *brahmajāyē 'yām īti céd āvocan* (RV.) *if they have said "this is a Brahman's wife"*; *tām devā abruvan vrātya kīm nū tiṣṭhasī 'ti* (AV.) *the gods said to him: "Vrātya, why do you stand?"* Often, the *iti* is used more pregnantly: thus, *yāḥ ṣraddādadhāti sānti devā īti* (AV.) *whoever has faith that the gods exist*; *taṁ vyāghraṁ munir mūṣiko 'yam īti paçyati* (H.) *the sage looks upon that tiger as being really a mouse*; *yūyaṁ kīm īti sīdatha* (H.) *why (lit. alleging what reason) do you sit?*

c. But *iti* is sometimes used in a less specialized way, to mark an onomatopœia, or to indicate a gesture: e. g. *bahīṣ ṭe astu bāl īti* (AV.) *let it come out of you with a splash*; *īty āgre kṛṣāty āthē 'ti* (QB.) *he ploughs first this way, then this way*; or it points forward to something to be said: e. g. *yan nv ity āhur anyāni chandāṁsi varṣiṇyāṁsi kas-mād bṛhaty ucyata īti* (PB.) *when now they say thus: "the other metres are greater; why is the bṛhatī spoken?"* It also makes a number of derivatives and compounds: e. g. *ititha* *the so-many-eth*; *itivat* *in this fashion*; *ityartham* *for this purpose*; *itihāsa* *a story or legend* (lit. *thus forsooth it was*). As to the use of a nominative with *iti* as predicate to an accusative, see 268 b.

d. With the suffix of *īti* is to be compared that of *tāti* etc. (519). The word is abbreviated to *ti* two or three times in ÇB.

e. *va* in *iva* (toneless) *like, as*, and *evá* (in V. often *evā*), earlier *thus*, later a particle emphasizing the preceding word; for *thus* is used later the related *evām*, which hardly occurs in RV., and in AV. only with *y'vid*: as, *evām vidvān knowing thus*.

f. In later Vedic (AV. etc., and the later parts of RV.) *iva* more often counts for only a single syllable, **va*.

1103. a. By the suffix *dā* are made adverbs of time, but almost only from pronominal roots.

b. Thus, *tadā*, *yadā*, *kadā* (in RV. also *kādā*), *idā* (only in V.); and *sādā*, beside which is found earlier *sādam*. Besides these, in the older language, only *sarvadā*; later a few others, *anyadā*, *ekadā*, *nityadā*. A quasi-locative case use is seen occasionally in such phrases as *kadācid divase* (R.) *on a certain day*.

c. By the perhaps related *dānim* are made *idānim*, *tadānim*, *viçvadānim*, *tvadānim* (toneless). *Viçvadāni* occurs as adjective in TB.

d. With *rhi* are made, from pronominal roots, *tārhi*, *etārhi*, *yārhi*, *kārhi*, *amūrhi*.

e. The suffix *di*, found only in *yādi if*, is perhaps related with *dā*, in form as in meaning. *Sadadī* (MS.) is of doubtful character.

1104. By the suffix *dhā* are formed adverbs especially from numerals, signifying *-fold, times, ways, etc.*

a. Thus, *ekadhā*, *dvidhā* (also *dvidhā* and *dvedhā*), *trīdhā* (in the the older language usually *tredhā*), *ṣaḍdhā* (also *ṣoḍhā* and *ṣaḍdhā*), *dvādaçadhā*, *ekānaviñçatidhā*, *sahasradhā*, and so on. Also, naturally, from words having a quasi-numeral character: thus, *anekadhā*, *katidhā* *tatidhā*, *bahudhā*, *purudhā*, *viçvādhā*, *çaçvadhā*, *aparimitadhā*, *yāvaddhā*, *etāvaddhā*, *māsadhā*. In a very few cases, also from general noun and adjective stems: thus, *mitradhā* (AV.), *priyadhā* (TS.; *predhā*, MS.), *ṛjudhā* (TB.), *urudhā* and *citradhā* (BhP.); and from one adverb, *bahirdhā*.

b. The particle *ādhā* or *ādhā*, a Vedic equivalent of *ātha*, probably belongs here (*purudhā* and *viçvādhā*, with shortened final, occur a few times in RV.); also *addhā* *in truth*; and perhaps *sahā* *with*, which has an equivalent *sadha-* in several Vedic compounds. And the other adverbs in *ha* (1100 a) may be of like origin.

1105. From a few numerals are made multiplicative adverbs with *s*: namely, *dvīs*, *trīs*, and *catūr* (probably, for *catūrs*): 489 a.

a. The corresponding word for *once*, *sakṛt*, is a compound rather than a derivative; and the same character belongs still more evidently to *pañcakṛtvas*, *navakṛtvas*, *aparimitakṛtvas*, etc., though *kṛt* and *kṛtvas* are regarded by the native grammarians as suffixes; the earlier

texts (AV. ÇB. MS.) have *saptá kṛtvas*, *dāça kṛtvas*, *dvādaça kṛtvas*, *aṣṭāv evā kṛtvas*, etc. AB. has the redundant combination *triṣ kṛtvah*.

b. The quasi-suffix *dyus*, from a case-form of *div day*, is in a similar manner added to various determining words, generally made to end in *e*: e. g. *anyedyús another day*, *ubhayedyus* (AV. *-yadyús*) *on either day*, *pūrvedyús the day before*.

1106. By the suffix *çás* are made, especially from numeral or quantitative stems, many adverbs of quantity or measure or manner, generally used distributively.

a. Examples are: *ekaçás one by one*, *çataçás by hundreds*, *ṛtuçás season by season*, *pacchas foot by foot*, *akṣaraçás syllable by syllable*, *gaṇaçás in crowds*, *stambaçás by bunches*, *paruççás limb by limb*, *tāvaccchás in such and such number or quantity*: and, in a more general way, *sarvaçás wholly*, *mukhyaçás principally*, *kṛchraçás stingily*, *manmaçás as minded*.

1107. By the suffix *vát* are made with great freedom, in every period of the language, adverbs signifying *after the manner of*, *like*, etc.

a. Thus, *aṅgirasvát like Angiras*, *manuṣvát* (RV.) *as Manu did*, *jamadagnivát after the manner of Jamadagni*, *pūrvavát* or *pratnavát* or *purānavát as of old*, *kākatāliyavat after the fashion of the crow and the palm-fruit*.

b. This is really the adverbially used accusative (with adverbial shift of accent: below, 1111 g) of the suffix *vant* (1233 f), which in the Veda makes certain adjective compounds of a similar meaning: thus, *tvāvant like thee*, *māvant of my sort*, etc.

1108. By the suffix *sāt* are made from nouns quasi-adverbs signifying *in or into the condition or the possession of* what is indicated by the noun; they are used only with verbs of being, of becoming, and of making: namely, oftenest *kṛ* and *bhū*, but also *as*, *gam*, *yā*, and *nī* (and, according to the grammarians, *saṃ-pad*). Some twenty-five examples are quotable from the later literature; but none from the earlier, which also appears to contain nothing that casts light upon the origin of this formation. The *s* of *sāt* is not liable to conversion into *ṣ*. The connection with the verb is not so close as to require the use of the gerund in *ya* instead of that in *tvā* (990); and other words are sometimes interposed between the adverb and verb.

a. Examples are: *sarvakarmāṇi bhasmasāt kurute* (MBh.) *reduces all deeds to ashes*; *loko 'yaṃ dasyusād bhaved* (MBh.) *this world would become a prey to barbarians*; *yasya brāhmaṇasāt sarvaṃ vittam āsīt* (MBh.) *whose whole property was given to Brahmins*; *niyataṃ bhasmasād yāti* (Har.) *it is inevitably reduced to ashes*; *agnīn ātmasāt kṛtvā* (Y.) *having taken the fires to one's self*.

1109. a. Suffixes, not of noun-derivation or of inflection, may be traced with more or less plausibility in a few other adverbs. Thus, for

example; in *prātār* *early*, and *sanūtār* *away*; in *dakṣiṇīt* *with right hand*, and *cikītvīt* *with consideration*; in *nūnām* *now*, and *nānānām* *variously*. But the cases are in the main too rare and doubtful to be word notice here.

b. In the epics begin to be found a small class (about a dozen are quotable) of adverbs having the form of a repeated noun-stem with its first occurrence ending in *ā* and its second in *i*: e. g. *hastāhasti* *hand to hand*, *rathārathi* *chariot against chariot*, *karṇākarṇi* *ear to ear*.

c. The adverbs thus far described are almost never used prepositionally. Those of the next division, however, are in many instances so used.

1110. Case-forms used as Adverbs. A large number of adverbs are more or less evidently cases in form, made from stems which are not otherwise in use. Also many cases of known stems, pronominal or noun or adjective, are used with an adverbial value, being distinguished from proper cases by some difference of application, which is sometimes accompanied by an irregularity of form.

1111. The accusative is the case most frequently and widely used adverbially. Thus:

a. Of pronominal stems: as, *yād* *if, when, that*, etc.; *tād* *then*, etc.; *kīm* *why, whether*, etc.; *idām* *now, here*; *adās* *yonder*; and so on. Of like value, apparently, are the (mostly Vedic) particles *kād*, *kām* and *kam* (P), *id*, *cid* (common at every period), *smād* and *sumād*, *im* and *sīm* (by some regarded as still possessing pronoun-value), *-kīm*. Compounds with *id* are *céd* *if, néd* *lest*, *éd*, *svid*, *kuvid*; with *cid*, *kūcid*; with *-kīm*, *nākīm* and *mākīm*, and *ākīm*.

b. Of noun-stems: as, *nāma* *by name*; *sūkham* *happily*; *kāmam* *at will, if you please*; *nāktam* *by night*; *rāhas* *secretly*; *oṣām* *quickly* (V.); and so on.

c. Of adjective stems, in unlimited numbers: as, *satyām* *truly*; *cirām* *long*; *pūrvam* *formerly*; *nītyam* *constantly*; *bhūyas* *more, again*; *viçrabdham* *confidently*; *prakāçam* *openly*; and so on.

d. The neuter singular is the case commonly employed in this way; and it is so used especially as made from great numbers of compound adjective stems, often from such as hardly occur, or are not at all found, in adjective use. Certain of these adverbial compounds, having an indeclinable as prior member, are made by the Hindu grammarians a special class of compounds, called *avyayībhāva* (1313).

e. But the feminine singular also is sometimes used, especially in the so-called adverbial endings of comparison, *tarām* and *tamām*, which are attached to particles (cf. 1110), and even (473 c) to verb-forms:

e. g. *natarām*, *kathamtarām*, *uccāistarām*, *ṣanāistarām*, *jyoktamām*. In the oldest language (RV. and AV.), the neuter instead of the feminine form of these suffixes is almost alone in use: see 1119.

f. Many adverbs of obscure form or connection are to be explained with probability as accusatives of obsolete noun or adjective stems: examples are *tūṣṇīm* *in silence*; *sāyām* *at evening*; *sākām* *together, with* (prep.); *āram* or *ālam* *sufficient* (in the later language used with $\sqrt{kṛ}$ in the manner of a prefix: 1078 a); *prāyas* *usually*; *iṣāt* *somewhat*; *amnās* *unexpectedly*; *bahis* *outside*; *mīthu* and *mīthās*, *mūhu* and *mūhus*, *jātu*, and so on. *Madrík* etc., and *niṇík* (in RV.), are perhaps contracted forms of adjectives having γac or $añc$ as their final (407 ff.). The presence of other roots as final members is also probable for *uṣādhak*, *ānuṣāk* and *āyusāk*, *anuṣṭhū* and *suṣṭhū*, *yugapāt*, etc. Compare also the forms in *am* beside those in *ā*, above, 1101 a, 1102 e, 1103 b.

g. In (Vedic) *dravāt* *quickly* is to be seen a change of accent for the adverbial use (pple *drāvant* *running*); and *drahyāt* *stoutly* (RV., once) may be another example. The comparative and superlative suffixes (above, e) show a like change; and it is also to be recognized in the derivatives with *vāt* (1107).

1112. The instrumental is also often used with adverbial value: generally in the singular, but sometimes also in the plural. Thus:

a. Of pronominal stems: *as*, *enā* and *ayā*, *kāyā*, *anā*, *amā*, *amuyā*.

b. Of noun-stems: *as*, *kṣaṇena* *instantly*; *aṣeṣeṇa* *completely*; *viṣeṣeṇa* *especially*; *dīvā* *by day*; *diṣṭyā* *fortunately*; *sāhasā* *suddenly*; *aktubhis* *by night*; and so on.

c. Of adjectives, both neuter (not distinguishable from masculine) and feminine: *as*, *akhilena* *wholly*; *prāyeṇa* *mostly*; *dākṣiṇena* *to the south*; *uttareṇa* *to the north*; *āntareṇa* *within*; *cirēṇa* *long*; — *ṣānāis* and *ṣānakāis* *slowly*; *uccāis* *on high*; *nīcāis* *below*; *parācāis* *afar*; *tāviṣṭibhis* *mightily*; and so on.

d. More doubtful cases, mostly from the older language, may be instanced as follows: *tiraṣcātā*, *devātā*, *bāhūtā*, and *sasvartā* (all RV.), homonymous instrumentals from nouns in *tā*; *dvitā*, *tādītā*, *īrmā*, *mṛṣā*, *vṛthā*, *sācā*, *asthā* (?), *mudhā* (not V.), *adhunā* (B. and later).

e. Adverbially used instrumentals are (in the older language), oftener than any other case, distinguished from normal instrumentals by differences of form: thus, especially, by an irregular accent: *as*, *amā* and *dīvā* (given above); perhaps *gūhā*; *apākā*, *āsayā*, *kuhayā* (?); *naktayā*, *svapnayā*, *samanā*; *adatrāyā*, *ṛtayā*, *ubhayā*, *sumnayā* (?); *dakṣiṇā*, *madhyā*; *nīcā*, *prācā*, *uccā*, *paṇcā*, *tiraṣcā*; *vasāntā*; — in a few u-stems, by a *y* inserted before the ending, which is accented: thus, *amuyā* (given above), *ācuyā*, *sādhuyā*, *raghuyā*, *dhṛṣṇuyā*, *anuṣ-*

ṭhuyā, mithuyā;—and urviyā (for urvyā) and vīqvyā (properly vīqvayā) are more slightly irregular.

1113. The dative has only very seldom an adverbial use.

a. Examples are aparāya *for the future* (RV.: with changed accent); cirāya *long*; arthāya *for the sake of*; ahnāya *presently*.

1114. The ablative is not infrequently used adverbially. Thus:

a. Of pronominal stems: as, kásmāt *why?* akasmāt *casually, unexpectedly*; āt, tát, yāt (V.: normal forms, instead of the pronominal asmāt etc.).

b. Of noun-stems: as, āsāt *near*; ārāt *afar*; balāt *forcibly*; kutūhalāt *emulously*; sakācāt *on the part of*.

c. Oftenest, of adjective stems: as, dūrāt *afar*; nīcāt *below*; paścāt *behind*; sāksāt *plainly, actually*; samantāt *completely*; acirāt *not long*; pratyakṣatamāt (AB.) *most obviously*; pratyantāt (S.) *to the end*.

d. In a few instances, adverbially used ablatives likewise show a changed accent in the early language: thus, apākāt *from afar*; amāt *from near by*; sanāt *from of old* (but instr. sánā); uttarāt *from the north*; adharāt *below*.

1115. The genitive is almost never used adverbially.

a. In the older language occur aktós *by night*, and vāstós *by day*; later, cirasya *long*.

1116. The locative is sometimes used with adverbial value. Thus:

a. From noun and adjective stems: āké *near*; āré and dūrē *afar*; abhisvaré *behind*; astamīké *at home*; ṛté *without* (prep.); āgre *in front*; sthāne *suitably*; sapadi *immediately*; -arthe and -kṛte (common in composition) *for the sake of*; aparīṣu *in after time*; ādāu *first*; rahasi *in secret*.

1117. Even a nominative form appears to be stereotyped into an adverbial value in (Vedic) kīś, interrogative particle, and its compounds nākīś and mākīś, negative particles. And masc. nominatives from añc-stems (as pārāñ AB., nyāñ Āpast.) are sometimes found used by substitution for neuters.

1118. Verbal Prefixes and kindred words. The verbal prefixes, described in the preceding chapter (1076 ff.), are properly adverbs, having a special office and mode of use in connection with verbal roots and their more immediate derivatives.

a. Their occasional looser connection with the verb has been noticed above (1084). In the value of general adverbs, however,

they only rarely occur (except as *ápi* has mainly changed its office from prefix to adverb or conjunction in the later language); but their prepositional uses are much more frequent and important: see below, 1125 b.

b. In composition with nouns, they (like other adverbial elements) not infrequently have an adjective value: see below, 1281 ff., 1305.

1119. Several of the prefixes (as noticed above, 473-4) form comparative and superlative adjectives, by the suffixes *tara* and *tama*, or *ra* and *mā*: thus, *úttara* and *uttamá*, *ádharma* and *adhamá*, *ápara* and *apamá*, *ávāra* and *avamá*, *úpara* and *upamá*, and *prathamá* is doubtless of the same character; also, *ántara* and *ántama*. And accusatives of such derivative adjectives (for the most part not otherwise found in use) have the value of comparatives, and rarely superlatives, to the prefixes themselves: thus, *sámñçitam̐ cit sam̐tarām̐ sám̐ çiqādhī* (AV.) *whatever is quickened do thou still further quicken*; *vitarām̐ ví kramasva* (RV.) *stride out yet more widely*; *prá tám̐ naya pratarām̐ vásyo ácha* (RV.) *lead him forward still further toward advantage*; *úd enam uttarām̐ naya* (AV.) *lead him up still higher*.

a. Besides those instanced, are found also *nitarām*, *apatarām*, *abhitarām*, *avatarām*, *parātarām*, *parastarām*. In the Brāhmaṇas and later (above, 1111 e), the feminine accusative is used instead: thus, *atitarām̐* and *atitamām̐*, *abhitarām̐*, *anutamām̐*, *ātamām̐*, *pratitarām̐*, *nitarām̐*, *uttarām̐*, *pratarām̐* and *pratamām̐*, *vitarām̐*, *saṁtarām̐* (also RV., once).

1120. Kindred in origin and character with the verbal prefixes, and used like them except in composition with verbs, are a few other adverbs: thus, *avás* down; *adhás* below (and *adhastarām̐*); *parás* far off (and *parastarām̐*); *purá* before; *antarā* (apparently, *antár + ā*) among, between; *ánti* near; *upári* above; and *sahá* (already mentioned, 1104 b) along, with, and *sácā* together, with, may be noticed with them. *Vinā* without, and *viṣu-* apart, appear to be related with *ví*.

1121. Inseparable Prefixes. A small number of adverbial prefixes are found only in combination with other elements. Thus:

a. The negative prefix *a* or *an*—*an* before vowels, *a* before consonants.

b. It is combined especially with innumerable nouns and adjectives; much more rarely, with adverbs, as *akútra* and *ápunar* (RV.), *áneva* (AV.), *ánadhas* (TB.), *akasmāt*, *asakṛt*; in rare cases, also with pronouns (as *atad*, *akiñcit*); and even, in the later language, now and then with verbs, as *aspr̥hayanti* (BhP. Çiç.) *they do not desire*, *alokayati* (SD.) *he does not view*. Now and then it is prefixed to itself: e. g. *anakāmāra*, *anaviprayukta*, *anavadya* (?).

c. In a very few cases, the negative *a* appears to be made long: thus, *āsat non-existent*, *ādeva goddess*, *ārāti enemy*, *āśāuca impurity*, *ātura ill(?)*.

d. The independent negative adverbs, *nā* and *mā*, are only in exceptional instances used in composition: see below, 1122 e.

e. The comitative prefix *sa*, used instead of the preposition *sām*, and interchangeably with *sahā*, before nouns and adjectives.

f. The prefix of dispraise *duṣ* *ill*, *badly* (identical with *yduṣ*; 225 a).

g. It is combined in the same manner as *a* or *an*. Of combinations with a verbal form, at least a single example appears to be quotable: *duṣcaranti* (R.) *behave ill*.

h. The corresponding laudatory prefix *su* *well* is in general so closely accordant in its use with the preceding that it is best mentioned here, though it occurs not rarely as an independent particle in the oldest language (in RV., more than two hundred times; in the peculiar parts of AV., only fourteen times), and even occasionally later.

i. The particle *su* sometimes appears in B. and later before a verb-form, and considering its rapid loss of independent use in V., and the analogy of *a* and *duṣ* (above, b, g) it is probably at least in part to be regarded as in composition with the verb. The pada-text of AV. xix. 49. 10 reads *su-āpāyati*, but its testimony is of little or no value. K. has *na su vijñāyete* and *na vāi su viduḥ*, and KeU. has *su veda*; TB. has *susāmbodhāyati(?)*; MBh. and BhP. have *sūpatasthe*; R. has *su-ṣakyante*.

j. The exclamatory and usually depreciative prefixed forms of the interrogative pronoun (508) are most analogous with the inseparable prefixes.

1122. Miscellaneous Adverbs. Other words of adverbial character and office, not clearly referable to any of the classes hitherto treated, may be mentioned as follows:

a. Asseverative particles (in part, only in the older language): thus, *aṅgā*, *hānta*, *kīla*, *khālu*, *tū* (rare in older language), *vāi*, *vāvā* (in Brāhmaṇa language only), *hi*, *hinā*, *u*, *āha*, *ha*, *gha*, *saṃaha*, *sma*, *bhala*.

b. Of these, *hānta* is a word of assent and incitement; *hī* has won also an illative meaning, and accents the verb with which it stands in connection (595 e); *sma* sometimes appears to give a past meaning to a present tense (778 b); *u* is often combined with the final *a* of other particles: thus, *ātho*, *nó*, *mó*, *utó*, *ūpo*, *pró*; but also with that of verb-forms, as *dattó*, *vidmó*. The final *o* thus produced is *pragṛhya* or uncombinable (138 c). Particles of kindred value, already mentioned above,

are *íd*, *kám* or *kam*, *cid*, *jātu*, *evá*. Some of the asseverative particles are much used in the later artificial poetry with a purely expletive value, as devices to help make out the metre (*pādapūraṇa verse-fillers*); so especially *ha*, *hi*, *tu*, *sma*.

c. Negative particles are: *ná*, signifying simple negation; *mā*, signifying prohibition.

d. As to the construction of the verb with *mā*, see above, 579. In the Veda, *nú* (or *nū*: 248 a) has also sometimes a negative meaning. For the Vedic *ná* of comparison, see below, g, h.

e. In *nahí*, *ná* is combined with *hí*, both elements retaining their full meaning; also with *íd* in *néd lest*. It is perhaps present in *nanú* and *caná*, but not in *hiná* (RV., once). In general, neither *ná* nor *mā* is used in composition to make negative compounds, but, instead, the inseparable negative prefix *a* or *an* (1122 a): exceptions are the Vedic particles *nákis* and *mákis*, *nákīm* and *mákīm*; also *naciram* and *māciram*, *napuṃsaka*, and, in the later language, a number of others.

f. Interrogative particles are only those already given: *kád*, *kim*, *kuvíd*, *svid*, *nanú*, of which the last introduces an objection or expostulation.

g. Of particles of comparison have been mentioned the toneless *iva*, and *yathā* (also toneless when used in the same way). Of frequent occurrence in the oldest language is also *ná*, having (without loss of accent) the same position and value as the preceding.

h. Examples of the *ná* of comparison are: *ṛṣidvíṣa iṣuṃ ná sṛjata dvīṣam* (RV.) *let loose your enmity like an arrow at the enemy of the singer*; *váyo ná vṛkṣám* (AV.) *as birds to the tree*; *gāuró ná tṛṣitāḥ piba* (RV.) *drink like a thirsty buffalo*. This use is generally explained as being a modification or adaptation of the negative one: thus, [*although, to be sure*] *not* [*precisely*] *a thirsty buffalo*; and so on.

i. Of particles of place, besides those already mentioned, may be noticed *kvā where?* (in V., always to be read *kúa*).

j. Particles of time are: *nú now* (also *nū*: *nūnám* was mentioned above, 1109 a), *adyá* and *sadyás* and *sadivas* (RV., once) *today, at once* (all held to contain the element *div* or *dyu*), *hyás yesterday*, *qvás tomorrow*, *jyók* (also related with *dyu*) *long*; *púnar again*.

k. Of particles of manner, besides those already mentioned, may be noticed *nānā variously* (for *nānānám*, its derivative, see 1109 a); *sasvár* (RV.) *secretly*.

l. In the above classifications are included all the Vedic adverbial words, and most of those of the later language: for the rest, see the dictionaries.

Prepositions.

1123. There is, as already stated, no proper class of prepositions (in the modern sense of that term), no body of words having for their prevailing office the "government" of nouns. But many of the adverbial words indicated above are used with nouns in a way which approximates them to the more fully developed prepositions of other languages.

a. If one and another of such words—as *vinā*, *ṛte*—occurs almost solely in prepositional use, this is merely fortuitous and unessential.

1124. Words are thus used prepositionally along with all the noun-cases excepting the dative. But in general their office is directive only, determining more definitely, or strengthening, the proper case-use of the noun. Sometimes, however, the case-use is not easy to trace, and the noun then seems to be more immediately "governed" by the preposition—that is, to have its case-form more arbitrarily determined by its association with the latter. This is oftenest true of the accusative; and also of the genitive, which has, here as elsewhere (294 b), suffered an extension of its normal sphere of use.

1125. a. The adverbs by derivative form (1097 ff.) have least of a prepositional value (exceptions are especially a few made with the suffix *tas*: 1098).

b. Most of the verbal prefixes (exceptions are *ud*, *ni*, *parā*, *pra*; and *ava* and *vi* are almost such) have their prepositional or quasi-prepositional uses with cases; but much more widely in the older time than in the later: in the classical language the usage is mainly restricted to *prati*, *anu* and *ā*.

c. Most of the directive words akin with the more proper prefixes are used prepositionally: some of them—as *saha*, *vinā*, *upari*, *antarā*, *purā*—freely, earlier and later.

d. The case-forms used adverbially are in many instances used prepositionally also: oftenest, as was to be expected, with the genitive; but frequently, and from an early time, with the accusative; more rarely with other cases.

e. We will take up now the cases for a brief exposition, beginning with those that are least freely used.

1126. The Locative. This case is least of all used with words that can claim the name of preposition. Of directives, *antar* and its later derivative *antarā*, meaning *within*, *in*, are oftenest added to it, and in the classical language as well as earlier. Of frequent Vedic use with it are *ā* and *ādhi*: thus, *mārtiyeṣv ā among mortals*; *prthivyām ādhy ōṣadhīḥ the plants upon the earth*; *téjo máyi dhārayā 'dhi (AV.) establish glory*

in me; — *āpi* and *ūpa* are much rarer: thus, *yā apām āpi vratē [sānti]* (RV.) *who are in the domain of the waters*; *amūr yā ūpa sūrye [sānti]* (RV.) *who are up yonder in the sun*; — *sācā* along with is not rare in RV., but almost entirely unknown later: thus, *pitrōḥ saccā satī staying with her parents*.

1127. The Instrumental. The directives used with this case are almost only those which contain the associative pronominal root *sa*: as *sahā* (most frequent), *sākām*, *sārdhām*, *samām*, *samāyā*, *sarātham*; and, in the Veda, the prefix *sām*: as, *te sumatībhiḥ sām pātnibhir nā vṛṣaṇo nasīmahi* (RV.) *may we be united with thy favors as men with their spouses*. By substitution of the instrumental for the ablative of separation (293 a), *vinā* without (not Vedic) takes sometimes the instrumental; and so, in the Veda, *avās* down and *parās* beyond, with which the ablative is also, and much more normally, construed. And *ādhi*, in RV., is used with the instrumentals *snūnā* and *snūbhis*, where the locative would be expected.

1128. The Ablative. In the prepositional constructions of the ablative (as was pointed out and partly illustrated above, 293), the ablative value of the case, and the merely directive value of the added particle, are for the most part clearly to be traced. Many of the verbal prefixes are more or less frequently joined in the older language with this case: oftenest, *ādhi* and *pāri*; more sporadically, *ānu*, *āpa*, *āva*, *prāti*, and the separatives *nīs* and *vī*. The change of meaning of the ablative with *ā* *hither*, by which it comes to fill the office of its opposite, the accusative, was sufficiently explained above (293 c). Of directive words akin with the prefixes, many—as *bahīs*, *purās*, *avās*, *adhās*, *parās*, *purā*, *vinā*, and *tirās* out of knowledge of—accompany this case by a perfectly regular construction. Also the case-forms *arvāk*, *prāk*, *paścāt*, *ūrdhvām*, *pūrvam*, *pāram*, and *ṛtē* without, of which the natural construction with an ablative is predominant earlier.

1129. The Accusative. Many of the verbal prefixes and related words take an accompanying accusative. Most naturally (since the accusative is essentially the *to*-case), those that express a motion or action toward anything: as *abhī*, *prāti*, *ānu*, *ūpa*, *ā*, *āti* and *ādhi* in the sense of over on to, or across, beyond, *tirās* through, *antār* and *antarā* when meaning between, *pāri* around. Examples are: *yāḥ pradīṇo abhī sūryo vicāṣṭe* (AV.) *what quarters the sun looks abroad unto*; *ābodhy agnīḥ prāty āyatīm uṣāsam* (RV.) *Agni has been awakened to meet the advancing dawn*; *gacchet kadācit svajānaḥ prati* (MBh.) *she might go somewhat to her own people*; *imaḥ prakṣyāmi nṛpatiḥ prati* (MBh.) *him I will ask with reference to the king*; *māma cittām ānu cittēbhir ē 'ta* (AV.) *follow after my mind with your minds*; *ē 'hy ā naḥ* (AV.) *come hither to us*; *ūpa na ē 'hy arvān* (RV.) *come hither unto us*; *yō devō mārtyān āti* (AV.) *the god who is beyond mortals*; *adhiṣṭhāya vārcaṣā 'dhy anyān* (AV.) *excelling above others in glory*. Also *abhītas* and *parītas*, which have a like value with the simple *abhī* and *pāri*.

and upāri above (oftener with genitive). Less accordant with ordinary accusative constructions is the use of this case with *adhas*, *paras*, *purā*, *vinā*, beside other cases which seem more suited to the meaning of those particles. And the same may be said of most of the adverbial case-forms with which the accusative is used. Thus, a number of instrumentals of situation or direction: as *yé 'vareṇā 'dityām*, *yé pāreṇā 'dityām* (TB.) *those who are below the sun, those who are beyond the sun*; *āntareṇa yōnim* (QB.) *within the womb*; *te hī 'dam antareṇa sarvam* (AB.) *for all this universe is between them*; *uttareṇa gārhapatyam* (QB.) *to the north of the householder's fire*; *dākṣiṇena védim* (QB.) *to the south of the sacrificial hearth*; *dakṣiṇena vṛkṣavāṭikām* (C.) *to the right of the orchard*; *nikaṣā yamunām* (Har.) *near the Yamunā*. Similarly, *ūrdhvam* and *pūrvam* have an accusative object as well as an ablative; and the same is true later of *ṛte*. *Abhimukham* toward has a more natural right to construction with this case.

1130. The Genitive. The words which are accompanied by the genitive are mostly case-forms of nouns, or of adjectives used substantively, retaining enough of the noun-character to take this case as their natural adjunct. Such are the locatives *agre in front of*, *abhyāṣe near*, *arthe* and *krte for the sake of*, *nimitte* and *hetāu by reason of*, *madhye in the midst of*; and other cases, as *arthāya*, *kāraṇāt*, *sakācāt*, *hetos*. And really, although less directly and obviously, of the same character are other adjective cases (some of them showing other constructions, already noticed): as *adhareṇa*, *uttareṇa* and *uttarāt*, *dakṣiṇena* and *dakṣiṇāt*, *paçcāt*, *ūrdhvam*, *anantaram*, *samakṣam*, *sākṣāt*. More questionable, and illustrations rather of the general looseness of the use of the genitive, are its constructions (almost wholly unknown in the oldest language) with more proper words of direction: thus, with the derivative *paritas*, *paratas*, and *antitas*, and *parastāt* and *purastāt* (these found in the Brāhmaṇa language: as, *saṁvatsarasya parastāt after a year*; *sūktasya purastāt before the hymn* [AB.]); with *anti*, *adhas*, *avas*, *purā*; with *upari* above (common later); and with *antar*.

Conjunctions.

1131. The conjunctions, also, as a distinct class of words, are almost wanting.

a. The combination of clauses is in Sanskrit in general of a very simple character; much of what in other Indo-European languages is effected by subordinating conjunctions is here managed by means of composition of words, by the use of the gerunds (994), of *iti* (1102), of abstract nouns in case-forms, and so on.

1132. The relative derivative adverbs, already given

(1098 ff.), may properly be regarded as conjunctions; and a few other particles of kindred value, as *céd* and *ned* (1111a).

1133. Purely of conjunctive value are *च* *ca* *and*, and *वा* *vā* *or* (both toneless, and never having the first place in a sentence or clause).

a. Of copulative value along with *ca*, is in the older language especially *utā* (later it becomes a particle of more indefinite use); and *āpi*, *tātas*, *tāthā*, *kīm* *ca*, with other particles and combinations of particles, are used often as connectives of clauses.

b. Adversative is *tú* *but* (rare in the older language); also, less strongly, *u* (toneless).

c. Of illative value is *hi* *for* (originally, and in great part at every period, asseverative only): compare above, 1122b.

d. To *ca* (as well as to its compound *céd*) belongs occasionally the meaning *if*.

e. It is needless to enter into further detail with regard to those uses which may be not less properly, or more properly, called conjunctive than adverbial, of the particles already given, under the head of Adverbs.

Interjections.

1134. The utterances which may be classed as interjections are, as in other languages, in part voice-gestures, in part onomatopœias, and in part mutilations and corruptions of other parts of speech.

1135. a. Of the class of voice-gestures are, for example: *ā*, *hā*, *hāhā*, *ahaha*, *he*, *hāi* (AV.), *ayi*, *aye*, *hayé* (RV.), *aho*, *bāt* (RV.), *bata* RV.) or *vata*, and (probably) *híruk* and *hurúk* (RV.).

b. Onomatopoeic or imitative utterances are, for example (in the older language): *ciçcā* *whiz* (of an arrow: RV.); *kikirā* (palpitation: RV.); *bāl* and *phāt* (*phās?*) or *phāl* *splash* (AV.); *bhūk* *bow-wow* (AV.); *qāl* *pat* (AV.); *āṣ*, *hiṣ*, *as*, and *has* (PB.); and see the words already quoted in composition with the roots *kṛ* and *bhū*, above, 1091.‡

c. Nouns and adjectives which have assumed an interjectional character are, for example: *bhos* (for the vocative *bhavas*, 456); are or *re* (voc. of *ari* *enemy*); *dhik* *alas!* (may be mere voice-gesture, but perhaps related with *ṛdih*); *kaṣṭam* *woe is me!* *diṣṭyā* *thank heaven!* *svasti* *hail!* *suṣṭhu*, *sādhū* *good, excellent!* None of these are Vedic in interjectional use.

CHAPTER XVII.

DERIVATION OF DECLINABLE STEMS.

1136. The formation from roots of conjugable stems — namely, tense-stems, mode-stems, and stems of secondary conjugation (not essentially different from one another, nor, it is believed, ultimately from the formation of declined stems) — was most conveniently treated above, in the chapters devoted to the verb. Likewise the formation of adverbs by derivation (not essentially different from case-formation), in the chapter devoted to particles. And the formation of those declinable stems — namely, of comparison, and of infinitives and participles — which attach themselves most closely to the systems of inflection, has also been more or less fully exhibited. But the extensive and intricate subject of the formation of the great body of declinable stems was reserved for a special chapter.

a. Of course, only a brief and compendious exhibition of the subject can be attempted within the here necessary limits: no exhaustive tracing out of the formative elements of every period; still less, a complete statement of the varied uses of each element; least of all, a discussion of origins; but enough to help the student in that analysis of words which must form a part of his labor from the outset, giving a general outline of the field, and preparing for more penetrating investigation.

b. The material from accented texts, and especially the Vedic material, will be had especially in view (nothing that is Vedic being intentionally left unconsidered); and the examples given will be, so far as is possible, words found in such texts with their accent marked. No word not thus vouched for will be accented unless the fact is specifically pointed out.

1137. The roots themselves, both verbal and pronominal, are used in their bare form, or without any added suffix, as declinable stems.

a. As to this use of verbal roots, see below, 1147.

b. The pronominal roots, so-called, are essentially declinable; and hence, in their further treatment in derivation, they are throughout in accordance with other declinable stems, and not with verbal roots.

1138. Apart from this, every such stem is made by a ix. And these suffixes fall into two general classes:

A. Primary suffixes, or those which are added directly to roots;

B. Secondary suffixes, or those which are added to derivative stems (also to pronominal roots, as just pointed out, and sometimes to particles).

a. The division of primary suffixes nearly corresponds to the *kṛt* (more regular) and *uṇādi* (less regular) suffixes of the Hindu grammarians; the secondary, to their *taddhita*-suffixes.

1139. But this distinction, though one of high value, theoretically and practically, is not absolute. Thus:

a. Suffixes come to have the aspect and the use of primary which really contain a secondary element—that is to say, the earliest words exhibiting them were made by addition of secondary suffixes to words already derivative.

b. Sundry examples of this will be pointed out below: thus, the gerundival suffixes, *tavya*, *aniya*, etc., the suffixes *uka* and *aka*, *tra*, and others. This origin is probable for more cases than admit of demonstration; and it is assumable for others which show no distinct signs of composition.

c. Less often, a suffix of primary use passes over in part into secondary, through the medium of use with denominative "roots" or otherwise: examples are *yu*, *iman*, *iyas* and *iṣṭha*, *ta*.

1140. Moreover, primary suffixes are added not only to more original roots, but, generally with equal freedom, to elements which have come to wear in the language the aspect of such, by being made the basis of primary conjugation—and even, to a certain extent, to the bases of secondary conjugation, the conjugation-stems, and the bases of tense-inflection, the tense-stems.

a. The most conspicuous examples of this are the participles, present and future and perfect, which are made alike from tense and conjugation-stems of every form. The infinitives (968 ff.) attach themselves only in sporadic instances to tense-stems, and even from conjugation-stems are made but sparingly earlier; and the same is true of the gerundives.

b. General adjectives and nouns are somewhat widely made from conjugation-stems, especially from the base of causative conjugation: see below the suffixes *a* (1148j, k), *ā* (1149 c, d), *ana* (1150 m), *as* (1151 f), *ani* (1159 b), *u* (1178 g-i), *ti* (1157 g), *tṛ* (1182 e), *tnu* (1190 b), *snu* (1194 b), *uka* (1180 d), *aku* (1181 d), *ālu* (1192 b), *tu* (1161 d).

c. From tense-stems the examples are far fewer, but not unknown: thus, from present-stems, occasional derivatives in a (1148j), ā (1149d, e), ana (1150n), i (1155d), u (1178f), ta (1176e), tu (1161d), uka (1180d), tra (1185e), ti (1157g), vin (or in: 1232b, 1183a); from stems in a s apparently of aoristic character (besides infinitives and gerundives), occasional derivatives in a (1148j), ana (1150j), ani (1159b), an (1160a), āna (1175), as (1151c), i (1156b), iṣṭha (1184a), u (1178f), us (1154a), tṛ (1182e), in (1183a).

1141. The primary suffixes are added also to roots as compounded with the verbal prefixes.

a. Whatever, namely, may have been originally and strictly the mode of production of the derivatives with prefixes, it is throughout the recorded life of the language as if the root and its prefix or prefixes constituted a unity, from which a derivative is formed in the same manner as from the simple root, with that modification of the radical meaning which appears also in the proper verbal forms as compounded with the same prefixes.

b. Not derivatives of every kind are thus made; but, in the main, those classes which have most of the verbal force, or which are most akin in value with infinitives and participles.

c. The occurrence of such derivatives with prefixes, and their accent, will be noted under each suffix below. They are chiefly (in nearly the order of their comparative frequency), besides root-stems, those in a, in ana, in ti, in tar and tra, and in in, ya, van and man, i and u, as, and a few others.

1142. The suffixes of both classes are sometimes joined to their primitives by a preceding union-vowel—that is to say, by one which wears that aspect, and, in our ignorance or uncertainty as to its real origin, may most conveniently and safely be called by that name. The line between these vowels and those deserving to be ranked as of organic suffixal character cannot be sharply drawn.

Each of the two great classes will now be taken up by itself, for more particular consideration.

A. Primary Derivatives.

1143. Form of root. The form of root to which a primary suffix is added is liable to more or less variation. Thus:

a. By far the most frequent is a strengthening change, by guṇa- or vṛddhi-increment. The former may occur under all circumstances (except, of course, where guṇa-change is in general forbidden: 235, 240): thus, véda from √vid, móda from √mud, vārdha from √vṛdh;

áyana from /i, sávana from /su, sáraṇa from /sṛ; and so on. But the latter is only allowed under such circumstances as leave long ā as the resulting vowel: that is to say, with non-final a, and with a final i- or u-vowel and ṛ before a vowel (of the ending): thus, nādā from /nad, grābhā from /gṛbh or grabh, vāhā from /vah, nāyā from /nī, bhāvā from /bhū, kārā from /kr; such strengthening as would make vāida and māuda does not accompany primary derivation.

b. Strengthening in derivation does not stand in any such evident connection with accent as strengthening in conjugation; nor can any general rules be laid down as to its occurrence; it has to be pointed out in detail for each suffix. So also with other vowel-changes, which are in general accordance with those found in inflection and in the formation of tense- and mode-stems.

c. The reversion of a final palatal or h to a guttural has been already noticed (216). A final n or m is occasionally lost, as in formations already considered.

d. After a short final vowel is sometimes added a t: namely, where a root is used as stem without suffix (1147d), and before a following y or v of van (1169), vara and varī (1171), yu once (1165a), and ya (1213a). The presence of t before these suffixes appears to indicate an original secondary derivation from derivatives in ti and tu.

e. The root is sometimes reduplicated: rarely in the use without suffix (1147c, e); oftenest before a (1148k), i (1155e), u (1178d); but also before other suffixes, as ā (1149e), ana (1150m), vana (1170a), van and varī (1169d, 1171a, b), vani (1170b), vi (1193), vit (1193b), ani (1159b), in (1183a), tnu (1196a), ta (1178a), ti (1157d), tha (1163a), tṛ (1182b), tra (1185f), ūka (1180f), aka (1181a), ika (1186c), ma (1166b).

1144. Accent. No general laws governing the place of the accent are to be recognized: each suffix must in this respect be considered by itself.

a. In connection with a very few suffixes is to be recognized a certain degree of tendency to accent the root in case of a *nomen actionis* or infinitival derivative, and the ending in the case of a *nomen agentis* or participial derivative: see the suffixes a, ana, as, an, and man, below, where the examples are considered. Differences of accent in words made by the same suffix are also occasionally connected with differences of gender: see the suffixes as and man.

1145. Meaning. As regards their signification, the primary derivatives fall in general into two great classes, the one indicating the action expressed by the verbal root, the other the person or thing in which the action appears, the agent or actor—the latter, either substantively or adjectively. The one class is more abstract, infinitival; the other is more concrete, participial. Other meanings

may in the main be viewed as modifications or specializations of these two.

a. Even the words indicating recipients of action, the passive participles, are, as their use also as neuter or reflexive shows, only notably modified words of agency. The gerundives are, as was pointed out above (361 ff.), secondary derivatives, originally indicating only *concerned with the action*.

1146. But these two classes, in the processes of formation, are not held sharply apart. There is hardly a suffix by which action-nouns are formed which does not also make agent-nouns or adjectives; although there are not a few by which are made only the latter. In treating them in detail below, we will first take up the suffixes by which derivatives of both classes are made, and then those forming only agent-nouns.

a. To facilitate the finding of the different suffixes is given the following list of them, in their order as treated, with references to paragraphs:

—	1147	yu	1185	in	1183
a	1148	ma	1186	iyas, iṣṭha	1184
ā	1149	mi	1187	tra	1185
ana	1150	man	1188	ka	1186
as	1151	van	1189	ya	1187
tas, nas, sas	1152	vana, -ni, -nu	1170	ra	1188
is	1153	vara	1171	la	1189
us	1154	ant	1172	va	1190
i	1155	vāṅs	1173	ri	1191
ī	1156	māna	1174	ru	1192
ti	1157	āna	1175	vi	1193
ni	1158	ta	1176	snu	1194
ani	1159	na, ina, una	1177	sna	1195
an	1160	u	1178	tnu	1196
tu	1161	ū	1179	sa	1197
nu	1162	uka	1180	asi	1198
tha	1163	aka	1181	abha	1199
thu	1164	tṛ or tar	1182	sundries	1200-1

1147. Stems without suffix; Root-words. These words and their uses have been already pretty fully considered above (323, 348 ff., 383 ff., 400, 401).

a. They are used especially (in the later language, almost solely) as finals of compounds, and have both fundamental values, as action-nouns (frequently as infinitives: 371), and as agent-nouns and adjectives (often governing an accusative: 271e). As action-nouns, they are chiefly feminine (384: in many instances, however, they do not occur in situations that determine the gender).

b. In a small number of words, mostly of rare occurrence, the reduplicated root is used without suffix.

c. The Vedic cases are: with simple reduplication, *sasyád*, *cikít*, *dadh*, *didyú* and *didyút*, *juhú*, and perhaps *gāngā* and *çīçu*; with intensive reduplication, *-nenī*, *malimluc*, *yaviyúdh*, and *jógū* and *vānīvan* (with the intensive instead of the usual radical accent). In *dáridra* is seen a transfer to the *a*-declension. *Asūsū* is probably to be understood as a compound, *asū-sū*.

d. If the root end in a short vowel, a *t* is regularly and usually added (383f-h).

e. Examples have been given at the place just quoted. In *jágat* the *t* is added to the mutilated form of *√gam* reduplicated, and *ṛṇayāt* (TS., once) appears to put it after a long vowel. In a single instance, *çrútkarṇa* (RV.) of *listening ears*, a stem of this class occurs as prior member of a compound.

f. Words of this form in combination with verbal prefixes are very numerous. The accent rests (as in combination of the same with other preceding elements) on the root-stem.

g. A few exceptions in point of accent occur: thus, *ávasā*, *úpastut*; and, with other irregularities of form, *párijri*, *upásthā*, *uparíṣṭha*.

1148. ऋ a. With the suffix ऋ a is made an immensely large and heterogeneous body of derivatives, of various meaning and showing various treatment of the root: *guṇa*-strengthening, *vrddhi*-strengthening, retention unchanged, and reduplication.

In good part, they are classifiable under the two usual general heads; but in part they have been individualized into more special senses.

i. a. With *guṇa*-strengthening of the root (where that is possible: 235, 240). These are the great majority, being more than twice as numerous as all others together.

b. Many *nomina actionis*: *as*, *çráma* weariness, *gráha* seizure, *áya* movement, *véda* knowledge, *háva* call, *kródha* wrath, *jōṣa* enjoyment, *tāra* crossing, *sārga* emission.

c. Many *nomina agentis*: *as*, *kṣamá* patient, *svajā* constrictor, *jīvā* living, *meghá* cloud, *codā* inciting, *plavā* boat, *sará* brook, *sarpā* serpent, *bhojá* generous, *khādā* devouring.

d. Of the examples here given, those under *b* accent the radical syllable and those under *c* the ending. And this is in perhaps a majority of cases the fact as regards the two classes of derivatives; so that, taken in connection with kindred facts as to other suffixes, it hints at such a difference of accent as a general tendency of the language. A few sporadic

Instances are met with of the same form having the one or the other value according to its accent: thus, *ēṣa haste*, *eṣā hasting*; *ṣāsa order*, *ṣāsā orderer* (other examples are *coda*, *ṣāka*, *ṣoka*: compare a similar difference with other derivatives in *as*, *ana*, *an*, *man*). But exceptions are numerous—thus, for example, *jayā*, *javā*, *smarā*, action-nouns; *ṣrāva*, *mōgha*, *stāva*, agent-nouns—and the subject calls for a much wider and deeper investigation than it has yet received, before the accentuation referred to can be set up as a law of the language in derivation.

2. e. With *vr̥ddhi*-strengthening of the root—but only where *ā* is the resulting radical vowel: that is, of medial *a*, and of final *ṛ* (most often), *u* or *ū*, *i* or *ī* (rare).

f. Examples of action-nouns are: *kāma love*, *bhāgā share*, *nādā noise*, *dāvā fire*, *tārā crossing*. Very few forms of clear derivation and meaning are quotable with accent on the root-syllable.

g. Examples of agent-nouns are: *grābhā seizing*, *vāhā carrying*, *nāyā leading*, *jārā lover*.

3. h. With unstrengthened root, the examples are few: e. g. *kr̥ṣā lean*, *turā rapid*, *yugā yoke*, *sruvā spoon*, *priyā dear*, *vr̥ā troop*, *ṣuṣā bright*.

i. A number of words of this class, especially as occurring in composition, are doubtless results of the transfer of root-stems to the *a*-declension: e. g. *-ghuṣa*, *-sphura*, *-tuda*, *-dṛṣa*, *-vida*, *-kira*.

j. A few *a*-stems are made, especially in the older language, from conjugation-stems, mostly causative: thus, *-āmaya*, *ilaya*, *-īṅkhaya*, *-ejaya*, *-dhāraya*, *-pāraya*, *-mṛdaya*, *-ṣamaya* (compare the *ā*-stems, 1149 c, d); also desiderative, as *bībhatsa* (compare 1038). Occasional examples also occur from tense-stems: thus, from *nu*-stems, or secondary stems made from such, *-hinvá*, *-inva*, *-jinva*, *-pinva*, *-sinva*, *-sunva*, *-aṣnuva*; from others, *-pṛṇa*, *-mṛṇa*, *-stṛṇa*, *-puna*, *-jāna*, *-paṣya*, *-manya*, *-dasya*, *-jurya*, *-kṣudhya*, *-sya*, *-tiṣṭha*, *-jighra*, *-piba*; from future-stems, *kariṣya* (JB.), *janiṣya*, *bhaviṣya*, *ruciṣya*(?); [apparently from aorist-stems, *jeṣā*, *néṣa*, *parṣā*, *pṛkṣā*(?), *-hoṣa*.

4. k. Derivatives [in *a* from a reduplicated root-form are a considerable class, mostly occurring in the older language. They are sometimes made with a simple reduplication: thus, *cacarā*, *cikita*, *dṛdhrā*, *dadhr̥ṣā*, *babhaṣa*, *-babhra*, *vavrā*, *ṣiṣayā*, *ṣiṣnātha* (an action-noun), *sasrā*; but oftener with an intensive reduplication: thus, merely strengthened, *cāṣmā*, *cācala*, *jāgara*, *nānada*, *lālasa*, *vīvadhā*(?), *-memiṣa*, *rerihā* and *leliha*, *vevijā*, *nonuva*, *momughā*, *-roruda*, *lolupa*; with consonant added, *-caṅkaṣa*, *-caṅkrama*, *jaṅgama*, *caṅcala*, *-jaṅjapa*, *dandhvana*, *-nannama*, *-jarjalpa*, *jarjara*, *-tartura*, *-dardira*, *mūrmura*, *gadgada*; dissyllabic, *-karikra*, *kanikradā*, *carācarā* and *calācalā*, *marimṛṣā*, *malimlucā*, *varivṛtā*, *sarisṛpā*, *[paṇiṣpadā*, *anīṣyadā*, *sanīśasā*, *patāpata*, *madāmada*, *-vadāvada*, *ghanā-*

ghanā. Many of these are to be regarded as from an intensive conjugation-stem; but some of them show a form not met with in intensive conjugation.

5. 1. Derivatives with this suffix from roots as compounded with the verbal prefixes are quite common, in all the modes of formation (in each, in proportion to the frequency of independent words): constituting, in fact, considerably the largest body of derivative stems with prefixes. They are of both classes as to meaning. The accent is, with few exceptions, on the ending—and that, without any reference to the value of the stem as action-noun or agent-noun.

m. Examples are: *saṅgamā assembly*, *nimeṣā wink*, *abhidrohā enmity*, *anukarā assistance*, *udānā inspiration*, *pratyaṣṭā response*; — *paricarā wandering*, *saṁjayā victorious*, *vibodhā wakeful*, *atīyāṣā over-pious*, *udārā inciting, elevated*, *uttudā rousing*, *saṁgirā scallowing*, *ādardirā crushing*, *adhicaṅkramā climbing*.

n. The only definite class of exceptions in regard to accent appears to be that of the adverbial gerunds in *am* (above, 995), which are accented on the root-syllable. A very few other stems have the same tone: for example, *utpātā 'portent*, *āṣṭrēṣa plague*. A few others, mostly agent-nouns, have the accent on the prefix: for example, *vyòṣa* (i. e. *vi-oṣa*) *burning*, *prátiveṣa neighbor*, *ābhaga sharing*; but also *sām̐kāṣa appearance*.

o. For the remaining compounds of these derivatives, with the inseparable prefixes and with other elements, see the next chapter. It may be merely mentioned here that such compounds are numerous, and that the *a*-derivative has often an active participial value, and is frequently preceded by a case-form, oftenest the accusative.

p. Many words in the language appear to end with a suffix *a*, while yet they are referable to no root which can be otherwise demonstrated as such.

1149. ऋ ā. The vast majority of stems in ऋ ā are feminine adjectives, corresponding to masculines and neuters in ऋ a (332, 334). But also many suffixes ending in ऋ a have corresponding feminine forms in long ऋ ā, making a greater or less number of action-nouns. These will be given under the different suffixes below.

a. There is further, however, a considerable body of feminine action-nouns made by adding ā to a root, and having an independent aspect; though they are doubtless in part transfers from the root-noun (1147). Usually they show an unstrengthened form of root, and (such as occur in accented texts) an accented suffix.

b. Examples are *īṣā lordship*, *kṛiḍā play*, *dayā pity*, *nindā reproach*, *ṣaṅkā doubt*, *hiṃsā injury*, *kṣamā patience*, *kṣudhā hunger*, *bhāṣā speech*, *sevā service*, *spṛhā eagerness*.

c. But especially, such nouns in *ā* are made in large numbers, and with perfect freedom, from secondary conjugation-stems.

d. Thus, especially from desiderative stems, as *jigīṣā*, *bhikṣā*, *vīrtsā*, *bībhatsā*, etc., (see 1038); in the formation of periphrastic perfects, especially from causative stems, but also from desiderative and intensive, and even from primary present-stems (1071 c-f); from denominative stems, in the older language, as *aṣvayā*, *sukratīyā*, *apasyā*, *urūṣyā*, *asūyā*, *aṣanayā*, *jīvanasyā*, etc., and quite rarely in the later, as *mṛgayā*.

e. The only example from a reduplicated stem is the late *paspaṣā*; for *sūṣā*, *jāṅghā*, and *jihvā*, which have a reduplicated aspect, are of doubtful origin. From present-stems come *icchā* and probably *-ṛcchā*.

1150. *अना* *ana*. With this suffix (as with *अ* *a*) are formed innumerable derivatives, of both the principal classes of meaning, and with not infrequent specializations. The root has oftenest *guṇa*-strengthening, but not seldom *vṛddhi* instead; and in a few cases it remains unstrengthened. Derivatives of this formation are frequent from roots with prefixes, and also in composition with other elements.

a. The normal and greatly prevalent accent is upon the root-syllable, without regard to the difference of meaning; but cases occur of accented final, and a few of accented penult. The action-nouns are in general of the neuter gender. The feminine of adjectives is made either in *ā* or in *ī* (for details, see below). And a few feminine action-nouns in *anā* and *anī* occur, which may be ranked as belonging to this suffix.

1. b. With strengthened and accented root-syllable. Under this head fall, as above indicated, the great mass of forms.

c. With *guṇa*-strengthening: examples of action-nouns are *sādana* *seat*, *rākṣaṇa* *protection*, *dāna* *giving*, *cāyana* *collection*, *védana* *property*, *hāvana* *call*, *bhōjana* *enjoyment*, *kāraṇa* *deed*, *vārdhana* *increase*; — of agent-nouns, *tāpana* *burning*, *cétana* *visible*, *códana* *impelling*.

d. With *vṛddhi*-strengthening (only in such circumstances that *ā* remains as vowel of the radical syllable): examples are *-cātana*, *nācana*, *mādana*, *-vācana*, *-vāsana*, *-vāhana*, *-sādana*, *-spācana*, *svādana*, *-āyana*, *-yāvana*, *-srāvaṇa*, *-pāraṇa*.

e. From roots with prefixes, the derivatives of this formation are very numerous, being exceeded in frequency only by those made with the suffix

a (above, 1148 l, m). A few examples are: *ākramaṇa* striding on, *udyāna* upgoing, *nidhāna* receptacle, *prāṇana* expiration, *vimōcana* release and releasing, *saṃgāmana* assembly and assembler, *adhivikārtana* cutting off, *avaprabhṛāṇana* falling away down. For other compounds of these derivatives, showing the same accent (and the same feminine stem), see the next chapter (below, 1271). A few exceptions occur: *vicaṣṇā*, *upariṣayanā*, and the feminines *pramandanī* and *nirdahanī*.

f. The adjectives of this formation, simple or compound, make their feminine usually in ī: thus, *cōdanī*, *pēcanī*, *spāraṇī*, *jāmbhanī*; *prajñānī*, *prōkṣaṇī*, *saṃgrāhaṇī*, *abhiśāvaṇī*, *vidhāraṇī* (*cetanī* is of doubtful meaning: below, i). An adjective compound, however, having a noun in *ana* as final member, makes its feminine in ā: thus, *sūpasarpaṇā* of easy approach, *ṣaḍvidhānā* of sextuple order, *anapavācanā* not to be ordered away.

2. The more irregular formations may be classed as follows:

g. With accent on the final: a number of agent-nouns and adjectives, as *karaṇā* active (against *kāraṇa* act) *kṛpaṇā* miserable (against *kṛpāna* misery), *tvaraṇā* hastening, *rocaṇā* shining, *krocaṇā* yelling, *svapaṇā* sleepy, *kṣayaṇā* habitable.

h. These, unlike the preceding class, make their feminine in ā: e. g. *tvaraṇā*, *spandanā*. A few feminine action-nouns in the older language have the same form: thus, *aṇanā*, *asanā*, *mananā*, *dyotanā*, *rodhanā*, *ṣvetanā*, *hasanā* (and compare *kapanā*, *raṇanā*); those of the later language in *anā* (rather numerous) are doubtful as regards accent.

i. Beside these may be mentioned a few feminines in *anī*, of more or less doubtful character: *aṣṇā*, *cetanī* (to *cētaṇa*), *tapanī* (to *tāp-ana*), *pṛṇā*, *vṛjanī* (with *vṛjana*), *rajanī*, *tedanī*.

j. With accent on the penult: a small number of adjectives: as *turāṇa* hastening, *dohāna* milking, *manāna* considerate, *bhandāna* and *mandāna* rejoicing, *sakṣāṇa* overcoming, and perhaps *vakṣāṇa* carrying (the last two with aoristic s); and a still smaller number of neuter action-nouns: *daṇṣāna* great deed, *vṛjāna* enclosure, town, *veṣāṇa* service, *kṛpāna* misery, (against *kṛpaṇā* miserable), with the masculine *kirāṇa* dust.

k. The only noticed example of a feminine is in ā: *turāṇā*. And a few feminine nouns have the same form: *arhāṇā*, *jarāṇā*, *barhāṇā*, *bhandānā*, *maṇḥhānā*, *mehānā*, *vadhānā*, *vanānā*, *vakṣāṇā*. (And compare the anomalous masc. name *uṇānā*: 355a.)

l. Without strengthening of the root are made a small number of derivatives: thus (besides those already noted, *kṛpāna* and *kṛpaṇā*, *vṛjāna* and *vṛjanī*, *kirāṇa*, *turāṇa*), further accented examples are *ūraṇa*, *dhūvana*, *pṛṇana*, *bhūvana*, *vṛjana*, *vṛṣaṇa*, *-sūvana*; and later are found *sphuraṇa*, *sphuṭana*, *sphṛaṇa*, *-hnuvana*, *likhana*, *rudana*, etc. RV. makes denominatives from *riṣaṇa*-, *ruvaṇa*-, *vipana*-, *huvana*-.

m. Stems in *ana* are made also from secondary conjugation-stems: thus, from desideratives, as *cikitsana* (see 1038); from causatives, as *hāpana*, *bhīṣaṇa* (see 1051g); from denominatives, with great freedom, in the later language, as *ākaraṇa*, *unmūlana*, *çlakṣaṇa*, *cihnana*; from intensives and other reduplicated stems, only *caṅkramaṇa*, *jaṇ-gamaṇa*, *jāgaraṇa*, *yoyupana*.

n. A few isolated cases may be further mentioned: from tense-stems, -*jighraṇa*, -*ūrṇavana*, -*paçyana*, *yacchana*, -*siñcana*; from prepositions, *antaraṇa* and *sāmana*; *astamana* from the quasi-prefix (1092b) *astam*. Feminines in *anā* of doubtful connection are *yōṣaṇā* *woman* (beside *yōṣan*, *yōṣā*, etc.) and *pītanā*.

1151. अस् as. By this suffix are made (usually with guṇa-strengthening of the root-vowel) especially a large class of neuter nouns, mostly abstract (action-nouns), but sometimes assuming a concrete value; and also, in the older language, a few agent-nouns and adjectives, and a considerable number of infinitives.

a. The accent in words of the first class is on the root, and in the second on the ending; and in a few instances words of the two classes having the same form are distinguished by their accent; the infinitives have for the most part the accent on the suffix.

1. b. Examples of the first and principal class are: *āvas aid*, *favor*, *tāpas warmth*, *prāyas pleasure*, *téjas splendor*, *çrāvas fame*, *dóhas milking*, *kāras deed*, *prāthas breadth*, *cétas* and *mānas mind*, *cākṣas eye*, *sāras pond*, *vācas speech*.

c. A few words of this class are of irregular formation: {thus, without strengthening of the root, *jūvas quickness* (beside *jāvas*), *ūras breast*, *mīdhas contempt*; and *iras*-(*irasy*-) and *vipas*-, and the adverbs *tirās*, *mithās*, *huras*-, also *çiras head*, are to be compared;—with *vṛddhi*-strengthening, -*vācas*, *vāsas*, *vāhas*, -*svādas*, and, of doubtful connections, *pājas*, *pāthas*, and -*hāyas*;—perhaps with an aoristic *s*, *hēṣas missile*;—*pīvas* contains a *v* apparently not radical.

d. After final *ā* of a root is usually inserted *y* before the suffix (258): thus, *dhāyas*, -*gāyas*. But there are in the oldest language apparent remains of a formation in which *as* was added directly to radical *ā*: thus, *bhās* and -*dās* (often to be pronounced as two syllables), *jñās*, *mās*; and -*dhas* and -*das*, from the roots *dhā* and *dā*.

2. e. The instances in which an agent-noun is differentiated by its accent from an action-noun are: *āpas work*, and *apās active*; *yāças beauty*, and *yaçās beauteous*; *tāras quickness*, and *tarās* (VS., once) *quick*; *tāvas strength*, and *tavās strong*; *dūvas worship*, and *duvās lively*(?); *māhas greatness*, and *mahās great*; between *rākṣas n.* and

rakṣás m., both meaning *demon*, and between *tyájas* n. *abandonment*(?) and *tyajás* m. *descendent*(?), the antithesis is much less clear.

f. Adjectives in *ás* without corresponding abstracts are: *toṣás* *bestowing*, *yajás* *offering*, *vedhás* *pious*, probably *āhanás* *heady*; and a few other words of isolated occurrence, as *veçás*, *dhvarás*. From a denominative stem is made *mṛgayás* *wild animal* (RV., once).

g. But there are also a very few cases of abstract nouns, not neuter, accented on the ending: thus, *jarás* *old age*, *bhiyás* *fear*; and doubtless also *havás* *call*, and *tveṣás* *impulse*. The feminine *uṣás* *dawn*, and *doṣás* *night*, might belong either here or under the last preceding head.

h. Apparently containing a suffix *as* are the noun *upás* *lap*, and certain proper names: *āṅgiras*, *nodhás*, *bhalānás*, *arcanānás*, *naciketas*. The feminine *apsarás* *nymph* is of doubtful derivation.

i. The irregular formation of some of the words of this division will be noticed, without special remark.

3. j. The infinitives made by the suffix *as* have been explained above (973): they show various treatment of the root, and various accent (which last may perhaps mark a difference of gender, like that between *sáhas* and *jarás*).

4. k. The formation of derivatives in *as* from roots compounded with prefixes is very restricted — if, indeed, it is to be admitted at all. No infinitive in *as* occurs with a prefix; nor any action-noun; and the adjective combinations are in some instances evidently, and in most others apparently, possessive compounds of the noun with the prefix used adjectively: the most probable exceptions are *-nyòkas* and *víṣpardhas*. As in these examples, the accent is always on the prefix.

l. Certain Vedic stems in *ar* may be noticed here, as more or less exchanging with stems in *as*, and apparently related with such. They were reported above, at 169 a.

In connection with this, the most common and important suffix ending in *s*, may be best treated the others, kindred in office and possibly also in origin, which end in the same sibilant.

1152. तस् *tas*, नस् *nas*, सस् *sas*. With these suffixes are made an extremely small number of action-nouns. Thus:

a. With *tas* are made *rétas* *seed*, and *srótas* *stream*.

b. With *nas* are made *āpnas* *acquisition*, *ārṇas* *wave*, *-bhárṇas* *offering*, *rékṇas* *riches*; and in *dráviṇas* *wealth*, and *páriṇas* *fulness* is apparently to be seen the same suffix, with prefixed elements having the present value of union-vowels. Probably the same is true of *dámūnas* *house-friend*, and *ṛjūnas* (RV.) n. pr., *uçānas* (or *-nā*) n. pr.

c. With *sas* is perhaps made *vāpsas* *beauty*; and *tárūṣas* may be mentioned with it (rather *tarus-a*?).

1153. इ is. With the suffix इ is formed a small number (about a dozen) of nouns.

a. They are in part nouns of action, but most are used concretely. The radical syllable has the गुण -strengthening, and the accent is on the suffix (except in ज्योतिः *light*, व्याधिः , and अमिः *raw meat*). Examples are: अरिः , रुचिः , and शुचिः *light*, छादिः or छादिः *cover*, बर्हिः *straw*, वर्तिः *track*, सर्पिः *butter*, हविः *oblation*, द्योतिः *light*, and क्राविः *raw flesh*. अविः , पथिः , भ्र्राजिः , and महिः are isolated variants of stems in अ ; and तुविः , शुचिः , and सुराभिः appear inorganically for तुवि etc. in a few compounds or derivatives.

1154. उ us. With this suffix are made a few words, of various meaning, root-form, and accent.

a. They are words signifying both action and agent. A few have both meanings, without difference of accent: thus, तपुः *heat* and *hot*; अरुः *wound* and *sore*; काक्षुः *brightness* and *seeing, eye*; वापुः *wonderful* and *wonder*. The nouns are mostly neuter, and accented on the root-syllable: thus, अयुः , तारुः , पुरुः , मुहुः (? only adverbial), मिथुः (do.), यजुः , शसुः ; exceptions are: in regard to accent, जानुः *birth*; in regard to gender, मानुः *man*, and नानुः n. pr. Of adjectives, are accented on the ending जयुः , वानुः , and दाक्षुः *burning* (which appears to attach itself to the aorist-stem).

1155. इ i. With this suffix are formed a large body of derivatives, of all genders: adjectives and masculine agent-nouns, feminine abstracts, and a few neuters. They show a various form of the root: strong, weak, and reduplicated. Their accent is also various. Many of them have meanings much specialized; and many (including most of the neuters) are hardly to be connected with any root elsewhere demonstrable.

1. a. The feminine action-nouns are of very various form: thus, with weak root-form, रुचिः *brightness*, त्वृषिः *sheen*, कृषिः *ploughing*, नृतिः *dance*;—with गुण -strengthening (where possible), रुचिः *pain*, शुचिः *heat*, वर्णः and सर्णः *gain*;—with वृद्धि -strengthening, ग्राहिः *seizure*, ध्र्राजिः *course*, अजिः *race*; from यदुः comes दुषिः (compare दुषयति , 1042 b). The variety of accent, which seems reducible to no rule, is illustrated by the examples given. The few intuitively used words of this formation (above, 975 b) have a weak root-form, with accent on the ending.

2. b. The adjectives and masculine agent-nouns exhibit the same variety. Thus:

c. With unstrengthened root: शुचिः *bright*, भृमिः *lively* (यभ्रमः), गृभिः *container*.

d. With unstrengthened root (or root incapable of *guṇa*-change): *ari* enemy, *māhi* great, *arśi* beam, *granthī* knot, *kṛīḍi* playing; with *vr̥ddhi*-increment, *kārṣi*, *jāni*, *-dhāri*, *ṣāri*, *sāci*, *sādi*, *sāhi*, and a few words of obscure connections: thus, *drāpī* mantle, *rāci* heap, *pāpī* hand, etc. The isolated *-ānaḥ* appears to come from the perfect-stem (788) of *yaç*.

e. With reduplicated root. This is in the older language a considerable class, of quite various form. Thus: with weak or abbreviated root, *cākri*, *jāghri*, (*ṽghar*), *pāpri*, *sāsri*, *-mamri*, *babhrī*, *vavri*, *jāgmi*, *-jājñi* (*ṽjan*), *-tatni*, *jāghni*, *sāsni*, *sūṣvi*, *-ṣiṣvi*; and, with displacement of final *ā* (or its weakening to the semblance of the suffix), *dadī*, *papī*, *yayī* (with a case or two from *yayī*), *-jājñi*, *dādhi*;—from the *ur*-form of roots in changeable *ṛ*, *jāguri*, *tāturi*, *pāpuri* (*pūpuri* SV.);—with simple reduplication, *cikiti*, *yūyudhi*, *vīvici*;—with strengthened reduplication, *-cācali*, *tātṛpi*, *dādhr̥ṣi*, *vāvahi*, *sāsahī*, *tūtūji* and *tūtūjī*, *yūyuvī*, *yūyudhi*; and *jarbhāri* and *bāmbhāri*. And *karkarī* lute and *dundubhī* drum have the aspect of belonging to the same class, but are probably onomatopoeitic. The accent, it will be noticed, is most often on the reduplication, but not seldom elsewhere (only once on the root). It was noticed above (271f) that these reduplicated derivatives is *i* not seldom take an object in the accusative, like a present participle.

f. Formations in *i* from the root compounded with prefixes are not at all numerous. They are accented usually on the suffix. Examples are: *āyājī*, *vyānaḥ*, *rijaḥni*, *parādadi*, *viṣasahī*; but also *ājāni*, *āmūri*, *vīvavri*. As compounded with other preceding words, the adjectives or agent-nouns in *i* are not rare, and are regularly accented on the root: see the next chapter, 1276.

g. From *ṽdhā* comes a derivative *-dhi*, forming many masculine compounds, with the value both of an abstract and a concrete: thus, with prefixes, *antardhī*, *uddhī*, *nidhī*, *paridhī*, etc. From *ṽdā* is made in like manner *ādi* beginning, and from *ṽsthā*, *pratiṣṭhī* resistance. Opinions are at variance as to whether such forms are to be regarded as made with the suffix *i*, displacing the radical *ā*, or with weakening of *ā* to *i*.

3. h. Neuter nouns in *i* are few, and of obscure derivation: examples are *ākṣi* eye, *āsthi* bone, *dādhi* curds, etc.

1156. $\frac{3}{2}$ *ī*. Stems in $\frac{3}{2}$ *ī* (like those in $\frac{3}{2}$ *ā*, above, 1149) are for the most part feminine adjectives, corresponding to masculines and neuters of other terminations.

a. Thus, feminines in *ī* are made from *a*-stems (332, 334: and see also the different suffixes), from *i*-stems (344, 346), from *u*-stems (344b), from *ṛ*-stems (376a), and from various consonant-stems (378a).

b. But there are also a few stems in *ī* wearing the aspect of independent derivatives. Examples are: *dakṣī*, *dehī*, *nadī*, *nandī*, *pēṣī*,

vakṣī (apparently with aoristic *s*), *veṣī*, *ṣākī*, *ṣācī*, *ṣāmī*, *ṣīmī*, *tārī*, *vāpī*; they are either action-nouns or agent-nouns. In the later language (as noticed at 344a) there is very frequent interchange of *i-* and *ī-*stems and the forms from them.

c. In the oldest language there are even a few masculines in *ī*. They were noticed, and their inflection illustrated, above, at 355b, 356.

1157. *ति* *ti*. This suffix forms a large class of frequently used feminine nouns of action: and also a few agent-nouns (masculine) and adjectives. The root has in general the same form as before the suffix *त* *ta* of the passive participle (952 ff.) — that is to say, a weak, and often a weakened or abbreviated, form.

a. The accent ought, it would appear, in analogy with that of the participle, to rest always upon the suffix; but in the recorded condition of the language it does so only in a minority of cases: namely, about fifty, against sixty cases of accent on the radical syllable, and a hundred and forty of undetermined accent; a number of words — *iti*, *ṛti*, *citti*, *ṛṣṭi*, *pakti*, *puṣṭi*, *bhūti*, *bhṛti*, *vṛṣṭi*, *ṣakti*, *ṣruṣṭi*, *sṛṣṭi*, *sthiti* — have both accentuations.

1. b. Examples of the normal formation are: *ratī* *gift*, *ūtī* *aid*, *rītī* *flow*, *stutī* *praise*, *bhaktī* *division*, *viṣṭī* *service*, *kīrtī* *fame*, *pūrtī* *bestowal*, *matī* *thought*, *pīti* *drink* (*ṽpā*; pple *pīta*), *dhāutī* *stream* (*ṽdhāv*; pple *dhāuta*); — and with accented root, *gātī* *motion*, *ṣāntī* *repose*, *dīti* *division* (*ṽdā*; pple *dītā*), *dīṣṭī* *sight*, *iṣṭī* *offering* (*ṽyaj*; pple *iṣṭā*), *ūkti* *speech* (*ṽvac*; pple *uktā*), *ṽiddhi* *increase*.

c. The roots which form their participle in *ita* (956) do not have the *i* also before *ti*: thus, only *gūpti*, *drṣṭi*. A few roots having their participle in *na* instead of *ta* (957) form the abstract noun also in *ni* (below, 1158). And from the roots *tan* and *ran* occur *tantī* and *rānti*, beside the more regular *tati* and *rātī*; also *āhanti* (once, VS.) beside *āhati*. From the two roots *dā* *give* and *dā* *divide*, the derivative in composition is sometimes *-tti* (for *dāti*, with loss of radical vowel: compare the participle-form *-tta*, above, 955f): thus, *niravattī* (K.), *samprātti* (QB), *pārītti* (TB.) *vāsutti*, *bhāgatti*, *maghātti* (all RV.).

d. A few derivatives are made from reduplicated roots; their accent is various: thus, *carkṛtī*, *dīdhiti* and *-dīditi*, *jīgarti*, and perhaps the proper name *yayāti*; also *jāgdhi* from *ṽjakṣ* (233f).

e. Derivatives from roots with prefixes are numerous, and have (as in the case of the participles in *ta*, and the action-nouns in *tu*) the accent on the prefix: examples are *ānumati*, *abhīti*, *āhuti*, *nīrṛti*, *vyāpti*, *sāṃgati*. The only exceptions noticed are *āsaktī* and *āsutī*, and *abhi-*

ṣṭī (beside abhiṣṭī). In other combinations than with prefixes, the accentuation is in general the same: see the next chapter (1274).

2. *f*. The adjectives and agent-nouns — which, as masculines, are to be connected with these rather than with the feminine abstracts — are very few: thus, *pūti putrid*, *vāṣṭi eager*, *dhūti shaker*, *jñātī relative*, *pattī footman*, *pāti master*; and a few others, of more or less dubious character. The accent is various, as in the other class.

3. *g*. A few words show the suffix *ti* preceded by various vowels, union- or stem-vowels. The ordinary intermediate *i* of the *ta*-participle etc. is seen in *sāniti*, *ujhiti*, *-grhīti* (*i*, as usual with this root: 900 b), *paṭhiti*, *bhaṇiti*; and with them may be mentioned the adjective *ṣṣīti*, the proper names *turvīti* and *dabhīti*, and *snīhīti* and *snēhīti*, notwithstanding their long final. With *ati* are made a few derivatives, variously accented: thus, the action-nouns *aṇḥatī*, *dr̥ṣatī*, *pakṣatī*, *mithatī*, *vasatī*, *ramatī*, *vratatī*, *amātī* and *āmatī*, *-dhrajatī*; and the agent-words *aratī*, *khalatī*, *vṛkātī*, *rāmatī*, *dahatī*. In some of these is to be seen with probability a stem-vowel, as also in *jānayati* and *rasayati* (and RV. has *gopayātya*). The grammarians' method of representing a root by its 3d sing. pres. indic., declining this as a *ti*-stem, begins in the older language: e. g. *étivant* (TB.), *kṣetivant* (AB.), *yajati* and *juhōti* and *dadātī* (S.), *nandati* (MBh.). The feminine *yūvatī* *young, maiden* is of isolated character.

h. In some of the words instanced in the last paragraph, *ti* is perhaps applied as a secondary suffix. A kindred character belongs to it in the numeral derivatives from pronominal roots, *kāti*, *tāti*, *yāti*, and from numerals, as *daṣatī*, *viṇṣatī*, *ṣaṣṭī*, etc., with *pañktī* (from *pāñca*); in *padātī*; and in *addhātī*, from the particle *addhā*.

1158. *ni*. This suffix agrees in general in its uses and in the form of its derivatives with the preceding; but it makes a very much smaller number of words, among which the feminine abstracts are a minority.

a. As was noticed above (1157 c), a few verbs (ending in vowels) making their passive participle in *na* instead of *ta* make their action-noun in *ni* instead of *ti*. From the older language are quotable *jyānī injury*, *jūrñī heat*, *hānī abandonment* (and the masculines *ghṛñi* and *jirñi*); later occur *glāni*, *-mlāni*, *sanni*.

b. Words of the other class are: *aṇi eating*, *-uṣṇi burning*, *vāhni carrying*, *jūrñi singing*, *tūrñi hasty*, *bhūrñi excited*, *dharñi sustaining*, *preñi loving*, *vṛṣṇi* and *vṛṣṇi virile*; and with them may be mentioned *pṛṇi speckled*.

c. In *preñi*, *yōni*, *menī*, *ṣrēni*, *ṣrōni* is seen a strengthening of the radical syllable, such as does not appear among the derivatives in *ti*.

d. Derivatives in *ni* from roots with prefixes do not appear to occur.

e. In *hrādūni* and *hlādūni* we have a prefixed *u*. In the words ending in *ani*, the *a* has probably the same value with that of *ati* (above, 1157 g); but *ani* has gained a more independent status, and may be best treated as a separate suffix.

1159. अनि *ani*. The words made by this suffix have the same double value with those made by the preceding suffixes. Their accent is various. Thus:

a. Feminine action-nouns, sometimes with concreted meaning: as, *iṣāṇi* impulse, *ṣarāṇi* injury, *dyotāṇi* brightness, *kṣipāṇi* blow, *aṣāṇi* missile, *vartāṇi* track; and *-arṣani*, *udani*-, *jarāṇi*-.

b. Adjectives and other agent-words are: *arāṇi* fire-stick, *carāṇi* movable, *cakṣāṇi* enlightener, *tarāṇi* quick, *dhamāṇi* pipe, *dhvasāṇi* scattering, *vakṣāṇi* strengthener, *sarāṇi* track. *Dharāṇi* and one or two other late words are probably variants to stems in *anī*. From a reduplicated root-form comes *-paptani*. From desiderative stems are made *rurukṣāṇi*, *siṣāsāṇi*, and (with prefix) *ā-ṣuṣukṣāṇi*. And a small number of words appear to attach themselves to an *s*-aorist stem: thus, *parṣāṇi*, *sakṣāṇi*, *carṣāṇi*.

c. It is questionable whether the infinitives in *ṣāṇi* (978) are to be put here, as accusatives of a formation in *ani*, or under the next suffix, as locatives of a formation in *an*, from roots and stems increased by an aoristic *s*.

1160. अन् *an*. Not many words are made with a suffix of this form, and of these few are plainly to be connected with roots. Certain rare neuters (along with the doubtful infinitives) are nouns of action; the rest are masculine and neuter agent-nouns. The accent is various.

a. The infinitives which admit of being referred to this suffix, as locative cases, are those in *ṣāṇi*, of which the sibilant may be the final of a tense-stem. They are all given above (978).

b. The other action-nouns in *an* are *mahān* greatness, *rājān* authority (RV., once: compare *rājan*; the accent-relation is the reverse of the usual one), and *gāmbhan* depth (VS., once); and PB. has *kṣepṇā* once.

c. Agent-nouns (in part of doubtful connection) are: *ukṣān* ox, *cākṣan* eye, *tākṣan* carpenter, *dhvasān* proper name, *pūṣān* name of a god, *majjān* marrow, *rājān* king, *vṛṣān* virile, bull, *sāghan*, *snihān* (*snūhan* Āpast.); also *-gman*, *jmān*-, *-bhvan*-, *-ṣvan*-, with *ṣvān*, *yūvan*, *yōṣan*, and the stems *āhan*, *ūdhan*, etc. (430-4), filling up the inflection of other defective stems.

d. With prefixes occur *pratidīvan* and *ātidīvan*, *vibhván*, *nīkāman*.

1161. *ṭu*. The great mass of the words of this formation are the infinitives — accusatives in the later language, in the earlier likewise datives and ablative-genitives: see above, 970 b, 972. But a few are also used independently, as action-nouns or with concreted meaning; and an extremely small number, of somewhat questionable character, appear to have the value of agent-words. They are of all genders, but chiefly masculine. The root has the *guṇa*-strengthening.

a. The infinitive words are accented on the radical syllable when simple, and most of the others have the same accent; but a few have the tone on the ending.

b. Examples are: of the regular formation, masc. *dātu share*, *jātu birth*, *dhātu element*, *tāntu thread*, *māntu counsel*, *ōtu weft*, *sātu receptacle*, *sētu tie*, *sōtu pressure*; also *krātu capacity*, and *sāktu grits*; fem. *vāstu morning*; neut. *vastu thing*, *vāstu abode*; — with accent on the ending, *aktū ray*, *jantū being*, *gātū way and song*, *yātū* (P) *demon*, *hetū cause*, *ketū banner* (all masc.); — with unstrengthened root, *ṛtū season*, *pitū drink*, *sūtu birth*, and apparently *kṛtu* (in *kṛtvas times*); with *vṛddhi*-strengthening, *vāstu* (above). Agent-nouns appear to be *dhātu drinkable* and *kroṣṭu jackal*.

c. The infinitives in *tu* have (968) often the union-vowel *i* before the suffix, and this in a few cases is lengthened to *ī*. In other use occur also *-stāritu* and *-dhāritu* (both with *duṣ*), *-hāvitu* (with *su*); *turphāritu* seems of the same formation, but is obscure.

d. In a few instances, the suffix *tu* appears to be added to a tense- or conjugation-stem in *a*; thus, *edhatū* and *vahatū*; *tamyatū* and *tapyatū*; and *siṣāsātu*. The accent of the last is paralleled only by that of *jīvātu life*, which is further exceptional in showing a long *ā*; it is used sometimes in the manner of an infinitive.

1162. *ṇu*. This suffix forms a comparatively small body of words, generally masculine, and having both the abstract and the concrete value.

a. The accent is usually on the ending, and the root unstrengthened.

b. Thus: *kṣepnū jerk*, *bhānū light* (later *sun*), *vagnū sound*, *sūnū son*, *dānū* (with irregular accent) m. f. *demon*, n. *drop, dew*; *dhenū f. cow*; — *gr̥dhnū hasty*, *tapnū burning*, *trasnū fearful*, *dhṛṣṇū bold*; — and *viṣṇu Vishnu*, and perhaps *sthānū pillar*. Compare also suffix *tnu*, 1166 a.

c. This also (like *tu*) appears sometimes with a prefixed *a*: thus, *kṣipañú missile*, *krandanú* and *nadanú roaring*, *nabhanú* (and *-nū*, *f.*) *fountain*, *vibhañjanú* (only instance with prefix) *breaking to pieces*; and perhaps the proper names *dāsanu* and *kṛṣṇānu* belong here.

1163. *ṭha*. The words made with this suffix are almost without exception action-nouns (though some have assumed a concrete value). They are of all genders. The root is of a weak (or even weakened) form, and the accent usually on the suffix.

a. Thus: masc., *-itha going*, *ārtha goal*, *-kṛtha making*, *gāthā song*, *pakthā n. pr.*, *bhṛthā offering*, *-yātha road*, *-çitha lying down*, *çotha swelling*, *sikthā sediment*; and, of less clear connections, *yūthā herd*, *rātha chariot*;—neut., *ukthā saying*, *tīrthā ford*, *nīthā song*, *rikthā heritage*, and apparently *prṣṭhā back*;—fem. (with *ā*), *gāthā song*, *nīthā way*. Radical *ā* is weakened to *ī* in *gīthā song* and *-pīthā drink* and *-pīthā protection*; a final nasal is lost in *-gatha going* and *hātha slaying*. In *vijigīthā* (QB.; but BAU *-īta*) is apparently seen a formation from a reduplication of *√ji*, *victorious*.

b. A few examples of combination with prefixes occur, with accent on the final: thus, *nirṛthā destruction*, *saṁgathā union*, etc.

c. Still more common in the older language is a form of this suffix to which has become prefixed an *ā*, which is probably of thematic origin, though become a union-vowel. Thus: *-anātha breathing*, *ayātha foot*, *carātha mobility*, *tveṣātha vehemence*, and so *prothātha*, *yajātha*, *ra-vātha*, *vakṣātha*, *ucātha*, *vidātha*, *çaṁsatha*, *çapātha*, *çayātha*, *çvayātha*, *çvasātha*, *sacātha*, *stanātha*, *stavātha*, *sravātha*, and, with weak root-form, *ruvātha*; the later language adds *karatha*, *taratha*, *çamatha*, *savatha*. With a prefix, the accent is thrown forward upon the final: thus, *āvasathā abode*, *pravasathā absence*; but *prāpātha breath* is treated as if *prān* were an integral root.

d. Isolated combinations of *tha* with other preceding vowels occur: thus, *vārūtha protection*, *jārūtha wasting*(?); and *matūtha* (*√man*?).

1164. *ṭhu*. This suffix (like *ṭha*, above) has an *ṭ* attached to it, and, in the very few derivatives which it makes, appears only as *ṭṭhu*.

a. The only Vedic examples are *ejāthu quaking*, *vepāthu trembling*, *stanāthu roaring*. Later cases are *nandāthu* (TS.), *nadathu* (U.), *kṣavathu* (S.), *davathu*, *bhrañcathu*, *majjathu*, *vamathu*, *çvayathu*, *sphūrjathu*.

1165. *ṭyu*. With this suffix are made a very few nouns,

both of agent and of action, with unstrengthened root and various accent. Thus:

a. Abstracts (masc.) are *manyú* *wrath*, *mṛtyú* *death* (with *t* added to the short final of the root).

b. Adjectives etc. are *druhyú* *n. pr.*, *bhujyú* *pliable*, *mucyu* (GB. i. 1. 7), *ṣundhyú* *pure*, *yājyu* *pious*, *sāhyu* *strong*, *dāsyu* *enemy*; and, with *vrddhi*-strengthening, *jāyú* *victorious*.

c. For other derivatives ending in *yu*, see the suffix *u*, below, 1178 h, i.

1166. ण *ma*. The action-nouns made by this suffix are almost all masculine; and they are of various root-form and accent, as are also the agent-nouns and adjectives.

a. Examples of action-nouns are: *ajmá* *course*, *gharmá* *heat*, *éma* *progress*, *bhāma* *brightness*, *sárma* *flow*, *stóma* *song of praise*.

b. Examples of agent-nouns etc. are: *tigmá* *sharp*, *bhīmá* *terrible*, *ṣagmá* *mighty*, *idhmá* *fuel*, *yudhmá* *warrior*. A single instance from a reduplicated root is *tūtumá* *powerful*. *Sarāmá* *f.*, with *a* before the suffix, is of doubtful connection.

c. A number of stems in *ma* have stems in *man* beside them, and appear, at least in part, to be transfers from the *an-* to the *a-*declension. Such are *ajma*, *oma*, *ema*, *arma*, *tókma*, *darmá*, *dhárma*, *narmá*, *yāma*, *yugma*, *vema*, *ṣuṣma*, *sóma*, *sárma*, *hóma*.

1167. मि *mi*. A very small number of nouns, masculine and feminine, formed with *mi*, may be conveniently noticed here.

Thus, from *r*-roots, *ūrmí* *wave*, *-kūrmí* *action*, *sūrmí* *f. tube*; from others, *jāmí* *relation*, *bhūmí* or *bhūmī* *f. earth*, *lakṣmí* *sign*; also probably *raṣmí* *line, ray*; and the adjective *krúdhmi* (? RV., once).

1168. मन् *man*. The numerous derivatives made with this suffix are almost only action-nouns. The great majority of them are neuter, and accented on the root-syllable; a much smaller number are masculine, and accented on the suffix. The few agent-words are, if nouns, masculine, and have the latter accent: in several instances, a neuter and a masculine, of the one and the other value and accent, stand side by side. The root has in general the *guṇa*-strengthening.

1. a. Examples of regularly formed neuters are: *kárman* *action*, *jánman* *birth*, *náman* *name*, *vártman* *track*, *vēṣman* *dwelling*, *hóman* *sacrifice*, *-dyótman* *splendor*.

b. Examples of masculine abstracts are: *omán favor*, *ojmán strength*, *jemán conquest*, *svādmán sweetness*, *hemán impulse*.

c. Corresponding neuter action-nouns and masculine agent-nouns are: *brāhman worship* and *brahmán priest*; *dāman gift* and *dāmán giver*; *dhárman rule* and *dharmán orderer*; *sādman seat* and *sadmán sitter*. But *óman friend* stands in the contrary relation to *omán m. favor*. Very few other agent-nouns occur; and all, except *brahmán*, are of rare occurrence.

d. On the other hand, *jeman* and *varṣman* and *svādmán* (and *varimán*) have the difference of gender and accent without a corresponding difference of meaning.

e. The noun *ácman stone*, though masculine, is accented on the radical syllable; and two or three other questionable cases of the same kind occur.

f. The derivatives in *man* used as infinitives (874) have for the most part the accent of neuters: the only exception is *vidmáne*.

g. A few words, of either class, have an irregular root-form: thus, *údman*, *uṣmán* or *uṣman*, *bhúman earth*, *bhūmán abundance*, *syūman*, *simán*, *bhujmán*, *vidmán*, *çíkman*, *çuṣman*, *sidhman*; and *kārṣman*, *bhārman*, *çākman*.

h. Derivatives in *man* from roots with prefixes are not numerous. They are usually accented on the prefix, whether action-nouns or adjectives: thus, *prābharman forthbringing*, *práyāman departure*; *ānuvartman following after*: the exceptions, *vi jāman*, *prativartmán*, *visarmán*, are perhaps of possessive formation.

2. i. The same suffix, though only with its abstract-making value, has in a number of cases before it a union-vowel, *i* or *ī*; and *imán* comes to be used as a secondary suffix, forming abstract nouns (masculine) from a considerable number of adjectives.

j. The neuters in *iman* and *īman* are primary formations, belonging almost only to the older language: thus, *jāniman*, *dhariman* (M.), *vāriman* (beside *varimán*, as noticed above); and *dārīman*, *dhārīman*, *pārīman* (and *pāreman* SV., once), *bhārīman*, *vārīman*, *sārīman*, *stārīman*, *sāvīman*, and *hāvīman*. Those in *īman* are hardly met with outside the Rīg-Veda.

k. The masculines in *imán* are in the oldest language less frequent than the neuters just described: they are *tāniman* (?), *jarimán*, *prathimán*, *mahimán*, *varimán* (beside the equivalent *vāriman* and *vārīman*), *varṣimán* (beside the equivalent *vārṣman* and *varṣmán*), *harimán*, and *drāghimán* (VS.) beside *drāghmán* (V.B.). Some of these, as well as of the derivatives in simple *man*, attach themselves in meaning, or in form also, to adjectives, to which they seem the accompanying abstracts: compare the similar treatment of the primary comparatives and superlatives (above, 468): such are *pāpmán* (to *pāpá*, *pāpīyas* etc.); *drāghmán* etc. (to *dirghá*, *drāghīyas*, etc.); *vāriman* etc. (to *urú*,

váriyas, etc.); *práthiman* (to *prthú*, *práthiṣṭha*); *harimán* (to *hári* or *hárita*); *várṣman* etc. (to *várṣi* etc.); *svāḍman* etc. (to *svādú*, *svāḍi* etc.). Then in the Brāhmaṇa language are found further examples: thus, *dhūmrímán* (TS. K.), *draḍhimán* (MS. K.: to *ḍṛḍhá*, *drāḍhiyas*, etc.), *añimán* (QB.; and *añiman* n. *bít*), *sthemán*, *sthá-viman* (n. *big piece*), *taruṇiman* (K.), *paruṣiman* (AB.), *abaliman* (ChU.), *lohitiman* (KB.); and still later such as *laghiman*, *kṛṇṇiman*, *pūrṇiman*, *madhuriman*, *ṣoṇiman*, etc., etc.

1169. वन् *van*. By this suffix are made almost only agent-words, adjectives and nouns, the latter chiefly masculines. The root is unstrengthened, and to a short final vowel is added a व् *t* before the suffix. The accent is almost always on the root, both in the simple words and in their compounds.

a. The insertion of *t* is an intimation that the words of this form are originally made by the addition of *an* to derivatives in *u* and *tu*; yet *van* has the present value of an integral suffix in the language, and must be treated as such.

b. Examples of the usual formation are: masc. *yájvan* *offering*, *drúhvan* *harming*, *ṣákvan* *capable*, *-ríkvan* *leaving*, *-jítvan* *conquering*, *sútvan* *pressing*, *kítvan* *active*, *-gátvan* (like *-gat*, *-gatya*) *going*, *sátvan* (*/san*) *warrior*; neut. *párvan* *joint*, *dhánvan* *bow*. Irregular, with strengthened root, are *árvan* *courser*, *-yāvan* (? AV.) *driving off*; and, with accent on the suffix, *ḍṛván* (? VS.) and *vidván* (? AV.).

c. Examples from roots with prefixes (which are not rare) are: *atítvan* *excelling*, *upahásvan* *reviler*, *sambhítvan* *collecting*; and perhaps *vivásvan* *shining*: *abhísatvan* is a compound with governing preposition (1310). For the compounds with other elements, which, except in special cases, have the same accent, see below, 1277.

d. The stems *muṣíván* *robber* and *sanítvan* (each RV., once) are the only ones with a union-vowel, and are perhaps better regarded as secondary derivatives — of which a few are made with this suffix: see below, 1234. From a reduplicated root are made *rārāvan* and *cikitván* (and possibly *vivásvan*).

e. Action-nouns made with the suffix *van* are only the infinitival words mentioned at 974 — unless *bhurváni* (RV., once) is to be added, as locative of *bhurván*.

f. The feminines corresponding to adjectives in *van* are not made (apparently) directly from this suffix, but from *vara*, and end in *varí*; see below, 1171 b.

1170. वन *vana*, वनि *vani*, वनु *vanu*. The very few words

made with these suffixes may best be noticed here, in connection with वन् *van* (of which the others are probably secondary extensions).

a. With *vana* are made *vagvanā talkative*, *satvanā warrior* (beside *sátvan*, above); and, from a reduplicated root, *çuçukvanā shining*.

b. With *vani* are made from simple roots *turvāni excelling*, and *bhurvāni restless*, and, from reduplicated roots, *çuçukvāni shining*, *da-dhṛṣvāni daring*, *tuturvāni striving after*, and *jugurvāni praising*; *arhariṣvāni* is obscure.

c. With *vanu* is made only *vagvanū tone, noise*.

1171. वर *vara*. With this suffix are made a few derivatives, of all genders, having for the most part the value of agent-nouns and adjectives. Much more common are the feminine stems in वरी *varī*, which, from the earliest period, serve as corresponding feminines to the masculine stems in वन् *van*.

a. A few masculine adjectives in *varā* occur, formally accordant (except in accent) with the feminines: thus, *itvarā going*, *-advāra eating*; and so, further, in the older language, *içvarā*, *-jāvara*, *phārvara*, *bhārvarā*, *bhāsvarā*, *vyadhvarā* (?), *-sadvara*, *sthāvarā*, and doubtless with them belongs *vidvalā*; later, *-kasvara*, *gatvara*, *ghasvara* (also *ghasmara*), *-jitvara*, *naçvara*, *pīvara*, *madvara*, *-sṛtvara*; from a reduplicated root, *yāyāvarā* (B. and later). Many of these have feminines in *ā*.

b. The feminines in *varī* accord in treatment of the root and in accent with the masculines in *van* to which they correspond: thus, *yāj-varī*, *-jītvarī*, *sītvarī*, *-çīvarī*, *-yāvarī*, and so on (about twenty-five such formations in RV.); from a reduplicated root, *-çiçvarī*.

c. A very small number of neuters occur, with accent on the root: thus, *kārvara deed*, *gāhvara* (later also *gabhvara*) *thicket*; and a feminine or two, with accent on the penult: *urvārā field*, and *urvārī tow* (both of doubtful etymology).

We take up now the suffixes by which are made only stems having the value of agent-nouns and adjectives; beginning with a brief mention of the participial endings, which in general have been already sufficiently treated.

1172. अन् *ant* (or अत् *at*). The office of this suffix, in making present and future participles active, has been fully explained above, in connection with the various tense-stems and conjugation-stems (chaps. VIII.-XIV.), in combination

with which alone it is employed (not directly with the root, unless this is also used as tense-stem).

a. A few words of like origin, but used as independent adjectives, were given at 450. With the same or a formally identical suffix are made from pronominal roots *īyant* and *kiyant* (451, 517 a). And *ādvayant* not *double-tongued* (RV., once), appears to contain a similar formation from the numeral *dvi* — unless we are to assume a denominative verb-stem as intermediate.

1173. *वाँस् vāṅs* (or *वस् vas*). For the (perfect active) participles made with this suffix, see above, 802-6, and 458 ff.

a. A few words of irregular and questionable formation were noticed at 462, above. Also, apparent transfers to a form *us* or *uṣa*. RV. vocalizes the *v* once, in *jujuruān*.

b. The oldest language (RV.) has a very few words in *vas*, of doubtful relations: *ṛbhvas* and *ṛkvas* *skillful* (beside words in *va* and *van*), and perhaps *khidvas* (*ṣkhād*). The neuter abstract *vāriyas* *breadth*, *room* (belonging to *urū* *broad*, in the same manner with *vāriyas* and *varimān*), is quite isolated. MBh. makes a nominative *pīvān*, as if from *pīvāṅs* instead of *pīvan*.

1174. *मान māna*. The participles having this ending are, as has been seen (584 b), present and future only, and have the middle, or the derived passive, value belonging in general to the stems to which the suffix is attached.

1175. *आन āna*. The participles ending in *आन āna* are of middle and passive value, like those just noticed, and either present, perfect, or (partly with the form *सान sāna*: above, 897 b) aorist.

a. A few other words ending in the same manner in the old language may be mentioned here. The RV. has the adjectives *tākavāna*, *bhṛgavāna*, *vāsavāna*, *ūrdhvasānā*, apparently made on the model of participial stems. Also the proper names *āpnāna*, *pṛthavāna*, and *cyāvāna* and *cyāvatāna*. *Pārçāna* *abyss* is doubtful; *rujānā* (RV., once) is probably a false reading; *āpnāna* is of doubtful character.

1176. *त ta*. The use of this suffix in forming participles directly from the root, or from a conjugational (not a tense) stem, was explained above, 952-6. The participles thus made are in part intransitive, but in great part passive

in value (like those made by the two preceding suffixes, but in much larger measure, and more decidedly).

a. A few general adjectives, or nouns with concrete meaning, are adaptations of this participle. Examples are: *ṛṣṭā rough*, *ṣitā cold*, *dṛḡhā* (for *dṛḡhā*: 224 a) *firm*; *dūtā messenger*, *sūtā charioteer*; *ṛtā right*, *ghṛtā ghee*, *jātā kind*, *dyūtā gambling*, *ṛttā dance*, *jīvitā life*, *caritā behavior*, *smitā smile*. The adjective *tigitā* (RV.) *sharp* shows anomalous reversion of palatal to guttural before the *i* (218 d). *Vāvāta dear* is a single example from a reduplicated root.

b. Doubtless after the example and model of participles from denominative stems (of which, however, no instances are quotable from the Veda — unless *bhāmīta* RV.), derivatives in *ita* are in the later language made directly from noun and adjective-stems, having the meaning of *endowed with*, *affected by*, *made to be*, and the like (compare the similar English formation in *ed*, as *horned*, *barefooted*, *bluecoated*). Examples are *rathita furnished with a chariot*, *duḥkhita pained*, *kusumita flowered*, *durbalita weakened*, *niḥsamṣayita indubitable*, etc. etc.

c. A few words ending in *ta* are accented on the radical syllable, and their relation to the participial derivatives is very doubtful: such are *āsta home*, *mārta mortal*, *vāta wind*; and with them may be mentioned *gārta high seat*, *nākta night*, *hāsta hand*. *Vratā* is commonly viewed as containing a suffix *ta*, but it doubtless comes from *√vṛt* (*vrat-ā*, like *tradā*, *vrajā*) and means originally *course*.

d. Several adjectives denoting color end in *ita*, but are hardly connectible with roots of kindred meaning: thus, *palitā gray*, *āsita black*, *rōhita* and *lōhita red*, *hārta green*; akin with them are *éta variegated*, *ṣyetā white*. The feminines of these stems are in part irregular: thus, *ēnī* and *ṣyēnī*; *rōhīnī* and *lōhinī*, and *hārīnī* (but the corresponding masc. *hārīṇa* also occurs); and *āsiknī*, *pāliknī*, and *hāriknī*.

e. A small number of adjectives in the older language ending in *ita* are not to be separated from the participial words in *ta*, although their specific meaning is in part gerundive. They are: *pacatā cooked*, *darṣatā* and *paṣyata seen*, *to be seen*, *worth seeing*; and so *yajatā*, *haryatā*, *bharatā*. The *y* of *paṣyata* and *haryatā* indicates pretty plainly that the *a* also is that of a present tense-stem. *Rajatā silvery* is of more obscure relation to *√raj* *color*; *pārvata mountain* must be secondary.

1177. न *na* (and इ *ina*, उ *una*). The use of the suffix न *na* in forming from certain roots participles equivalent to those in त *ta*, either alongside the latter or instead of them, was explained above, at 957.

a. With the same suffix are made a number of general adjectives, and of nouns of various gender (fem. in *nā*). The accent is on the suffix

or on the root. A few examples are: *uṣṇá* *hot*, *ṣuná* *fortunate*, *āṣṇa* *ravenous*, *ṣvítṇa* *white*; masc., *praṣṇá* *question*, *yajñá* *offering*, *ghṛṇá* *heat*, *várṇa* *color*, *svápna* *sleep*; neut., *parṇá* *wing*, *rátṇa* *jewel* (?); fem. *tīṣṇá* *thirst*, *yācñá* *supplication*. But many of the stems ending in *na* are not readily connectible with roots. An antithesis of accent is seen in *kárṇa* *ear* and *karná* *eared*.

b. The few words ending in *ina* are of doubtful connection, but may be mentioned here: thus, *aminá* *violent*, *vṛjiná* *crooked*, *dákṣiṇa* *right*, *dráviṇa* *property*, *druhiṇa*, *-ṣreṣiṇa*, *hariṇá*; and *kanína* may be added.

c. The words ending in *una* are of various meaning and accent, like those in *ana*: they are *árjuna*, *karúṇa*, *-cetúna*, *táruṇa*, *dāruṇá*, *dharúṇa*, *narúṇa*, *pícuna*, *mithuná*, *yatúna*, *vayúna*, *váruṇa*, *ṣalúna*, and the feminine *yamúnā*; and *bhrūṇá* may be added.

d. These are all the proper participial endings of the language. The gerundives, later and earlier, are in the main evident secondary formations, and will be treated under the head of secondary derivation.

We take up now the other suffixes forming agent-nouns and adjectives, beginning with those which have more or less a participial value.

1178. ॐ u. With this suffix are made a considerable body of derivatives, of very various character — adjectives, and agent-nouns of all genders, with different treatment of the root, and with different accent. It is especially used with certain conjugational stems, desiderative (particularly later) and denominative (mainly earlier), making adjectives with the value of present participles; and in such use it wins in part the aspect of a secondary suffix.

a. The root has oftenest a weak (or weakened) form; but it is sometimes vriddhied; least often (when capable of *guṇa*), it has the *guṇa*-strengthening — all without any apparent connection with either accent or meaning or gender. After final radical *ā* is usually added *y* (258) before the suffix. A few derivatives are made from the reduplicated root. But many words ending in *u* are not readily, or not at all, connectible with roots; examples will be given especially of those that have an obvious etymology.

b. Examples of ordinary adjectives are: *urú* *wide*, *ṛjú* *straight*, *prthú* *broad*, *mṛdú* *soft*, *sādhú* *good*, *svādú* *sweet*, *tāpu* *hot*, *vāsu* *good*; *jāyú* *conquering*, *dārú* *bursting*; *ṣayú* *lying*, *réku* *empty*; *dhāyú* *thirsty*, *pāyú* *protecting*. Final *ā* appears to be lost before the suffix in *-sthū* (*suṣṭhú*, *anuṣṭhú*), and perhaps in *yú*, *-gu* (*agregú*), and *-khu* (*ākhú*).

c. Examples of nouns are: masc., *añcú* *ray*, *ripú* *deceiver*, *vāyú*

wind, ásu *life*, mánu *man*, *Manu*; fem., íṣu (also masc.) *arrow*, síndhu (also masc.) *river*, tanú or tanú *body*; neut., kṣú *food*.

d. Derivatives from reduplicated roots are: cikitú, jāgmu, jigýú, jijñu, siṣṇu, -tatnu (unless this is made with nu or tnu), didyu (?), dadru, yáyu or yayú and yíyu (with final ā lost), pípru (proper name), -didhayu; and títāu, babhrú, -raru (aráru), malimlú (?) have the aspect of being similar formations.

e. A few derivatives are made from roots with prefixes, with various accentuation: for example, upāyú *on-coming*, pramayú *going to destruction*, vikīndu a certain disease, abhīṣu *rein (directer)*, sāmvasu *dwelling together*.

f. From tense-stems, apparently, are made tanyú *thundering*, bhindú *splitting*, -vindu *finding*, and (with aoristic s) dākṣu and dhākṣu (all RV.).

g. Participial adjectives in ú from desiderative "roots" (stems with loss of their final a) are sufficiently numerous in the ancient language (RV. has more than a dozen of them, AV. not quite so many) to show that the formation was already a regular one, extensible at will; and later such adjectives may be made from every desiderative. Examples (older) are: ditsú, dipsú, cikitsú, titikṣú, pipṣu, mumukṣú, iyakṣu, çiklikṣú; with prefix, abhidipsú; with anomalous accent, didṣṣu. These adjectives, both earlier and later, may take an object in the accusative (271 a).

h. A few similar adjectives are made in the older language from causatives: thus, dhārayú (*persistent*), bhājayú, bhāvayú, mañhayú, mandayú, çramayú; and mṛgayú from the caus.-denom. mṛgāya.

i. Much more numerous, however, are such formations from the more proper denominatives, especially in the oldest language (RV. has toward eighty of them; AV. only a quarter as many, including six or eight which are not found in RV.; and they are still rarer in the Brāhmaṇas, and hardly met with later). In a majority of cases, personal verbal forms from the same denominative stem are in use: thus, for example, to aghāyú, arātiyú, çjūyú, carāyú, manasyú, saniṣyú, uruṣyú, saparyú; in others, only the present participle in yānt, or the abstract noun in yā (1149 d), or nothing at all. A few are made upon denominative stems from pronouns: thus, tvāyú (beside tvāyānt and tvāyā), yuvayú or yuvāyú, asmayú, svayú, and the more anomalous ahamyú and kiṁyú. Especially where no other denominative forms accompany the adjective, this has often the aspect of being made directly from the noun with the suffix yu, either with a meaning of *seeking* or *desiring*, or with a more general adjective sense: thus, yavayú *seeking grain*, varāhayú *boar-hunting*, stanasyú *desiring the breast*; ūrṇāyú *woolen*, yuvanyú *youthful*, bhīmayú *terrible*. And so the "secondary suffix yu" wins a degree of standing and application as one forming derivative adjectives (as in ahamyú and kiṁyú, above, and doubtless some others, even of the RV. words). In three RV. cases, the final as of a noun-stem is even changed to o before it: namely, añhoyú, duvoyú (and duvoyā; beside duvasyú), āskṛdhoyu.

j. The words in *yu* do not show in the Veda resolution into *iu* (except *dhāsiús* AV., once).

1179. उ ū. Stems in उ ū are very few, even as compared with those in ३ ī (1156). They are for the most part feminines corresponding to masculines in *u* (344 b), with half-a-dozen more independent feminines (see 355 c).

a. To those already mentioned above are to be added *karṣū pīt*, *-calū* (in *puṇṇçalū*), *-janū* (in *prajanū*), *ḡumbhū*.

1180. उका uka. With this suffix are made derivatives having the meaning and construction (271 g) of a present participle. The root is strengthened, and has the accent.

a. The derivatives in *uka* are hardly known in the Veda; but they become frequent in the Brāhmaṇas, of whose language they are a marked characteristic (about sixty different stems occur there); and they are found occasionally in the later language. In all probability, they are originally and properly obtained by adding the secondary suffix *ka* (1222) to a derivative in *u*; but they have gained fully the character of primary formations, and in only an instance or two is there found in actual use an *u*-word from which they should be made.

b. The root is only so far strengthened that the radical syllable is a heavy (79) one; and it has the accent, whether the derivative is made from a simple root or from one with prefix.

c. Examples, from the Brāhmaṇa language, are: *vāduka*, *nāḡuka*, *upakrāmuka*, *prapāduka*, *upasthāyuka* (258), *vyāyuka*, *vēduka*, *bhāvuka*, *kṣódhuka*, *hāruka*, *vārṣuka*, *samārdhuka*, *dāḡuka*, *ālambuka*, *ḡikṣuka* (GB.: RV. has *ḡikṣú*), *pramāyuka* (SB. has *pramāyu*).

d. Exceptions as regards root-form are: *nirmārgurka* (with *vṛddhi*-strengthening, as is usual with this root: 627), *-kasuka*, *rdhnuka* (from a tense-stem; beside *ārdhuka*). AV. accents *sām̐kasuka* (GB. has *sam̐kāsuka*) and *vīkasuka*; RV. has *sānuká* (which is its only example of the formation, if it be one; AV. has also *ghātuka* from *ḡhan*, and *āpramāyuka*); *vasuka* (TS. et al.) is probably of another character. *Aḡanāyuka* (PB. et al.) is the only example noticed from a conjugation-stem.

e. Of later occurrence are a few words whose relation to the others is more or less doubtful: *kārmuka* and *dhārmuka*, *tsāruka*, *tarkuka*, *nānduka*, *pādukā*, *pecuka*, *bhikṣuka*, *lāṣuka*, *seduka*, *hiṇḡuka*, *hreṣuka*. Of these, only *lāṣuka* appears like a true continuer of the formation; several are pretty clearly secondary derivatives.

f. A formation in *ūka* (a suffix of like origin, perhaps, with *uka*) may be mentioned here: namely, *indhūka*, *majjūka*, and, from *ṛdu-*

plicated roots, *jāgarūka* *wakeful*, *jañjapūka* (later) *muttering*, *danda-ṣūka* *biting*, *yāyajūka* *sacrificing much*, *vāvadūka* (later) *talkative*; *salalūka* is questionable.

1181. अक् aka. Here, as in the preceding case, we doubtless have a suffix made by secondary addition of क ka to a derivative in अ a; but it has, for the same reason as the other, a right to be mentioned here. Its free use in the manner of a primary suffix is of still later date than that of uka; it has very few examples in the older language.

a. In RV. is found (besides *pāvakā*, which has a different accent, and which, as the metre shows, is really *pavāka*) only *sāyaka* *missile*; AV. adds *pīyaka* and *vādhaka*, and VS. *abhikrōṣaka*. But in the later language such derivatives are common, more usually with raising of the root-syllable by strengthening to heavy quantity: thus, *nāyaka*, *dāyaka* (258), *pācaka*, *grāhaka*, *bodhaka*, *jāgaraka*; but also *janaka*, *khanaka*. They are declared by the grammarians to have the accent on the radical syllable. They often occur in copulative composition with gerundives of the same root: thus, *bhakṣyabhakṣaka* *eatable and eater*, *vācyavācaka* *designated and designation*, and so on.

b. That the derivatives in *aka* sometimes take an accusative object was pointed out above (271 c).

c. The corresponding feminine is made sometimes in *akā* or in *akī*, but more usually in *ikā*: thus, *nāyikā* (with *nāyakā*), *pācikā*, *bodhikā*; compare secondary *aka*, below, 1222.

d. Derivatives in *āka* are made from a few roots: thus, *jalpāka*, *bhikṣāka*; but very few occur in the older language: thus, *pavāka* (above, a), *nabhāka*, *smayāka*, *jāhāka* (?), *-calāka*, *patākā*. With *āku* is made in RV. *mṛḍayāku*, from the causative stem: *prḍāku* and the proper name *īkṣvāku* are of obscure connection.

e. Derivatives in *ika* and *īka* will be treated below, in connection with those in *ka* (1186 c).

1182. तृ त्र (or तर tar). The derivatives made by this suffix, as regards both their mode of formation and their uses, have been the subject of remark more than once above (see 369 ff., 942 ff.). Agent-nouns are freely formed with it at every period of the language; these in the oldest language are very frequently used participially, governing an object in the accusative (271 d); later they enter into combination with an auxiliary verb, and, assuming a future

meaning, make a periphrastic future tense (942). Their corresponding feminine is in trī.

a. The root has regularly the guṇa-strengthening. A union-vowel i (very rarely, one of another character) is often taken: as regards its presence or absence in the periphrastic future forms, see above (943 a).

b. Without guṇa-change is only ūṣṭṛ *plough-ox* (no proper agent-noun: apparently ūkṣ-tṛ: compare the nouns of relationship further on). The root grah has, as usual, ī—thus, grahītṛ; and the same appears in -tarītṛ, -pavītṛ, -marītṛ, -varītṛ, -savītṛ. An u-vowel is taken instead by tārutṛ and tarutṛ, dhānutṛ, and sānutṛ; long in varūtṛ; strengthened to o in manótṛ and manotṛ. From a reduplicated root comes vāvātṛ.

c. The accent, in the older language, is sometimes on the suffix and sometimes on the root; or, from roots combined with prefixes, sometimes on the suffix and sometimes on the prefix.

d. In general, the accent on the root or prefix accompanies the participial use of the word; but there are exceptions to this: in a very few instances (four), a word with accented suffix has an accusative object; very much more often, accent on the root appears along with ordinary noun value. The accent, as well as the form, of manótṛ is an isolated irregularity. Examples are: jētā dhānāni *winning treasures*; yūyān mārtañ grótāraḥ *ye listen to a mortal*; but, on the other hand, yañtā vāsūni vidhaté *bestowing good things on the pious*; and jētā jānānām *conquerer of peoples*.

e. The formation of these nouns in tṛ from conjugation-stems, regular and frequent in the later language, and not very rare in the Brāhmaṇas, is met with but once or twice in the Veda (bodhayitṛ and codayitṛ, RV.). In nēṣṭṛ a certain priest (RV. and later), is apparently seen the aoristic s.

f. The words of relationship which, in whatever way, have gained the aspect of derivatives in tṛ, are pitṛ, mātṛ, bhrātṛ, yātṛ, duhitṛ, nāptṛ, jāmātṛ. Of these, only mātṛ and yātṛ are in accordance with the ordinary rules of the formation in tṛ.

g. Instead of tṛ is found tur in one or two RV. examples: yañtūr sthātūr.

h. Apparently formed by a suffix ṛ (or ar) are usṛ, savyaṣṭṛ, nānāndṛ, devṛ, the last two being words of relationship. For other words ending in ṛ, see 369.

1183. ३९ in. This is another suffix which has assumed a primary aspect and use, while yet evidently identical in real character with the frequent secondary suffix of the same form denoting possession (below, 1230).

a. How far it had gained a primary value in the early language is not easy to determine. Most of the words in *in* occurring in RV. and AV. are explainable as possessives; in many the other value is possible, and in a few it is distinctly suggested: thus, *kevalādín*, *bhadravādín*, *nitodín*, *āçārāişín*, *ānāmin*, *vivyādhín*; from a tense-stem, *-açuvin*, *-paçyin* (late); with aoristic *s*, *-sakşín*; and, with reduplication, *niyayín*, *vadāvādín*. As the examples indicate, composition, both with prefixes and with other elements, is frequent; and, in all cases alike, the accent is on the suffix.

b. Later, the primary employment is unquestionable, and examples of it, chiefly in composition, are frequent. The radical syllable is usually strengthened, a medial *a* being sometimes lengthened and sometimes remaining unchanged. Thus, *satyavādín* *truth-speaking*; *abhibhāşín* *addressing*; *manohārin* *soul-winning*. In *bhāvin* has established itself a prevailingly future meaning, *about to be*.

c. The use of an accusative object with words in *in* was noticed above (271 b).

1184. ईयस् *īyas* and इष्ठ *iṣṭha*. These suffixes, which, from forming intensive adjectives corresponding to the adjective of root-form, have come to be used, within somewhat narrow limits, as suffixes of adjective comparison, have been already sufficiently treated above, under the head of comparison (466-470).

a. It may be further noticed that *jyēṣṭha* has in the older language (only two or three times in RV.) the accent also on the final, *jyēṣṭhā*, and that its correlative also is *kaniṣṭhā* in the oldest language; *pārṣiṣṭha* is made from a secondary form of root, with aoristic *s* added.

b. When the comparative suffix has the abbreviated form *yas* (470 a), its *y* is never to be read in the Veda as *i*.

c. No other suffixes make derivatives having participial value otherwise than in rare and sporadic cases; those that remain, therefore, will be taken up mainly in the order of their frequency and importance.

1185. त्र *tra*. With this suffix are formed a few adjectives, and a considerable number of nouns, mostly neuter, and often having a specialized meaning, as signifying the means or instrument of the action expressed by the root. The latter has usually the *guṇa*-strengthening, but sometimes remains unchanged. The accent is various, but more often on the radical syllable.

a. Here, as in certain other cases above, we have doubtless a suffix

originally secondary, made by adding *a* to the primary *ṭṛ* or *tar* (1182); but its use is in great part that of a primary suffix.

b. Examples of neuter nouns are: *gātra* limb, *pātra* wing, *pātra* cup, *yōktra* bond, *vāstra* garment, *ṣrōtra* ear; *astrā* missile, *stotrā* song of praise, *potrā* vessel; of more general meaning, *dāttra* gift, *kṣētra* field, *mūtra* urine, *hotrā* sacrifice. The words accented on the final have often an abstract meaning: thus, *kṣātrā* authority, *rāṣṭrā* kingdom, *qāstrā* doctrine, *sattrā* sacrificial session (also *jñātra* knowledge).

c. Masculines are: *dāṣṭra* tusk, *māntra* prayer, *atrrā* (or *atrá*: 232) devourer, *ūṣṭra* buffalo, camel, and a few of questionable etymology, as *mitrā* friend, *putrā* son, *vṛtrā* foe. *Mitrā* and *vṛtrā* are sometimes neuters even in the Veda, and *mitra* comes later to be regularly of that gender.

d. Feminines (in *trā*) are: *āṣṭrā* goad, *mātrā* measure, *hōtrā* sacrifice (beside *hotrā*), *daṣṭrā* (later, for *dāṣṭra*); *nāṣṭrā* destroyer.

e. Not seldom, a "union-vowel" appears before the suffix; but this is not usually the equivalent of the union-vowel used with *ṭṛ* (above, 1182 a). For the words in *itra* have the accent on *i*: thus, *aritra* (*áritra* AV., once) impelling, oar, *khanitra* shovel, *pavitra* sieve, *janitra* birth-place, *sanitra* gift; and so *-avitra*, *aṣitra*, *caritra*, *-taritra*, *dhamitra*, *dhavitra*, *bhavitra*, *bharitra*, *vāditra* (with causative root-strengthening), *vahitra*: the combination *itra* has almost won the character of an independent suffix. The preceding vowel is also in a few cases *a* (sometimes apparently of the present-stem): thus, *yājatra* venerable, *kṛntātra* shred, *gāyatrā* (f. *-trī*) song, *-damatra*, *pātatra* wing; but also *āmatra* violent, *vādhatra* deadly weapon; and *varatrā* f. strap. *Tārutra* overcoming corresponds to *tarutṛ*. *Nākṣatra* asterism is of very doubtful etymology. *Samśkṛtatrá* (RV., once) seems of secondary formation.

f. The words still used as adjectives in *tra* are mostly such as have union-vowels before the suffix. A single example from a reduplicated root is *johūtra* crying out.

g. A word or two in *tri* and *tru* may be added here, as perhaps of kindred formation with those in *tra*: thus, *ātri* devouring, *arcātri* beam-ing, *rātri* or *rātrī* night; *qātru* (*qātrru*: 232) enemy.

1186. *ṭṛ ka*. The suffix *ṭṛ ka* is of very common use in secondary derivation (below, 1222); whether it is directly added to roots is almost questionable: at any rate, extremely few primary derivatives are made with it.

a. The words which have most distinctly the aspect of being made from roots are *puṣka-*, *-mekā* (*ṽmi* fix), *yaska* n. pr., *qūṣka* dry, *qlōka* (*ṽṣru* hear) noise, report, etc., and *-sphāka* teeming; and *stūkā* flake and *stokā* drop seem to belong together to a root *stu*; *rākā* f., name of a goddess, may be added.

b. But *ka* enters, in its value as secondary, into the composition of certain suffixes reckoned as primary: see *aka* and *uka* (above, 1180, 1181).

c. A few words in which *ika* and *ika* seem added to a root, though they are really of a kindred formation with the preceding, may be most conveniently noticed here: thus, *vṛcika* (√*vraçc*) *scorpion*; *ānika* (?) *face*, *dṛcika* *aspect*, *dṛbhika* n. pr., *mṛdikā* *grace*, *vṛdhikā* *increaser*, *ācarika* and *vīcarika* *gripes*, *-ṛjika* *beaming*, *ṛṣika*; *ṛkṣikā*; and, from reduplicated root, *parpharika* *scattering* (?). Compare secondary suffix *ka* (below, 1222).

1187. *Ṭ ya*. It is altogether probable that a part of the derivatives made with this suffix are not less entitled to be ranked as primary than some of those which are above so reckoned. Such, however, are with so much doubt and difficulty to be separated from the great mass of secondary derivatives made with the same suffix that it is preferred to treat them all together under the head of secondary formation (below, 1210-13).

1188. *Ṛ ra*. With this suffix are made a large number of adjectives, almost always with weak root-form, and usually with accent on the suffix. Also, a few words used as nouns, of various gender. In some cases, the suffix is found with a preceding vowel, having the aspect of a union-vowel.

a. Examples of adjectives in *ra* are: *kṣiprā* *quick*, *chidrā* *split*, *turā* *strong*, *bhadrā* *pleasing*, *ṣakrā* *mighty*, *ṣukrā* *bright*, *hiṁsrā* *injurious*; — with accent on the root, only *gṛdhra* *greedy*, *tūmra* *stout*, *dhīra* *wise* (secondary?), *vīpra* *inspired*, *tūgra* n. pr.

b. From roots with prefixes come only an example or two: thus, *nicirā* *attentive*, *nīmṛgra* *joining on*.

c. Nouns in *ra* are: masc., *ājra* *field*, *vīrā* *man*, *vājra* *thunderbolt*, *ṣūra* *hero*; neut., *āgra* *point*, *kṣīrā* *milk*, *rāndhra* *hollow*, *riprā* *defilement*; fem., *dhārā* *stream*, *ṣīprā* *jaw*, *sūrā* *intoxicating drink*.

The forms of this suffix with preceding vowel may best be considered here, although some of them have nearly or quite gained the value of independent endings. Thus:

d. With *ara* are made a few rare words: the adjectives *dravarā* *running*, *patarā* *flying*, (with prefix) *nyocarā* *suiting*; and the nouns *gambhāra* *depth*, *tāsara* and *trasara* *shuttle*, *sānara* *gain*, *-ṛkṣara* *thorn*: *bhārvarā* and *vāsarā* are doubtless of secondary formation; and the same thing may be plausibly conjectured of others. As made with *āra* may be mentioned *mandāra* a tree, *mārjāra* cat.

e. With *irā* are made a few words, some of which are in common use: thus, *ajirā* *quick*, *khadirā* a tree, *timirā* *dark*, *dhvasirā* *stirring up*, *madirā* *pleasing*, *mudirā* *cloud*, *badhirā* *deaf*, *rucirā* *bright*, *iṣirā*

lively, *ásira missile*, *sthávira firm*; and *sthira hard*, and *sphirá fat*, with displacement of final radical ā; also *sarirá wave* (usually *salilá*). With *ira* are made *gabhírá* or *gambhírá profound* and *çávira mighty*, and perhaps *çáirira body*.

f. With *ura* are made a few words, of some of which the secondary character is probable: thus, *añhurá* (*añhu-ra?*) *narrow*, *ásura* (*ásu-ra?*) *living*, *chidura tearing*, *bhañgurá breaking*, *bhāsura shining*, *bhidura splitting*, *medura fat*, *yādura uniting*, *vithura tottering*, *vidura knowing*, *vidhura lacking*. With *ūra*, apparently, are made *sthūrā stout* (compare *sthávira*), *kharjūra a tree*, *mayūra peacock* (or imitative?).

1189. ऌ la. This suffix is only another form of the preceding, exchanging with it in certain words, in others prevalently or solely used from their first appearance.

a. Conspicuous examples of the interchange are *çuklá*, *sthūlá*, *-miçla*, *çithilá*, *salilá*.

b. Examples of the more independent use are: *pālā protecting*, *ánila* (or *aníla*) *wind*, *ṭṭpála joyous*; later *capala* and *tarala* (said to be accented on the final), and *harçula* (the same). Many words ending in *la* are of obscure etymology.

1190. ए va. Very few words of clear derivation are made with this suffix — too few to be worth classifying. They are of various meaning and accent, and generally show a weak root-form.

a. Thus: *ṛkvá praising*, *ṛṣvā lofty*, *takvā quick*, *dhruvā fixed*, *pakvā ripe*, *padva going*, *yahvā quick(?)*, *çarvā n. pr.*, *hrasvā short*, *çikvā artful*, *raṇvā joyful*, *ūrdhvā lofty*, *vākvā twisting*, *ūrvā stall*; *éva quick*, *course*, *āçva horse*, *srākva* or *sṛkva corner*; and perhaps *úlba caul*; a feminine is *prúṣvā* (TS. *pṛṣvā*, AV. *pruṣvā*); with union-vowel are made *saciva companion*, *āmīva disease*, and *vidhāvā widow*.

b. The words in *va* exhibit only in sporadic cases resolution of the ending into *ua*.

1191. ॠ ri. With this suffix are formed, directly or with preceding *u*, a small number of derivatives.

a. Thus: *āñghri* or *añhri foot*, *āçri edge*, *úsri dawn*, *tandri* or *-drí weariness*, *bhūri abundant*, *vāñkri rib*, *sūrī patron*, *-takri quick*, *vādhri eunuch*, *çubhri beautiful*, *sthūri single (team)*; and, with *uri*, *jásuri exhausted*, *dāçuri pious*, *bhāguri n. pr.*, *sāhuri mighty*; *añgūri* (or *añgūli*) *finger*.

1192. ॡ ru. This suffix makes a few adjectives and neuter nouns, either directly or with a preceding vowel.

a. Thus: *āṣru* *tear*, *cāru* *dear*, *dhāru* *sucking*, *bhīru* *timid*; — with preceding a-vowel: *arāru* *inimical*, *patāru* *flying*, *vandāru* *praising*, *pīyāru* *scoffing*, *ṣarāru* *harming*; — with preceding e, *tameru* *relaxed*, *maderu* *rejoicing*, *sanēru* *obtaining*, *himeru* *chilly*, the evidently secondary *mitrēru* *ally*, and *pēru* (of doubtful meaning).

b. The secondary suffix *lu* (see 1227 b) is apparently added to certain nouns in *ā* from conjugation-stems, making derivatives that have a primary aspect: thus, *patayālū* *flying*, *spṛhayālu* *desiring*.

1193. वि vi. By this suffix are made:

a. Two or three derivatives from reduplicated roots: *jāḡṛvi* *awake*, *dādhṛvi* *sustaining*, *dīdivi* *shining*; and a very few other words: *ghīṣvi* *lively*, *dhruvī* *firm*, *jīrvī* *worn out* (AV.; elsewhere *jīrvī*); *-pharvī* is doubtful.

b. Here may be mentioned *cikivīt* (RV., once), apparently made with a suffix *vit* from a reduplicated root-form.

1194. हु snu. With this suffix, with or without a union-vowel, are made a few adjective derivatives from roots, but also from causative stems.

a. From simple roots: direct, *kṣeṣṇū* *perishable*, *-glāṣnu* *sick*, *jīṣṇū* *victorious*, *dañkṣṇū* *biting*, *bhūṣṇu* *thriving*, *ni-ṣatsnū* *sitting down*, *sthāṣnu* *fixed*; with union-vowel *i*, *kariṣṇu*, *kāciṣṇu*, *kṣayiṣṇu*, *gamīṣṇū*, *grasiṣṇu*, *grahiṣṇu*, *carīṣṇū*, *-janiṣṇu*, *jayiṣṇu*, *tapiṣṇu*, *-trapīṣṇu*, *-patiṣṇu*, *-bhaviṣṇu*, *brājiṣṇu*, *madiṣṇu*, *-maviṣṇu*, *yajiṣṇu*, *yāciṣṇu*, *-vadiṣṇu*, *vardhiṣṇu*, *-sahiṣṇu*.

b. From secondary conjugation-stems: *kopayiṣṇu*, *kṣapayiṣṇu*, *cyāvayiṣṇū*, *janayiṣṇu*, *tāpayiṣṇu*, *namayiṣṇu*, *patayiṣṇu*, *poṣayiṣṇū*, *pārayiṣṇū*, *bodhayiṣṇu*, *mādayiṣṇu*, *yamayīṣṇū*, *ropayiṣṇu*, *-vārayiṣṇu*, *-ṣocayiṣṇū*; and *jāgarīṣṇu*. An anomalous formation is *ulbaṇiṣṇu*.

c. These derivatives are freely compounded with prefixes: e. g. *niṣatsnū*, *prajaniṣṇū*, *abhiṣocayiṣṇū*, *saṁvārayiṣṇu*.

d. It is not unlikely that the *s* of this suffix is originally that of a stem, to which *nu* was added. Such a character is still apparent in *kra-viṣṇū* *craving raw flesh* (*kravis*); and also in *vadhasnū*, *vṛdhasnū* (?), and *prathasnu* (?).

1195. ऋ sna. Extremely few words have this ending.

a. It is seen in *tīkṣṇā* *sharp*, and perhaps in *ḥlākṣṇā*, *-rūkṣṇā*, *-mārtsna*; and in *geṣṇā* and *deṣṇā* (usually trisyllabic: *daīṣṇā*) *gift*. Unless in the last, it is not found preceded by *i*; but it has (like *snu*, above) *a* before it in *vadhasnā* *deadly weapon*, *karāsna* *fore-arm*; *na-dīṣṇā* *skilled* seems to be secondary. Feminines are *mṛtsnā* *loam*, *jyot-snā* *moonlight*.

1198. **तु tnu.** This suffix is used in nearly the same way with **सु snu** (above, 1194).

a. As used with simple roots, the *t* is generally capable of being considered the adscititious *t* after a short root-final, to which *nu* is then added: thus, *kṛtnú active*, *gatnú* (? RV.), *hatnú deadly*, *-tatnu* (?) *stretching*; and, from reduplicated roots, *jigatnú hasting*, and *jighatnú harming*; but also *dartnú bursting*. Also, with union-vowel, *dravitrnú running*, *dayitnu* (? LQS.).

b. With causative stems: for example, *drāvayitrnú hasting*, *poṣayitrnú nourishing*, *mādayitrnú intoxicating*, *tanayitrnú* and *stanayitrnú thunder*, *sūdayitrnú flowing*, *-āmayitrnú sickening*.

c. With preceding *a*, in *piyatnú scoffing*, *mehatnú a river*, *ā-rujatnú breaking into*; and *kavatnú miserly* (obscure derivation).

1197. **स sa.** The words ending in suffixal *स sa*, with or without preceding union-vowel, are a heterogeneous group, and in considerable part of obscure derivation. Thus:

a. With *sa* simply: *gr̥tsa clever*, *jeṣā winning* (rather, aoristic *a* ? 1148 j), *-dṛkṣa looking*, *rukṣā shining*, *rūkṣā rough*; *ūtsa n. fountain*; *bhīṣā f. fear* (or from the secondary root *bhīṣ*).

b. With preceding *i*-vowel: *taviṣā (f. tāviṣī) strong*, *mahiṣā (f. māhiṣī mighty*, *bhariṣā (?) seeking booty*; *ṛjiṣā rushing*, *pūriṣa rubbish*, *maṇiṣā f. devotion*; and compare *rayiṣin* (? SV.).

c. With preceding *u*-vowel: *aruṣā (f. āruṣī) red*, *aṣuṣa ravenous*, *tāruṣa overcomer*, *pūruṣa* and *mānuṣa (-us-a ?) man*; *piyūṣa biestings*.

1198. **असि asi.** A few words in the oldest language are made with a suffix having this form (perhaps produced by the addition of *i* to *as*).

a. Thus, *ataśī vagabond*, *dharmasī firm*, *sānasī winning*; and *dhāśī m. drink*, *f. station*, *sarasī (?) pool*.

1199. **अण् abha.** A few names of animals, for the most part of obscure derivation, show this ending.

a. Thus, *vṛṣabhā* and *ṛṣabhā bull*, *ṣarabhā* a certain fabulous animal, *ṣerabhā* a certain snake, *gardabhā* and *rāsabhā ass*; further, *kanabhā*, *karabhā* and *kalabhā*, *laṭabhā*, *ṣalabhā*; and, with other union-vowels, *tuṇḍibha*, *nuṇḍibha*, and *kukkubha*. The feminine, if occurring, is in *ī*; and *kaṭabhī* is found without corresponding masculine. AV. has the adjective *sthūlabhā*, equivalent to *sthūlā*.

1200. A few words ending in the consonants *t*, *d*, *j*, etc., and for the most part of doubtful root-connections, were given above, at 383 k (3-5, 7); it is unnecessary to repeat them here. Certain of those in *at* are perhaps related to the participles in *ant* (1172).

1201. A number of other primary suffixes are either set up by

the grammarians and supported with examples of questionable value, or are doubtfully deducible from isolated words traceable to known roots, or from words of obscure connection.

a. A few such may be mentioned here: *aṇḍa* in *karaṇḍa* and *vāraṇḍa* and certain unquotable words (prakritized a-forms from the present participle); *era* or *ora* in unquotable words, and *elima* (above, 968 d: perhaps a further derivative with secondary *ima* from *era*); *mara* (*ma* or *man* with secondary *ra* added) in *ghasmara*, *sīmarā*, etc.; — *sara* in *matsarā*, *kara* in *pūṣkara* and other obscure words, *pa* in *pūṣpa*, *stupā*, *stūpa*, and a number of other obscure words; and so on.

B. Secondary Derivatives.

1202. Words of secondary derivation are made by the addition of further suffixes to stems already ending in evident suffixes.

a. But also, as pointed out above (1137 b), to pronominal roots.

b. Further, in exceptional cases, to indeclinables, to case-forms, and to phrases: e. g. *antarvant*, *apitvā*, *paratastva*, *sahatva*, *sārvatrika*, *āikadhya*, *māmaka*, *āmuṣmika*, *āmuṣyāyaṇā*, *apsumānt*, *apsavyā*, *kiṃcanya*, *kiṃkartavyatā*, *kvācitka*, *nāstika*, *akiṃcinmaya*.

1203. Changes of the stem. The stem to which the suffix is added is liable to certain changes of form.

a. Before a suffix beginning with a vowel or with *y* (which in this respect is treated as if it were *i*), final *a*- and *i*-vowels are regularly lost altogether, while a final *u*-vowel has the *guṇa*-strengthening and becomes *av*; *ṛ* and *o* and *āu* (all of rare occurrence) are treated in accordance with usual euphonic rule.

b. An *u*-vowel also sometimes remains unstrengthened: see 1208 e.

c. A final *n* is variously treated, being sometimes retained, and sometimes lost, even along with a preceding *a*; and sometimes an *a* is lost, while the *n* remains: thus, *vṛṣaṇvant*, *vṛṣaṇa*, *vṛṣa*, *vṛṣatva*, *vṛṣṇya*, from *vṛṣan*. Of a stem ending in *ant*, the weak form, in *at*, is regularly taken: thus, *vāivasvata* (*vivasvant*).

d. In general, the masculine form of a primitive stem is that from which a further secondary derivative is made. But there are not very rare cases in which the feminine is taken instead; examples are: *satitva*, *bhāryātva*, *praṇītātvā*, *bhārativant*, *rakṣāvant*, *priyāvant*. On the other hand, a final long vowel — *ī*, much more rarely *ā* — generally of a feminine stem, is sometimes shortened in derivation: thus, *yājyāvant*, *praçākhavant*, *goṣātama*, *vaçātama*, *sadhanitvā*, *jaratikā*, *annā-*

dítamā (cf. 471 b), rohiṇitvá (TB.; -ṇitvá QB.), prthivitvá, pratipatnivat, sárasvativant.

e. As was pointed out above (111 c, d), the combination of a secondary suffix with a stem is sometimes made according to the rules of external combination. Such cases are pointed out under the suffixes *iya* (1215 e), *ka* (1222 m), *maya* (1225 a), *min* (1231 b), *vin* (1232 c), *vant* (1233 i), *van* (1234 c), *mant* (1235 f), *tva* (1239 c), *taya* (1245 a), *tya* (1245 c), *tana* (1245 i).

1204. The most frequent change in secondary derivation is the *vṛddhi*-strengthening of an initial syllable of the stem to which a suffix is added.

a. The strengthened syllable may be of any character: radical, of a prefix, or of the first member of a compound: thus, *āqvínā* (*āqvín*), *sāumyá* (*sóma*), *pārthiva* (*prthiví*), *āmitrá* (*amítṛa*), *sām-rājya* (*samrāj*), *sāukṛtya* (*sukṛtá*), *māitrāvaruṇá* (*mitrāvāruṇá*), *āuccāihṣravasá* (*uccāihṣravas*). As to the accompanying accent, see the next paragraph.

b. If a stem begins with a consonant followed by *y* or *v*, the semi-vowel is sometimes *vṛddhi*ed, as if it were *i* or *u*, and the resulting *āi* or *āu* has *y* or *v* further added before the succeeding vowel.

c. This is most frequent where the *y* or *v* belongs to a prefix — as *ni*, *vī*, *su* — altered before a following initial vowel: thus, *nāiyāyika* from *nyāya* (as if *niyāya*), *vāiyaqvá* from *vyāqva* (as if *vīyaqva*), *sāūvaqvyā* from *svāqva* (as if *suvaqva*); but it occurs also in other cases, as *sāuvará* from *svāra*, *ṣāuva* from *ṣvan*, against *svāyambhuva* (*svayambhū*), and so on. AV. has irregularly *kāveraká* from *kūvera* (as if from *kvēra*, without the euphonic *v* inserted).

d. This strengthening takes place especially, and very often, before the suffixes *a* and *ya*; also regularly before *i*, *āyana*, *eya* (with *ineya*), and later *iya*; before the compound *aka* and *ika*, and later *aki*; and, in single sporadic examples, before *na*, *ena*, *ra*, and *tva* (?): see these various suffixes below.

e. Sometimes an unstrengthened word is prefixed to one thus strengthened, as if the composition were made after instead of before the strengthening: e. g. *īndradāivatya* having *Indra* as divinity (instead of *āindradevatya*), *caramaṣāirṣika* with head to the west, *jīvalāukika* belonging to the world of the living, *antarbhāuma* within the earth, *somārāudra*, *gurulāghava* (cf. *tāmasaṁ guṇalakṣaṇam* M. xli. 35). But especially when the first word is of numeral value: as *ṣatācārada* of a hundred years, *pañcaṣāradīya*, *trisāmvatsara*, *bahuvārṣika*, *aṣṭavārṣika*, *anekavarṣasāhasra*, *daṣasāhasra*, *trisāhasrī*, *tripāu ruṣa*, *caturādhyāyī* or *-yikā* of four chapters, etc. etc.

f. More often, both members of a compound word have the initial strengthening: e. g. *sāumāpāuṣṇā*, *kāūrupāñcāla*, *cāturvāidya*, *āihālāukika*, *āikabhāutika*, *trāiṣṭubjāgata*, *yājurvāidika*. Such cases are not rare.

g. The *gūṇa*-strengthening (except of a final u-vowel: 1203 a) is only in the rarest cases an accompaniment of secondary derivation. Exceptions are *dvayā* and *trayā* and *nāva* (1209 i), *bheṣajā* and *devā* (1209 j), *drōṇa* (1223 g), *ṣekhara* (1226 a).

1205. Accent. a. The derivatives with initial *vṛddhi*-strengthening always have their accent on either the first or the last syllable. And usually it is laid, as between these two situations, in such a way as to be furthest removed from the accent of the primitive; yet, not rarely, it is merely drawn down upon the suffix from the final of the latter; much less often, it remains upon an initial syllable without change. Only in the case of one or two suffixes is the distinction between initial and final accent connected with any difference in the meaning and use of the derivatives (see below, suffix *eya*: 1216).

b. No other general rules as to accent can be given. Usually the suffix takes the tone, or else this remains where it was in the primitive; quite rarely, it is thrown back to the initial syllable (as in derivation with initial *vṛddhi*); and in a single case (*tā*: 1237) it is drawn down to the syllable preceding the suffix.

1206. Meaning. a. The great mass of secondary suffixes are adjective-making: they form from nouns adjectives indicating appurtenance or relation, of the most indefinite and varied character. But, as a matter of course, this indefiniteness often undergoes specialization: so, particularly, into designation of procedure or descent, so that distinctive patronymic and metronymic and gentile words are the result; or, again, into the designation of possession. Moreover, while the masculines and feminines of such adjectives are employed as appellatives, the neuter is also widely used as an abstract, denoting the quality expressed attributively by the adjective; and neuter abstracts are with the same suffixes made from adjectives. There are also special suffixes (very few) by which abstracts are made directly, from adjective or noun.

b. A few suffixes make no change in the part of speech of the primitive, but either change its degree (diminution and comparison), or make other modifications, or leave its meaning not sensibly altered.

1207. The suffixes will be taken up below in the following order. First, the general adjective-making suffixes, beginning with those of most frequent use (*a*, *ya* and its connections, *i*, *ka*); then, those of specific possessive value (*in*, *vant* and *mant*, and their connections); then, the abstract-making ones (*tā* and *tva*, and their connections); then, the suffixes of comparison etc.; and finally, those by which derivatives are made only or almost only from particles.

a. For convenience of reference, a list of them in their order as treated is here added:

a	1208-9	maya	1225	tva, tvatā	1239
ya	1210-13	ra, ira, etc.	1226	tvana	1240
iya	1214	la, lu	1227	tara, tama	1242
iya	1215	va, vala, vaya,		ra, ma	"
eya, eyya	1216	vya	1228	tha	"
enya	1217	ça	1229	titha	"
āyya	1218	in	1230	taya	1245
āyana	1219	min	1231	tya	"
āyī	1220	vin	1232	ta	"
i, aki	1221	vant	1233	na	"
ka, aka, ika	1222	van	1234	tana, tna	"
na, āna, ina,		mant	1235	vat	"
ina, ena	1223	tā	1237	kaṭa	"
ma, ima, mna	1224	tāti, tāt	1238	vana, āla	"

1208. ऌ a. With this suffix are made an immensely large class of derivatives, from nouns or from adjectives having a noun-value. Such derivatives are primarily and especially adjectives, denoting *having a relation or connection* (of the most various kind) *with* that denoted by the more primitive word. But they are also freely used substantively: the masculine and feminine as appellatives, the neuter, especially and frequently, as abstract. Often they have a patronymic or gentile value.

a. The regular and greatly prevailing formation is that which is accompanied with *vṛddhi*-strengthening of the first syllable of the primitive word, simple or compound. Examples of this formation are:

b. From primitives ending in consonants: with the usual shift of accent, *āyasā of metal* (āyas), *mānasā relating to the mind* (mānas), *sāumanasā friendliness* (sumānas), *brāhmaṇā priest* (brāhman), *hāimavatā from the Himalaya* (himāvant), *āṅgirasā of the Angiras family* (āṅgiras); *hāstina elephantine* (hastin), *māruta pertaining to the Maruts* (marūt);— with accent thrown forward from the final upon the suffix, *çaradā autumnal*, *vairājā relating to the virāj*, *pāuṣṇā belonging to Pūshān*; *gairikṣitā son of Girikṣhit*;— with accent unchanged, *mānuṣa descendant of Mānu*.

c. The suffix is added (as above instanced) to the middle stem-form of stems in *vant*;* it is added to the weakest in *māghona* and *vātraghna*; the ending in remains unchanged; an usually does the same, but some-

times loses its *a*, as in *pāuṣṇā*, *trāivṛṣṇā*, *dāṣarājñā*; and sometimes its *n*, as in *brāhmā*, *aukṣā*, *bārhaṣama*.

d. From primitives in *ṛ*: *jāitra* victorious (*jetṛ* or *jéṛ* conqueror), *tvāṣṭrá* relating to *Tvāṣhtar*, *sāvitrá* descendant of the sun (*savitṛ*), *āudbheta*, *pāitra*.

e. From primitives in *u*: usually with *guṇa*-strengthening of the *u*, as *vāsavá* relating to the *Vásus*, *ārtavá* concerning the seasons (*ṛtú*), *dānavá* child of *Dānu* (*dānu*), *sāindhavá* from the *Indus* (*síndhu*); — but sometimes without, as *mādhva* full of sweets (*mādhv*), *pārṣvā* side (*pārṣu* rib), *pāidvā* belonging to *Peḍú*, *tānva* of the body (*tanú*), *yādva* of *Yādu*.

f. From primitives in *i* and *ī*, which vowels are supplanted by the added suffix: *pārthiva* earthly (*pṛthivī*), *sārasvatá* of the *Sārasvatī*, *āindrāgná* belonging to *Indra* and *Agni* (*indrāgnī*); *pāṅkta* five-fold (*pañkti*), *nāirṛtá* belonging to *Nirṛti*, *pārthuraçmá* of *Pṛthuraçmi*, *pāçupatá* of *Paçupati*.

g. From primitives in *ā*, which in like manner disappears: *yāmuna* of the *Yaminā*, *sāraghá* honey etc. (*sarāghā* bee), *kāniná* natural child (*kaninā* girl).

h. A large number (more than all the rest together) from primitives in *a*, of which the final is replaced by the suffix: for example, with the usual shift of accent, *āmitrá* inimical (*amitra* enemy), *vāruṇá* of *Váruṇa*, *vāiçvadevá* belonging to all the gods (*viçvādeva*), *nāirhastá* handlessness (*nīrhasta*), *vāiṣyaçvá* descendant of *Vyāçva*; *gārdabha* asinine (*gardabhá*), *dāiva* divine (*devá*), *mādhyaṃdina* meridional (*madhyāmdina*), *pāútra* grandchild (*putrá* son), *sāubhaga* good fortune (*subhága*), *vādhryaçva* of *Vadhryaçva*'s race; with unchanged accent (comparatively few), *vāsantá* vernal (*vasantá* spring), *māitrá* *Mitrá*'s, *ātithigvá* of *Atithigvá*'s race, *dāivodāsa* *Dívodāsa*'s. In a few instances, *ya* is replaced by the suffix: thus, *sāura*, *pāuṣá*, *yājñavalka*.

i. The derivatives of this last form are sometimes regarded as made by internal change, without added suffix. Considering, however, that other final vowels are supplanted by this suffix, that *a* disappears as stem-final also before various other suffixes of secondary derivation, and that no examples of derivation without suffix are quotable from primitives of any other final than *a*, it seems far too violent to assume here a deviation from the whole course of Indo-European word-making.

j. Adjectives of this formation make their feminines in *ī* (see 332 a).

1209. The derivatives made by adding ऌ *a* without *vrddhi*-change of the initial syllable are not numerous, and are in considerable part, doubtless, of inorganic make, results of the transfer to an *a*-declension of words of other finals.

a. A number of examples of stems in *a* made by transfer were noticed above (399). The cases of such transition occur most frequently in composition (1315): thus, further, *apa-* (for *ap* or *āp water*), *-ṛca*, *-nara*, etc.; from stems in *an*, *-aha*, *-vṛṣa*, etc., but also *-ahna* and *-vṛṣṇa* and *vṛṣṇa*; from stems in *i*, *-aṅgula*, *-rātra*, etc.; from the weakest forms of *añc*-stems (407) *uccá*, *nicá*, *parácá*, etc.

b. Also occurring especially in composition, yet likewise as simple words often enough to have an independent aspect, are derivatives in *a* from nouns in *as* (rarely *is*, *us*): thus, for example, *tamasá*, *rajasá*, *payasá*, *brahmavarçasá*, *sarvavedasá*, *devāinasá*, *paruṣá*, *tryāyuṣá*, and probably *mānuṣa*.

c. Similar derivatives from adjectives in *in* are reckoned by the grammarians as made with the suffix *ina*: thus, *malina* *polluted*, *parameṣṭhina* etc. (see 441 b).

d. A number of words formed with the so-called suffix *anta* are evident transfers from stems in *ant*. A few of them are found even from the earliest period: thus, *pānta* *draught*, *ṣvāntá* (?), *vasantá* *spring*, *hemantá* *winter*, *veṣantá* etc. *tank*, *jīvantí* a certain healing plant; and others occur later, as *jayanta*, *taranta*, *madhumanta*, etc. They are said to be accented on the final.

e. From *añc*-stems (407) are made a few nouns ending in *k-a*: thus, *ānūka*, *āpāka*, *upāka*, *prātika*, *parāká*, etc.

f. From stems in *ṛ*, *hotrá*, *netrá*, *neṣṭrá*, *potrá*, *praçāstrá*, etc., from titles of priests; also *dhātrá*, *bhrātrá*, etc.

g. Other scattering cases are: *savidyutá*, *āvyuṣá*, *vīrudha*, *kákuda*, *kakubhá*, *açúṣa*, *bhūmyá*, *sakhyá*, *ādhipatya*, *jāspatyá*, *araṭvá*, *pāṇḍvā*.

h. The Vedic gerundives in *tva* (*tua*), made by addition of *a* to abstract noun-stems in *tu*, have been already (986 a) fully given.

i. *Trayá* and *dvayá* come with *guṇa*-strengthening from numeral stems; *náva* *new* in like manner from *nú* *now*; and *ántara* apparently from *antár*.

j. *Bheṣajā* *medicine* is from *bhiṣáj* *healer*, with *guṇa*-change; and probably *devá* *heavenly*, *divine*, *god*, in like manner from *div* *sky*, *heaven* (there is no "root *div* shine" in the language).

1210. *Ṭ ya*. With this suffix are made a very large class of words, both in the old language and later.

a. The derivatives in *ya* exhibit a great and perplexing variety of form, connection, and application; and the relations of the suffix to others containing a *ya*-element—*iya*, *īya*, *eya*, *āyya*, *eyya*, *enya*—are also in part obscure and difficult. In the great majority of instances in the oldest language, the *ya* when it follows a consonant is dissyllabic in

metrical value, or is to be read as *ia*. Thus, in RV., 286 words (excluding compounds) have *ia*, and only 75 have *ya* always; 46 are to be read now with *ia* and now with *ya*, but many of these have *ya* only in isolated cases. As might be expected, the value *ia* is more frequent after a heavy syllable: thus, in RV., there are 188 examples of *ia* and 27 of *ya* after such a syllable, and 78 of *ia* and 96 of *ya* after a light syllable (the circumflexed *yā*—that is to say, *īa*—being, as is pointed out below, 1212,1, more liable to the resolution than *ya* or *yā*). It must be left for further researches to decide whether in the *ya* are not included more than one suffix, with different accent, and different quantity of the *i*-element; or with an *a* added to a final *i* of the primitive. It is also matter for question whether there is a primary as well as a secondary suffix *ya*; the suffix at least comes to be used as if primary, in the formation of gerundives and in that of action-nouns: but it is quite impossible to separate the derivatives into two such classes, and it has seemed preferable therefore to treat them all together here.

b. The derivatives made with *ya* may be first divided into those which do and those which do not show an accompanying *vr̥ddhi*-increment of the initial syllable.

c. Adjectives in *ya*, of both these divisions, make their feminine regularly in *yā*. But in a number of cases, a feminine in *ī* is made, either alone or beside one in *yā*: e. g. *cāturmāsī*, *āgniveçī*, *çāṇḍilī*, *ārī* (and *āryā*), *dāivī* (and *dāivyā*), *sāumī* (and *sāumyā*); *dhīrī*, *çīrṣaṇī*, *svarī*, etc.

1211. Derivatives in *ya* with initial *vr̥ddhi*-strengthening follow quite closely, in form and meaning, the analogy of those in *a* (above, 1208). They are, however, decidedly less common than the latter (in Veda, about three fifths as many).

a. Examples are: with the usual shift of accent, *dāivya* *divine* (*devā*), *pālitya* *grayness* (*palitā*), *grāivya* *cervical* (*grīvā*), *ārtvijya* *priestly office* (*ṛtvī*), *gārhapatya* *householder's* (*gṛhāpati*), *jānarājya* *kingship* (*janarāj*), *sāṅgrāmajitya* *victory in battle* (*sāṅgrāmajit*), *sānuvaçvya* *wealth in horses* (*svāçva*), *āupadraçtrya* *witness* (*upa-draçṭṛ*); *āditya* *Aditya* (*āditi*), *sāumya* *relating to soma*, *ātithyā* *hospitality* (*ātithi*), *prājāpatyā* *belonging to Prajāpati*, *vāimanasyā* *mindlessness* (*vīmanas*), *sāhadevya* *descendant of Sahādeva*; — with accent thrown forward from the final upon the ending, *lāukyā* *of the world* (*lokā*), *kāvya* *of the Kavi-race*, *ārtvyā* *descendant of Ritū*, *vāyavyā* *belonging to the wind* (*vāyū*), *rāivatya* *wealth* (*revānt*); — with unchanged accent (very few), *ādhipatya* *lordship* (*ādhipati*), *çrāiṣṭhya* *excellence* (*çrēṣṭha*), *vāiçya* *belonging to the third caste* (*vīç people*), *pāumsya* *manliness* (*pūms*).

b. The AV. has once *nāirbādhyā*, with circumflexed final; if not an error, it is doubtless made through *nāirbādha*; *vaiṣṇavyāu* (VS. I. 12) appears to be dual fem. of *vaiṣṇavī*.

1212. Derivatives in *ya* without initial *vr̥ddhi*-strengthening are usually adjectives, much less often (neuter, or, in *ya*, feminine) abstract nouns. They are made from every variety of primitive, and are very numerous (in Veda, three or four times as many as the preceding class).

a. The general mass of these words may be best divided according to their accent, into: 1. Words retaining the accent of the primitive; 2. Words with retracted accent; 3. Words with acute *yā* (*īā*); 4. Words with circumflexed *yā* (*īā*). Finally may be considered the words, gerundives and action-nouns, which have the aspect of primary derivatives.

1. b. Examples of derivatives in *ya* retaining the accent of their primitives are: *āc̐vya* equine (*āc̐va*), *āṅgya* of the limbs (*āṅga*), *mūkhya* foremost (*mūkha* mouth), *āvya* ovine (*āvi*), *gāvya* bovine (*gō*), *vīc̐ya* of the people (*vīc̐*), *dūrya* of the door (*dūr*), *nārya* manly (*nā*), *vīṣṇya* virile (*vīṣṇa*), *svarājya* autocracy (*svarāj*), *suvirya* wealth in retainers (*suvara*), *viṣvājanya* of all men, *viṣvādevya* of all the gods (*viṣvādeva*), *mayūraçepya* peacock-tailed.

c. In the last words, and in a few others, the *ya* appears to be used (like *ka*, 1222 h: cf. 1212 m) as a suffix simply helping to make a possessive compound: and so further *suhāstyā* (beside the equivalent *suhāsta*), *mādhuhastyā*, *dāçamāsyā*, *miçrādhānyā*, *anyōdaryā*, *samānodaryā*.

2. d. Examples with retraction of the accent to the first syllable (as in derivation with *vr̥ddhi*-increment) are: *kāṇṭhya* guttural (*kāṇṭhā*), *skāndhya* humeral (*skāndhā*), *vrātya* of a ceremony (*vratā*), *mēghya* in the clouds (*mēghā*), *pītrya* of the Fathers (*pitr̥*), *prātijanya* adverse (*pratijana*). *Hiranyāya* of gold (*hiraṇya*), is anomalous both in drawing the accent forward and in retaining the final *a* of the primitive; and *gavyāya* and *avyāya* (also *āvya*) are to be compared with it as to formation.

3. e. Examples with acute accent on the suffix are: *divyā* heavenly (*dīv*), *satyā* true (*sānt*), *vyāghryā* tigrine (*vyāghrā*), *kavyā* wise (*kavī*), *grāmyā* of the village (*grāma*), *somyā* relating to the soma, *anenasyā* sinlessness (*anenas*), *adakṣiṇyā* not fit for *dākṣiṇā*.

4. f. Of derivatives ending in circumflexed *yā* (which in the Veda are considerably more numerous than all the three preceding classes together), examples are as follows:

g. From consonant-stems: *viçyà* of the clan (RV.: *vīç*), *hṛdyà* of the heart (*hṛd*), *vidyutyà* of the lightning (*vidyút*), *rājanyà* of the royal class (*rājan*), *doṣanyà* of the arm (*doṣán*), *çirṣanyà* of the head (*çirṣán*), *karmanyà* active (*kárman*), *dhanvanyà* of the plain (*dhānvan*), *namasyà* reverend (*nāmas*), *tvacasyà* cuticular (*tvācas*), *barhiṣyà* of barhis, *āyusyà* giving life (*āyus*), *bhasadyà* of the buttocks (*bhasád*), *prācyà* eastern (*prāñc*), etc. Of exceptional formation is *aryamyà* intimate (*aryamán*), with which doubtless belong *sātmya* (*sātman*) and *sākṣya* (*sākṣin*).

h. From u-stems: *hanavyà* of the jaws (*hānu*), *vāyavya* belonging to *Vāyú*, *paçavyà* relating to cattle (*paçú*), *iṣavyà* relating to arrows (*iṣu*), *madhavyà* of the sweet (*mádhu*), *apsavyà* of the waters (*apsú* loc.), *rajavyà* of rope (*rājju*); *çaravyà* f. arrow (*çáru*, do.); and there may be added *nāvyà* navigable (especially in fem., *nāvyà* navigable stream: *nāú* boat). The RV. has *prāçavyà* to be partaken of (*pra + çaç*), without any corresponding noun *prāçu*; and also *ūrjavyà* rich in nourishment (*ūrj*), without any intermediate *ūrju*.

i. Under this head belong, as was pointed out above (964), the so-called gerundives in *tavyà*, as made by the addition of *yà* to the infinitive noun in *tu*. They are wholly wanting in the oldest language, and hardly found in later Vedic, although still later *tavya* wins the value of a primary suffix, and makes numerous verbal derivatives.

j. From i- and ī-stems hardly any examples are to be quoted. VS. has *dundubhyà* from *dundubhí*.

k. From a-stems: *svargyà* heavenly (*svargá*), *devatyà* relating to a deity (*devátā*), *prapathyà* guiding (*prapathá*), *budhnyà* fundamental (*budhná*), *jaghanyà* hindmost (*jaghána*), *varuṇyà* *Váruṇa's*, *vīryà* might (*vīrá*), *udaryà* abdominal (*udára*), *utsyà* of the fountain (*útsa*); and from ā-stems, *urvaryà* of cultivated land (*urvārā*), *svāhyà* relating to the exclamation *svāhā*.

l. The circumflexed *yà* is more generally resolved (into *íā*) than the other forms of the suffix: thus, in RV. it is never to be read as *ya* after a heavy syllable ending with a consonant; and even after a light one it becomes *íā* in more than three quarters of the examples.

m. There are a few cases in which *yà* appears to be used to help make a compound with governing preposition (next chapter, 1310: cf. 1212 c): thus, *apikakṣyà* about the arm-pit, *upapakṣyà* upon the sides, *udāpyà* up-stream; and perhaps *upatṛṇyà* lying in the grass (occurs only in voc.). But, with other accent, *ānvāntrya* through the entrails, *ūpamāsyā* in each month, *abhinabhyà* up to the clouds, *antahparçavyà* between the ribs, *ādhigartya* on the chariot seat; of unknown accent, *adhīhastya*, *anupṛṣṭhya*, *anunāsikya*, *anuvaṇçya*.

1213. The derivatives in *ṭ ya* as to which it may be

questioned whether they are not, at least in part, primary derivatives from the beginning, are especially the gerundives, together with action-nouns coincident with these in form; in the later language, the gerundive-formation (above, 963) comes to be practically a primary one.

a. In RV. occur about forty instances of gerundives in *ya*, of tolerably accordant form: the root usually unstrengthened (but *cétya*, *bhāvya*, *-hāvya*, *mārjya*, *yódhya*; also *-mādyā*, *-vācyā*, *bhāvya*); the accent on the radical syllable when the word is simple, or compounded with prepositions: thus, *praçáśya*, *upasádyā*, *vihávyā* (but usually on the final after the negative prefix: thus, *anāpyā*, *anapavṛjyā*) — exceptions are only *bhāvya* and the doubtful *ākāyā*; the *ya* resolved into *ia* in the very great majority of occurrences; a final short vowel followed by *t* (in *-ítya*, *-krtyā*, *-çrútyā*, *-stútyā*, and the reduplicated *carkṛtyā*, beside *carkṛti*: not in *nāvya* and *-hāvya*), and *ā* changed to *e* (in *-deya* only). If regarded as secondary, they might be made with *ya*, in accordance with other formations by this suffix, in part from the root-noun, as *anukṛt-ya*, in part from derivatives in *a*, as *bhāvya* (from *bhāva*).

b. The AV. has a somewhat smaller number (about twenty-five) of words of a like formation; but also a considerable group (fifteen) of derivatives in *yā* with the same value: thus, for example, *ādyā cātale*, *kāryā to be done*, *samāpyā to be obtained*, *atitāryā to be overpassed*, *nivibhāryā to be carried in the apron*, *prathamavāsyā to be first worn*. These seem more markedly of secondary origin: and especially such forms as *parivargyā to be avoided*, *avimokyā not to be gotten rid of*, where the guttural reversion clearly indicates primitives in *ga* and *ka* (216 h).

c. Throughout the older language are of common occurrence neuter abstract nouns of the same make with the former of these classes. They are rarely found except in composition (in AV., only *cītyā* and *stētyā* as simple), and are often used in the dative, after the manner of a dative infinitive. Examples are: *brahmajyēya*, *vasudēya*, *bhāgadhēya*, *pūrvapēya*, *çatasēya*, *abhibhūya*, *devahūya*, *mantraçrútyā*, *karmakṛtyā*, *vṛtratūryā*, *hotṛvūryā*, *ahihátya*, *sattrasádyā*, *çīrṣabhīdyā*, *brahmacāryā*, *nṛṣāhya*. Of exceptional form are *ṛtódya* (*ṛvad* and *sahaçēyya* (*ṛçī*)); of exceptional accent, *sadhástutya*. And AV. has one example, *raṇyā*, with circumflexed final.

d. Closely akin with these, in meaning and use, is a smaller class of feminines in *yā*: thus, *krtyā*, *vidyā*, *ityā*, *agnicityā*, *vājajityā*, *muṣṭihatyā*, *devayajyā*, etc.

e. There remain, of course, a considerable number of less classifiable words, both nouns and adjectives, of which a few from the older language may be mentioned, without discussion of their relations: thus, *sūrya* (with

fem. *sūryā*), *ājya*, *pūṣya*, *nābhya*; *yūjya*, *gṛdhya*, *īrya*, *aryā* and *ārya*, *mārya*, *mādhya*.

The suffixes apparently most nearly akin with *ya* may best be next taken up.

1214. *ṣṭi iya*. This suffix is virtually identical with the preceding, being but another written form of the same thing. It is used only after two consonants, where the direct addition of *ṭi ya* would create a combination of difficult utterance. It has the same variety of accent with *ya*. Thus:

a. With accent *īya* (= *īa* or *yā*): for example, *abhriya* (also *abhrīyā*) from the clouds (*abhrā*), *kṣatriya* having authority (*kṣatrā*), *yajñiya* reverend (*yajñā*), *hotriya* libational (*hōtrā*), *amitriya* inimical (*amitra*).

b. With accent *iyā* (= *īā* or *yā*): for example, *agriyā* (also *agrīya*) foremost (*āgra*), *indriyā* Indra's (later, sense: *indra*), *kṣettriya* of the field (*kṣētra*).

c. With accent on the primitive: *ṣrōtriya* learned (*ṣrōtra*), *ṛtviya* (also *ṛtvīya*) in season (*ṛtū*).

1215. *ṣṭi iya*. This suffix also is apparently by origin a *ya* (*īa*) of which the first element has maintained its long quantity by the interposition of a euphonic *y*. It is accented always on the *ī*.

a. In RV. occur, of general adjectives, only *ārjikiya* and *grhamedhiya*, and examples in the later Vedic are very few: e. g. *parvatiya* mountainous (AV., beside RV. *parvatyā*). In the Brāhmaṇas are found a number of adjectives, some of them from phrases (first words of verses and the like): thus, *anyarāṣṭriya*, *pañcavāṭiya*, *mārjālīya*, *kayācubhiya*, *svāduṣkīliya*, *āpohiṣṭhiya*, etc.

b. It was pointed out above (965) that derivative adjectives in *īya* from action-nouns in *ana* begin in later Veda and in Brāhmaṇa to be used gerundivally, and are a recognized formation as gerundives in the classical language. But adjectives in *anīya* without gerundive character are also common.

c. Derivatives in *īya* with initial *vṛddhi* are sometimes made in the later language: e. g. *pārvatiya*, *pāitāputriya*, *āparapakṣiya*, *vāirakiya*.

d. The pronominal possessives *madiya* etc. (516 a) do not occur either in Veda or in Brāhmaṇa; but the ordinals *dvitīya* etc. (467 b, c: with fractionals *tṛtīya* and *tūriya*: 488 a) are found from the earliest period.

e. The possessives *bhagavadiya* and *bhavadiya*, with the dual of the primitive made sonant, have probably had their form determined by the pronominal possessives in *-diya*.

1216. *य* *eya*. With this suffix, accompanied by *vṛddhi*-increment of an initial syllable, are made adjectives, often having a patronymic or metronymic value. Their neuter is sometimes used as abstract noun. The accent rests usually on the final in adjectives of descent, and on the first syllable in others.

a. Examples are: *ārṣeyā* descendant of a sage (*ṛsi*), *jānaṣṛuteyā* son of *Janaṣṛuti*, *sārameyā* of *Sarāmā*'s race, *çātavaneyā* *Çatavanī*'s descendant, *rāthajiteyā* son of *Rathajit*; *āsneya* of the blood (*asān*), *vāsteya* of the bladder (*vasti*), *pāuruṣeya* coming from man (*pūruṣa*), *pāitrṣvaseya* of a paternal aunt (*pitṛṣvasṛ*), etc.

b. A more than usual proportion of derivatives in *eya* come from primitives in *i* or *ī*; and probably the suffix first gained its form by addition of *ya* to a gunated *i*, though afterward used independently.

c. The gerundive etc. derivatives in *ya* (above, 1213) from *ā*-roots end in *ēya*; and, besides such, RV. etc. have *sabhēya* from *sabhā*, and *didṛkṣēya* worth seeing, apparently from the desiderative noun *didṛkṣā*, after their analogy. M. has once *adhyeya* as gerund of *√i*.

d. Derivatives in the so-called suffix *ineyā* — as *bhāḡineyā*, *jyāiṣṭhineyā*, *kāniṣṭhineyā* — are doubtless made upon proximate derivatives in *-inī* (fem.).

e. In *eyya* (i. e. *eyia*) end, besides the neuter abstract *sahaçeyya* (above, 1213c), the adjective of gerundival meaning *stuçeyya* (with aoristic *s* added to the root), and *çapatheyya* curse-bringing (or accursed), from *çapātha*.

1217. *य* *enya*. This suffix is doubtless secondary in origin, made by the addition *ya* to derivatives in a *na*-suffix; but, like others of similar origin, it is applied in some measure independently, chiefly in the older language, where it has nearly the value of the later *anīya* (above, 1215b), as making gerundival adjectives.

a. The *y* of this suffix is almost always to be read as vowel, and the accent is (except in *vāreṇya*) on the *e*: thus, *-énia*.

b. The gerundives have been all given above, under the different conjugations to which they attach themselves (966b, 1019b, 1038). The RV. has also two non-gerundival adjectives, *vīreṇya* manly (*vīrá*), and *kīrtēnya* famous (*kīrtí*), and TS. has *anabhiçastenyā* (*abhiçasti*); *vijenya* (RV.) is a word of doubtful connection; *çikṣeṇya* instructive is found in a *Sūtra*; *prāvrṣeṇya* of the rainy season occurs later.

1218. **आया** āyā. With this suffix are made gerundival adjectives almost only in RV. They have been noticed above (966 c). The ending is everywhere to be read āyā.

a. A few adjectives without gerundival value, and neuter abstracts, also occur; thus, *bahupāyā protecting many*, *nṛpāyā men-guarding*; *kunḍapāyā*, and *purumāyā*, proper names; *pūrvapāyā first drink*, *mahāyāyā enjoyment*; — and *rasāyā nervous*, and *uttamāyā summit*, contain no verbal root. *Alāyā* is doubtful; also *ākāyā*, which its accent refers to a different formation, along with *prahāyā* (AV.: *ṽhi*) *messenger*, and *prayāyā* (AV.), of doubtful value.

1219. **आयान** āyana. In the Brāhmaṇas and later, patronymics made by this suffix are not rare. They come from stems in *अ a*, and have *vrddhi*-strengthening of the first syllable; and accent on the final.

a. In RV., the only example of this formation is *kārvāyana* (voc.: *kārva*); AV. has in metrical parts *dāksāyanā* and the fem. *rāmāyanī*; and *ānuṣyāyanā son of so-and-so* (516) in its prose; CB. has *rājastambāyana* beside *-bāyanā*. The RV. name *ukṣāyāyana* is of a different make, elsewhere unknown.

1220. **आयि** āyī. Only a very few words are made with this suffix, namely *agnīyī (agnī) Agni's wife* *vr̥ṣākāpāyī wife of Vr̥ṣākāpī*; and later *pūtākratāyī*, and *manāyī Manu's wife* (but *manāvī* CB).

a. They seem to be feminines of a derivative *a* made with *vrddhi*-increment of the final *i* of the primitive.

1221. **इ i**. Derivatives made with this suffix are patronymics from nouns in *a*. The accent rests on the initial syllable, which has the *vrddhi*-strengthening.

a. In RV. are found half-a-dozen patronymics in *i*: for example, *āgnīveṇī*, *pāurukutsī*, *prātardani*, *sāmvaranī*; AV. has but one, *prāhrādī*; in the Brāhmaṇas they are more common: thus, in AB., *sānyavasi*, *jānāntapī*, *ārūṇī*, *jānaki*, etc. A single word of other value — *sārathi charioteer (sarātham)* — is found from RV. down.

b. The words made with the so-called suffix *aki* — as *vaiyāsaki* *descendent of Vyāsa* — are doubtless properly derivatives in *i* from others in *ka* or *aka*. That the secondary suffix *ika* is probably made by addition of *ka* to a derivative in *i* is pointed out below (1222 j).

c. RV. has *tāpūṣī*, apparently from *tāpus* with a secondary *i* added, and the n. pr. *çucantī*; *bhuvantī* is found in B., and *jīvanti* later.

1222. **क ka**. This is doubtless originally one of the class of suffixes forming adjectives of appurtenance. And

that value it still has in actual use; yet only in a small minority of occurrences. It has been, on the one hand, specialized into an element forming diminutives; and, on the other hand, and much more widely, attenuated into an element without definable value, added to a great many nouns and adjectives to make others of the same meaning — this last is, even in the Veda, and still more in the later language, its chief office.

a. Hence, *ka* easily associates itself with the finals of derivatives to which it is attached and comes to seem along with them an integral suffix, and is further used as such. Of this origin are doubtless, as was seen above (1180, 1181), the so-called primary suffixes *uka* and *aka*; and likewise the secondary suffix *ika* (below, j).

b. The accent of derivatives in *ka* varies — apparently without rule, save that the words most plainly of diminutive character have the tone usually on the suffix.

c. Examples (from the older language) of words in which the suffix has an adjective-making value are: *āntaka* (*ānta*) *end-making*, *bālhika* (*bālhi*) of *Balkh*, *āṇḍika* (*āṇḍā*) *egg-bearing*, *sūcika* (*sūci*) *stinging*, *urvārukā* *fruit of the gourd* (*urvārū*), *paryāyikā* (*paryāyā*) *strophic*; from numerals, *ekakā*, *dvakā*, *trikā*, *aṣṭaka*; *tṛtīyaka* of the *third day*; from pronoun-stems, *asmāka* *ours*, *yuṣmāka* *yours*, *māmaka* *mine* (516b): from prepositions, *āntika* *near*, *ānuka* *following*, *āvakā* a *plant* (later *adhika*, *utka*); and, with accent retracted to the initial syllable (besides *aṣṭaka* and *tṛtīyaka*, already given), *rūpaka* (*rūpā*) *with form*, *bābhruka* (*babhrū* *bronon*) a *certain lizard*. *Bhāvatka* *your worship's* has an anomalous initial *vṛddhi*.

d. Of words in which a diminutive meaning is more or less probable: *açvakā* *nag*, *kaninaka* and *kumārakā* *boy*, *kanīnakā* or *kanīnikā* *girl*, *pāḍakā* *little foot*, *putrakā* *little son*, *rājakā* *princeling*, *çakuntakā* *birdling*. Sometimes a contemptuous meaning is conveyed by such a diminutive: for formations with this value from pronominal stems, see above, 521; other examples are *anyakā* (KV.), *ālakam* (RV.: from *ālam*), and even the verb-form *yāmaki* (for *yāmi*: KB.).

e. The derivatives in *ka* with unchanged meaning are made from primitives of every variety of form, simple and compound, and have the same variety of accent as the adjective derivatives (with which they are at bottom identical). Thus:

f. From simple nouns and adjectives: *āstaka* *home*, *nāsikā* *nostril*, *māṅṣikā* *fly*, *avikā* *ewe*, *iṣukā* *arrow*, *dūrakā* *distant*, *sarvakā* *all*, *dhénukā* (*dhenú*) *cow*, *nāgnaka* (*nagnā*) *naked*, *bāddhaka* (*baddhá*) *captive*, *abhinnataraka* *by no means different*, *anastamitakā* *before*

sunset, vamrakā ant, arbhakā small, çiqukā young, anīyaska finer, ejatkā trembling, abhimādyatkā intoxicated, patayiṣṇukā flying. Such derivatives in the later language are innumerable; from almost any given noun or adjective may be made an equivalent, ending in *ka* or *kā* (according to the gender).

g. From compound primitives: *svalpakā very small, vīmanyuka removing wrath, vikṣiṇatkā destroying, pravartamānakā moving forward, vikṣiṇakā destroyed.*

h. In the Brāhmaṇas and later, *ka* is often added to a possessive adjective compound (1307), sometimes redundantly, but usually in order to obtain a more manageable stem for inflection: thus, *anaksīka eyeless, atvākka skinless, aretāska without seed, vyasthaka boneless, saçiraska along with the head, ekagāyatrika containing a single gāyatri-verse, gṛhītāvasatīvarika one who has taken yesterday's water, sapatnika with his spouse, bahuastika having many elephants, sadikṣopasātka with dikṣā and upasad, āhitasamitka with his fuel laid on, abhinavayaska of youthful age, aṅguṣṭhamātraka of thumb size.*

i. The vowel by which the *ka* is preceded has often an irregular character; and especially, a feminine in *ikā* is so common beside a masculine in *aka* as to be its regular correspondent (as is the case with the so-called primary *aka*: above, 1181). In RV. are found beside one another only *iyattakā* and *iyattikā*; but AV. has several examples.

j. Two suffixes made up of *ka* and a preceding vowel — namely, *aka* and *ika* — are given by the grammarians as independent secondary suffixes, requiring initial *vr̥ddhi*-strengthening of the primitive. Both of them are doubtless originally made by addition of *ka* to a final *i* or *a*, though coming to be used independently.

k. Of *vr̥ddhi*-derivatives in *aka* no examples have been noted from the older language (unless *māmakā mine* is to be so regarded); and they are not common in the later: thus, *āvaçyaka necessary; vārddhaka old age, rāmaṇiyaka delightfulness.*

l. Of *vr̥ddhi*-derivatives in *ika*, the Veda furnishes a very few cases: *vāsantika vernal, vārṣika of the rainy season, hāimantika wintry* (none of them in RV.); AV. has *kāirātikā of the Kīrātas*, apparent fem. to a masc. *kāirātaka*, which is not found till later. Examples from a more recent period (when they become abundant) are: *vāidika relating to the Vedas, dhārmika religious, āhnika daily, vāinayika well-behaved, dāuvārika doorkeeper, nāiyāyika versed in the Nyāya.*

m. Before the suffix *ka*, some finals show a form which is characteristic of external rather than internal combination. A final sonant mute, of course, becomes surd, and an aspirate loses its aspiration (117a, 114): cf. *-upasatka, -samitka*, above, h. So also a palatal becomes guttural (as before *t* etc.: 217): e. g. *-srukka, -rukka, -tvakka, anṛkka*. A *s* remains after *ā*, and becomes *ṣ* after an alterant vowel (180): e. g. *sadyaska, jyotiṣka, dīrghāyuṣka*. But the other sibilants take the form

they would have in composition: thus, *adikka* (diç), *ṣaṭka*, *-viṭka*, *-tviṭka* (*ṣaṣ* etc.). *Anāçirka* (TS.: *āçis*) is anomalous; and so is *parutka* (Āpast.), if it comes from *parus*.

1223. Several suffixes, partly of rare occurrence and questionable character, contain a ण̣ as consonantal element, and may be grouped together here.

a. A few derivatives in *āna* in RV. were given above (1175a).

b. With *āni* (which is perhaps the corresponding feminine) are made a small number of words, chiefly wife-names: thus, *indrāni*, *varuṇāni* (these, with *uçinārāni*, *purukūtsāni*, *mudgalāni*, *ūrjāni*, are found in RV.), *rudrāni*, *mātulāni* *maternal uncle's wife*, *çarvāni*, *bhavāni*, *içānāni*, *çakrāni*, *upādhyāyāni*, *mṛdāni*, *brahmāni*; and *yavāni*.

c. The feminines in *nī* and *knī* from masculine stems in *ta* have been already noticed above (1176d). From *pāti* *master*, *husband* the feminine is *pātnī*, both as independent word, *spouse*, and as final of an adjective compound: thus, *devāpatnī* *having a god for husband*, *sindhupatnī* *having the Indus as master*. And the feminine of *paruṣā* *rough* is in the older language sometimes *pāruṣnī*.

d. With *ina* are made a full series of adjective derivatives from the words with final *aṅ* (407 ff.); they are accented usually upon the penult, but sometimes on the final; and the same word has sometimes both accents: for example, *apācina*, *nīcina*, *prācina*, *arvācina* and *arvācinā*, *pratīcina* and *praticinā*, *samicinā*. Besides these, a number of other adjectives, earlier and later: examples are *saṁvatsarīna* *yearly*, *prāvṛṣṭīna* *of the rainy season*, *viçvajanīna* *of all people*, *jñātakulīna* *of known family*, *adhvanīna* *traveller* (*ādhvan* *way*), *āçvīna* *day's journey on horseback* (*āçva* *horse*). RV. has once *mākīna* *mine*.

e. With *ena* is made *sāmidhenā* (f. *-nī*), from *samidh*, with initial strengthening.

f. As to a few words in *ina*, compare 1209 c.

g. The adjectives made with simple *na* fall partly under another head (below, 1245 f); here may be noted *çūraṇa* *heroic* (?), *phālguna*, *çmaçruṇā*, *dadrūṇa*, and, with *vṛddhi*-strengthening, *strāṇa* *woman's* (its correlative, *pāuṁsna*, occurs late) and *cyāutnā* *inciting*. If *drōṇa* comes from *dru* *wood*, it has the anomaly of a *guṇa*-strengthening.

1224. Certain suffixes containing a ण̣ m may be similarly grouped.

a. With *ima* are made a small number of adjectives from nouns in *tra*: thus, *khanītrima* *made by digging*, *kṛtrima* *artificial*, *dattrima*, *paktrima*, *pūtrima*; in other finals, *kuṭṭima*, *gaṇima*, *talima*, *tulima*, *pākima*, *udgārima*, *vyāyogima*, *saṁvyūhima*, *nirvedhima*, *āsaṇgima*, all late. In *agrima* (RV.) *foremost* the *ma* has perhaps the ordinal value.

b. The uses of simple *ma* in forming superlatives (474) and ordinals (487 d, e) have been already noticed, and the words thus made specified.

c. A few neuter abstracts end in *mna*: thus, *dyumná* brightness, *nṛmṇá* manliness; and, from particles, *nimná* depth and *sumná* welfare. The suffix comes perhaps from *man* with an added *a*.

d. For the words showing a final *min*, see below, 1231.

1225. *ṃṃ* *maya*. With this suffix are formed adjectives signifying *made* or *composed* or *consisting of*, also *abounding in*, that which is denoted by the primitive.

a. The accent is always on the *má*, and the feminine is regularly and usually in *máyi*. In the oldest language (V.), final *as* remain unchanged before the suffix: thus, *manasmáya*, *nabhasmáya*, *ayasmáya*; but *d* is treated as in external combination: thus, *mṛṇmáya*; and in the Brāhmaṇas and later, finals in general have the latter treatment: e. g. *tejomáya*, *adomáya*, *āpomáya*, *jyotirmaya*, *yajurmáya*, *etanmáya*, *asṛṇmáya*, *vāṇmáya*, *ammaya*, *prāvṛṇmáya*. RV. has *aṣmanmáya* (later *aṣmamáya*). In *hiraṇmáya* (B. and later) the primitive (*hiraṇya*) is peculiarly mutilated. RV. has *sūmáya* of *good make*, and *kim-máya* *made of what?*

b. A very few examples of a feminine in *yā* occur in the later language.

1226. *ṛ* *ra*. A few derivative adjectives are made with this suffix. Accent and treatment of the primitive are various.

a. With simple addition of *ra* are made, for example: *pāṇsurá* dusty, *-ṇrīra* (also *-ṇlīra*) in *aṇrīrá* ugly, *dhūmrá* dusky (*dhūmá* smoke), *madhura* (late) sweet. In an example or two, there appears to be accompanying initial strengthening: thus, *āgnīdhra* of the fire-kindler (*agnīdh*); *ṇāṇkurá* stake-like (*ṇāṇkú*); and in *ṇekhara* (also *ṇikhara*), a *ṇa*-strengthening.

b. With an inorganic vowel before the ending are made, for example, *médhira* wise, *rathirá* in a chariot; *karmāra* smith; *dantura* (late) tusked; *acchéra* (? MS.), *ṇrāmaṇera*, *saṅgamanera*.

c. The use of *ra* in forming a few words of comparative meaning was noticed above (474), and the words so made were given.

1227. *ṇā* *la*. This and the preceding suffix are really but two forms of the same. In some words they exchange with one another, and *ṇā* *la* is usually, but not always, the later form in use.

a. Examples are: *bahulá* abundant, *madhulá* (later *madhura*) and *madhūla* sweet, *bhīmāla* fearful, *jīvalá* lively, *aṇlīlá* (and *aṇrīrá*) wretched; with *ā*, *vācāla* talkative (late); with *ī*, *phenila* foamy (late);

phéna); with *u*, *vātula*, and *vātula windy* (late: *vāta*); and *mātula maternal uncle* is a somewhat irregular formation from *mātṛ mother*.

b. In the later language are found a few adjectives in *lu*, always preceded by *ā*; examples are: *kṛpālu* and *dayālu* *compassionate*, *irāyālu* *jealous*, *uṣṇālu* *heated*, *çayālu* and *svapnālu* *sleepy*, *lajjālu* *modest*, *lālālu* *drooling*, *çrad dhālu* *trusting*, *krodhālu* *passionate*. One or two such derivatives having a primary aspect were noticed at 1192 b.

1228. *ṛ va.* A small number of adjectives have this ending (accented, added to an unaltered primitive).

a. Examples are: *aṇṇavā* *billowy*, *keçavā* *hairy*; *rāsnāvā* *girded*; *añjivā* *slippery*, *çantivā* *tranquillizing*, *çrad dhivā* *credible*, *amañivā* *jewelless*, *rājivā* *striped*.

b. There are a very few adjectives in *vala* and *vaya* which may be noticed here: thus, *kṛṣṭivālā* *peasant* (*kṛṣi* *ploughing*), *ūṇāvalā* *wooly*, *rajasvala*, *ūrjasvala*, *payasvala*, *çādvala*, *naḍvala*, *çikhāvala*, *dan-tāvala*; *druvāya* *wooden dish*, *caturvaya* *fourfold*.

c. With *vya* are made two or three words from names of relationship, thus, *pitr̥vya* *paternal uncle*, *bhrātṛvya* *nephew, enemy*.

1229. *ṛ ça.* A very few adjectives appear to be made by an added ending of this form.

a. Thus, *romaça* or *lomaça* *hairy*, *étaça* (also *etaçā*) *variegated*, *arvaça* or *ārvaça* *hasting*, *babhluça* or *babhruçā* and *kapiça* *brownish*, *kṛṣṇaça* *blackish*, *yuvaça* *youthful*, *bālīça* *childish*, *karkaça* *harsh*, *kar-maça* (?) n. pr.; and *giriça*, *vāriça* (?), *vṛkṣaça* are doubtless of the same character (not containing the root *çī*). The character of *harīmaçā*, *kāçmaça*, *kalaça* is doubtful.

b. Many of the adjective derivatives already treated have sometimes a possessive value, the general meaning of *being concerned with, having relation to* being specialized into that of *being possession of*. But there are also a few distinctively possessive suffixes; and some of these, on account of the unlimited freedom of using them and the frequency of their occurrence, are very conspicuous parts of the general system of derivation. These will be next considered.

1230. *ṛ in.* Possessive adjectives of this ending may be formed almost unlimitedly from stems in *ṛ* or *ṛā ā*, and are sometimes (but very rarely) made from stems with other finals.

a. A final vowel disappears before the suffix. The accent is on the suffix. As to the inflection of these adjectives, see above, 438 ff. They are to be counted by hundreds in the older language, and are equally or more numerous in the later.

b. Examples from a-stems are: *açvín* possessing horses, *dhanín* wealthy, *pakṣín* winged, *balín* strong, *bhagín* fortunate, *vajrín* wielding the thunderbolt, *çikhaṇḍín* crested, *hastín* possessing hands, *ṣoḍaṣín* of sixteen, *gardabhanādín* having an ass's voice, *brahmavarcasín* of eminent sanctity, *sādhudevín* having luck at play, *kūcidarthín* having errands everywhere; — from ā-stems, *mañṣín* wise, *çikḥín* crested, *ṛtāyín* pious.

c. Derivatives from other stems are very few in comparison: thus, from i-stems, *atithín*(?), *abhimatín*, *arcín*, *açanín*, *ūrmin*, *kālanemin*, *khādín*, *-pāṇín*, *marīcin*, *mauñjin*, *māulin*, *-yonín*, *venín*, *saṁdhín*, *saṁṣiddhín*, *surabhín* (of those found only at the end of a possessive compound the character is doubtful, since case-forms of i- and in-stems are not seldom exchanged); — from u-stems, *gurvín*, *catagvín*(?), *veṇavin* (with guna of the u); — from stems in an, *varmín*, *karmin*, *carmin*, *-chadmin*, *janmin*, *dhanvín*, *-dharmin*, *nāmin*, *brahmin*, *yakṣmin*, *çarmin*, and *çvanín*; — in as, *retín* rich in seed, and probably *varcin* u. pr.; also (perhaps through stems in -sa) *çavasin* and *sahasín*, *manasín*, *-vayasín*; — isolated are *parisrajin* garlanded, and *hiraṇín* (*hiraṇya*).

d. It was pointed out above (1183) that derivatives in in have assumed on a large scale the aspect and value of primary derivatives, with the significance of present participles, especially at the end of compounds. The properly secondary character of the whole formation is shown, on the one hand, by the frequent use in the same manner of words bearing an unmistakably secondary form, as *praçṇín*, *garbhín*, *jūrṇín*, *dhūmín*, *snānin*, *homin*, *matsarín*, *paripanthín*, *pravepanín*, *saṁgatin*; and, on the other hand, by the occurrence of reverted palatals (216) before the in, which could only be as in replaced a: thus, *arkín*, *-bhaṅgín*, *-saṅgín*, *-rokín*.

e. In a few cases, there appears before the in a y preceded by an ā of inorganic character: thus, *dhanvāyín*, *tantrāyín*, *çvetāyín*, *ṣṛkāyín*, *ātatāyín*, *pratihitāyín*, *marāyín*, *ṛtāyín*, *svadhāyín* (VS.: TB. -vín). The y in all such words is evidently the inserted y after ā (258 a), and to assume for them a suffix yín is quite needless.

f. The accentuation *pravrájin*, *prasyándin*, in the concluding part of ÇB., is doubtless false; and the same is to be suspected for *çākī*, *sārī*, *frī* (RV. each once).

g. A very few words in in have not suffered the possessive specialization. Such are *vanín* tree, *hermit*, *kapotín* dove-like, *aṇḍín* scrotum-like (cf. 1233 f.).

1231. *मिन्* min. With this suffix are made an extremely small number of possessive adjectives.

a. In the old language, the words in min have the aspect of derivatives in in from nouns in ma, although in two or three cases — *iṣmín*

and *rgmín* in RV., *vāgmín* in ÇB. — no such nouns are found in actual use beside them. In the later language, *min* is used as independent element in a very few words: thus, *gomin* *possessing cattle*, *svāmin* (Sūtras and later) *master, lord (sva own)*, *kakudmin* *humped*.

b. The two words *rgmín* and *vāgmín* show not only reversion but also sonantizing of an original palatal.

1232. *विन्* *vin*. The adjectives made with this suffix are also not numerous. They have the same meanings with those in *इन्* *in*. The accent is on the suffix.

a. The RV. has ten adjectives in *vin*; they become rather more common later. Though for them may be suspected a similar origin to those in *vin* and *min* (above), signs of it are much less clearly traceable.

b. The great majority have *vin* added after *as*: e. g. *namasvín* *reverential*, *tapasvín* *heated*, *tejasvín* *brilliant*, *yaçasvín* *beautiful*, and so *retasvín*, *enasvín*, *harasvín*, etc.; and *çatasvín*, *çrotasvín*, *rūpasvín* have an inserted *s*, by analogy with them. Most others have *ā* (sometimes, by lengthening): thus, *glāvín*, *medhāvín*, *māyāvín*, *sabhāvín*, *aṣṭrāvín* *obedient to the goad*, *dvayāvín* *double-minded*, *ubhayāvín* *possessing of both kinds*, *dhanvāvín*, *tandrāvín*, *āmayāvín*, *ātatāvín*. More rarely, *vin* is added after another consonant than *s*: thus, *vāgvín*, *dhṛṣadvín*, *ātmanvín*, *kumudvín*, *sragvín*, *yajvín*, *ajvín*. The doubtful word *vyaçnuvín* (VS., once: TB. *vyāçniya*) appears to add the ending (or *in*, with euphonic *v*) to a present tense-stem.

c. An external form of combination is seen only in *vāgvín* and *dhṛṣadvín* (both Vedic), with the common reversion of a palatal in *sragvín*.

1233. *वन्* *vant*. Very numerous possessive adjectives are made by this suffix, from noun-stems of every form, both in the earlier language and in the later.

a. The accent generally remains upon the primitive, without change; but an accent resting on a stem-final, if this be anything but *ā* or *ā̄*, is in the majority of cases thrown forward upon the suffix. As to inflection, formation of feminine, etc., see 452 ff.

b. A final vowel — oftenest *a*, very rarely *u* — is in many words lengthened in the older language (247) before this ending, as in composition. Nouns in *an* more often retain the *n*.

c. Examples of the normal formation are: with unchanged accent, *kēçavant* *hairy*, *putrāvānt* *having a son*, *prajānanavānt* *procreative*, *puṇḍārikavānt* *rich in lotuses*, *hīraṇyavānt* *rich in gold*, *apūpavānt* *having cakes*, *rājanyavānt* *allied with a kshatriya*; *prajāvānt* *having progeny*, *ūrṇāvānt* *wooly*, *dākṣiṇāvānt* *rich in sacrificial gifts*; *sākhivānt* *having friends*, *saptarṣivānt* *accompanied by the seven sages*; *çācivānt* *powerful*, *tāviṣivānt* *vehement*, *pātnivānt* *with spouse*, *dhīvānt* *devoted*,

dyāvāpṛthivīvant (94b) with *heaven and earth*; *viṣṇuvant* accompanied by *Viṣṇu*; *hāritvant* golden, *āvṛtvant* *hither turned*, *ācīrvant* mixed with milk, *svārvant* splendid, *ṣarādvant* full of years, *pūhsvant* having a male, *pāyasvant* rich, *tāmasvant* dark, *brāhmaṇvant* accompanied with worship, *rōmaṇvant* hairy (but also *romavant*, *lōmavant*, *vṛtrahavānt*, etc.), *kakūbhvant* containing a *kakūbh*; — with accent on the suffix, *agnivānt* having fire, *rayivānt* wealthy, *nṛvānt* manly, *padvānt* having feet, *nasvānt* with nose, *āsanvānt* having a mouth, *ṣiṣṇavānt* headed (also *ṣiṣavānt*).

d. With final stem-vowel lengthened: for example, *ācāvānt* (beside *ācavānt*) possessing horses, *sutāvant* having soma expressed, *viṣṇyāvant* of virile force (about thirty such cases occur in V.); *çāktivānt* mighty, *svādhitivānt* having axes, *ghṛṇivānt* hot; *viṣūvānt* dividing (*viṣu* apart).

e. Certain special irregularities are as follows: an inserted *s* in *īndrasvant*, *māhiṣvant*; inserted *n* in *vānanvant*, *būdhanvant*, *vādhanvant*, *gartaṇvānt*, *māhsanvānt*; shortening of a final of the primitive in *māyāvant*, *yājyāvant*, *puronuvākyāvant*, *āmīkṣavānt*, *sarasvativānt*; abbreviation in *hiraṇvant*; inserted *ā* in *çavasāvant*, *sahasāvant*, and the odd *mahimāvant*; anomalous accent in *kṛṣṇāvant* (if from *kṛṣṇa* pearl); derivation from particles in *antārvant* pregnant, *viṣūvānt* (above, d).

f. Instead of the specialized meaning of *possessing*, the more general one of *like to*, *resembling* is seen in a number of words, especially in the derivatives from pronominal stems, *māvānt* like me etc. (517: add *ivānt*, *kivānt*). Other examples are *īndrasvant* like *Indra*, *nīdāvant* nestlike, *nīlavānt* blackish, *nṛvānt* manly, *pṛṣadvānt* speckled, *kṣātāvānt* princely; compare the later *paravānt* dependent. It was pointed out above (1107) that the adverb of comparison in *vāt* is the accusative neuter of a derivative of this class.

g. In a few words, *vānt* has the aspect of forming primary derivatives: thus, *vivāsvānt* (or *vīvasvānt*) shining, also *n. pr.*, *ānupadāsvānt*, *ārvānt*, *pīpiṣvānt*(?), *yahvānt*.

h. For the derivatives in *vāt* from prepositions, which appear to have nothing to do with this suffix, see 1245j.

i. While this suffix is generally added to a primitive according to the rules of internal combination (see examples above, c), treatment also as in external combination begins already in RV., in *pṛṣadvānt* (*pṛṣat*), and becomes more common later: thus, *tapovānt*, *tejovānt*, *aṅgirovānt* (beside *tāpasvānt* etc.); *vidyūdvānt* (beside *vidyutvānt*), *bṛhadvānt*, *jagadvānt*, *sadvānt*, etc.; *triṣṭubvānt* (against *kakūbhvānt*), *samidvānt*, *vimṛdvānt*; *vāgvānt* (against *ṛkvānt*); *svarādvānt*; *havyavādvānt*; *ācīrvānt*.

j. None of the suffixes beginning with *v* show in the Veda resolution of *v* to *u*.

1234. वन् van. The secondary derivatives in this suffix belong to the older language, and are a small number, of which extremely few have more than an occurrence or two.

a. They have the aspect of being produced under the joint influence of primary van and secondary vant. A final short vowel is usually lengthened before the suffix. The accent is various, but oftenest on the penult of the stem. The feminine (like that of the derivatives in primary van: 1169 f) is in varī.

b. The Vedic examples are: from a-stems, ṛṇāvān or ṛṇavān, ṛtāvān (and f. -varī), ṛghāvan, dhītāvān, satyāvān, sumnāvārī, and maghāvān; from ā-stems, sūnītāvārī, svadhāvān (and f. -varī); from i-stems, amatīvān, arātīvān, ṣruṣṭīvān, muṣivān, and kṛṣivān (only in the further derivative kārṣivāṇa); dhīvan; from consonant-stems, ātharvan, samādvān, sāhovan (bad AV. variant to RV. sahāvān); hārdvān (TA. also hārdivan). Somewhat anomalous are sahāvān, indhanvan (for indhanavan?), and sanītvan (for sanitivan?). The only words of more than sporadic occurrence are ṛtāvān, maghāvān, ātharvan.

c. Sāhovan (see b) is the only example of external combination with this suffix.

1235. मन् mant. This is a twin-suffix to वन् vant (above, 1233); their derivatives have the same value, and are to some extent exchangeable with one another. But possessives in मन् mant are much less frequent (in the older language, about a third as many), and are only very rarely made from a-stems.

a. If the accent of the primitive word is on the final, it is in the great majority of instances (three quarters) thrown forward upon the added suffix; otherwise, it maintains its place unchanged. A final vowel before the suffix is in only a few cases made long. Examples are:

b. With the accent of the primitive unchanged: kārṇvamant, yāvamant rich in barley, and vibhavamant n. pr. (these alone from a-stems, and the first only occurring once); āvimant possessing sheep, aṇimant bearing the thunderbolt, ōṣadhīmant rich in herbs, vāṣimant carrying an axe, vāsumant possessing good things, mādhumant rich in sweets, tvāṣṭmant accompanied by Tvāṣṭar, hōṭmant provided with priests, āyusmant long-lived, jyōtiṣmant full of brightness; — ulkuṣimant accompanied with meteors, pilūmant(?), praśūmant having young shoots, gōmant rich in kine, garūtmant winged, vihūtmant with libation, kakūdmant humped, vidyūnmant (with irregular assimilation of t: VS. has also kakūnmant) gleaming, virūkmant shining, haviṣmant with libations, vipruṣmant with drops.

c. With the accent thrown forward upon the ending: *asimánt* with knives, *agnimánt* having fire, *iṣudhimánt* with a quiver, *paçumánt* possessing cattle, *vāyumánt* with wind, *pitṛmánt* (AV. *pitṛmant*) accompanied by the Fathers, *māṭrmánt* having a mother; no long final vowels are found before the suffix in this division, and only once a consonant, in *dasmát* (RV., once).

d. Protraction of a final vowel is seen in *tvīṣimant*, *dhrājimant*, *hīrimant*; in *īyótiṣimant* is irregularly inserted an *ī* (after the analogy of *tāviṣimant*); in *çueṣimant*, *mahiṣmant*, an *s*; *suṣumant* (RV., once) appears to be primary.

e. The adverb *āçumát* appears to be related to adverbs in *vát* as the suffix *mant* to *vant*.

f. By the side of derivatives made with internal combination appears *vidyūnmant* even in RV.; and other like cases occur later: thus, *pari-srūnmant*, *kakunmant*, *kṣunmant*, *purorūnmant*, *vāūmant*, *kakum-mant*, *gudaliṣmant*, *yaçomant*.

1236. It has been seen above (especially in connection with the suffixes *a* and *ya*) that the neuter of a derivative adjective is frequently used as an abstract noun. There are, however, two suffixes which have in the later language the specific office of making abstract nouns from adjectives and nouns; and these are found also, more sparingly used, in the oldest language, each having there one or two other evidently related suffixes beside it.

a. For derivatives of the same value made with the suffix *iman*, see above, 1168i-k.

1237. त्वा ता. With this suffix are made feminine abstract nouns, denoting the quality of being so and so, from both adjectives and nouns.

a. The form of the primitive is unchanged, and the accent is uniformly on the syllable preceding the suffix.

b. Examples (from the older language) are: *devātā* divinity, *vīrātā* manliness, *puruṣātā* human nature, *agnītā* firehood, *apaçūtā* cattle-lessness, *bandhūtā* relationship, *vasūtā* wealth; *nagnātā* nakedness, *suvi-rātā* wealth in retainers, *anapatyātā* lack of descendants, *agotā* poverty in cattle, *abrahmātā* lack of devotion, *aprajāstā* absence of progeny; also doubtless *sūnītā* (from *sūnāra*), although the word is a few times used as an adjective (like *çantāti* and *satyatāti*: see next paragraph).

c. Of special formation are *mamātā* selfishness, *trētā* triplicity, *astitā* actuality. RV. has *avīratā*, with exceptional accent. In *ekapatnitā* is seen a shortened final vowel of the primitive. *Janātā* has acquired a concrete meaning, *people*, *folk*; also *grāmatā* (once) *villages* collectively.

1238. ताति त्ति, तात् तत्. These suffixes are Vedic only, and the latter is limited to RV. Their relationship to the preceding is

evident, but opinions are at variance as to its nature. The accent is as in the derivatives with tā.

a. The quotable examples in tāti are: *ariṣṭātāti uninjuredness*, *ayakṣmātāti freedom from disease*, *gr̥bhītātāti the being seized*, *jyeṣṭhātāti supremacy*, *devātāti divinity*, *vasūtāti wealth*, *çāntāti good-fortune*, *sarvātāti completeness*; and, with exceptional accent, *āstatāti home*, and *dākṣatāti cleverness*; *çivatāti* and *çubhatāti* occur (once each) in the later language. Two words in tāti are used adjectively (inorganically, by apposition?): *çāntāti* (RV., twice; and AV. xix. 44. 1, in manuscripts), and *satyatāti* (RV., once: voc.).

b. The words in tāt (apparently made by abbreviation from tāti) occur in only one or two case-forms; they were all mentioned above (383k. 2).

1239. त्वा tva. With this suffix are made neuter nouns, of the same value as the feminines in त्वा tā (above, 1237).

a. The neuter abstracts in tva are in the older language considerably more common than the feminines in tā, although themselves also not very numerous. The accent is without exception on the suffix.

b. Examples (from the older language) are: *amṛtatvá immortality*, *devatvá divinity*, *subhagatvá good-fortune*, *ahamuttaratvá struggle for precedence*, *çucitvá purity*, *patitvá husbandship*, *taraṇitvá energy*, *dirghayutvá long life*, *çatrutvá enmity*, *bhrātṛtvā brotherhood*, *vṛṣatvá virility*, *sātmatvá soulfulness*, *maghavatvá liberality*, *rakṣastvá sorcery*. In *anāgāstvá* and *-prajāstvá* there is a lengthening of a final syllable of the primitive; and in *sāuprajāstvá* (AV., once) this appears to be accompanied by initial *vṛddhi* (*sāubhagatvá* is doubtless from *sāubhaga*, not *subhāga*); and in these and *pratyanastvá* there is an apparent insertion of *s*. In *sadhanitvá* (RV.), *vasativaritvá* (TS.), *rohiṇitvá* (TB.), there is shortening of final feminine *ī* before the suffix. Of peculiar formation are *astitva actuality* and *sahatva union*. The apparent feminine datives *yūthatvāyāi* and *gaṇatvāyāi* (KS.) are doubtless false forms.

c. Besides the usual guttural reversions in *samyaktva*, *sayuktva*, we have external combination in *samittva* (-idh-) and *pūrvavāṭtva* (-vah-).

d. In *īṣitatvātā* (RV., once) *incitedness*, and *puruṣatvātā* (RV., twice) *human quality*, appears to be a combination of the two equivalent suffixes *tva* and *tā*.

e. The *v* of *tva* is to be read in Veda as *u* only once (*rakṣastuá*).

1240. त्वाना tvana. The derivatives made with this suffix are, like those in *tva*, neuter abstracts. They occur almost only in RV., and, except in a single instance (*martyatvanā*), have beside them equivalent derivatives in *tva*. The accent is on the final, and the *tva* is never resolved into *tua*.

a. The words are: kavitvanā, janitvanā, patitvanā (also JB.), martyatvanā, mahitvanā, vasutvanā, vṛṣatvanā, sakhitvanā.

1241. A few suffixes make no change in the character as part of speech of the primitive to which they are added, but either are merely formal appendages, leaving the value of the word what it was before, or make a change of degree, or introduce some other modification of meaning.

1242. The suffixes of comparison and ordinal suffixes have for the most part been treated already, and need only a reference here.

a. तृ tara and तम tama are the usual secondary suffixes of adjective comparison: respecting their use as such, see above, 471-473; respecting the use of tama as ordinal etc. suffix, see 487-8; respecting that of their accusatives as adverbial suffixes to prepositions etc., see 1111a.

b. In वृत्रतारा and पुरुतमा (RV.) the accent is anomalous; in मृदयतमा, it is drawn forward to the final of the participle, as often in composition (1309); षाचवतम (RV.) has the ordinal accent; सन्वत्सरतम (CB.) is an ordinal; दिवतारा (RV., once: an error?) is an ordinary adjective, *of the day*; सुराभिषतमा and तुविषतमा insert a ष; कारोतारा and कालितारा are probably वृद्धि-derivatives in a. In वत्सतारा (f. -री) *weanling*, अश्वतारा *mule*, and धेनुस्तारी *cow losing her milk*, the application of the suffix is peculiar and obscure; so also in राधातारा, name of a certain *sāman*.

c. तृ ra and तम ma, like tara and tama, have a comparative and superlative value; and the latter of them forms ordinals: see above, 474, 487.

d. त्वा tha, like tama and ma, forms ordinals from a few numerals: see 487 c; also (with fem. in -thā) from tati, kati, yati, iti: thus tatithā *so-many-eth* etc.

e. Apparently by false analogy with tatithā etc. (above, d), the quasi-ordinals त्वातitha, य्वातitha, बाहुतitha are made, as if with a suffix titha (also katititha, late, for katithā); and, it is said, from other words meaning *a number or collection*, as gaṇa, pūga, saṅgha; but none such are quotable.

1243. Of diminutive suffixes there are none in Sanskrit with clearly developed meaning and use. The occasional employment of ka, in a somewhat indistinct way, to make diminutives, has been noticed above (1222).

1244. Of the ordinary adjective-making suffixes, given above, some occasionally make adjectives from adjectives; with slight or imperceptible modification of value. The only one used to any considerable extent in this way is ka: as to which, see 1222.

1245. A few suffixes are used to make derivatives from certain limited and special classes of words, as numerals and particles. Thus:

a. तय taya makes a few adjectives meaning *of so many divisions or kinds* (used in the neuter as collectives); from numerals: thus, ékataya (MS.), dvitaya, tritaya, cátuṣṭaya (AV.), ṣaṭtaya (KB.: with external combination), saptátaya (CB.), aṣṭátaya (AB.), dáṣataya (RV.), bahútaya (TS.). Their fem. is in -yī.

b. त्वा tya makes a class of adjectives from particles: e. g. nitya *own*, niṣṭya *foreign*, amātya *companion*, etc. As the examples show, the accent of the primitive is retained. The fem. is in -tyā.

c. The other quotable examples are: ápatya, áviṣṭya, sánutya, antastya, anyatastya-, tatastya, kutastya, atratya, tatrátya, yatrátya, kutrátya, ihatya, upatya, adhitya, prátastya, dakṣiṇātya (instead of which, the regular form, is generally found dākṣiṇātya, apparently a further vṛddhi-derivative from it: as if *belonging to the southernners*), and páçcātya and pāurastya (of a similar character: these three last are said by the grammarians to be accented on the final, as is proper for vṛddhi-derivatives); aptyá and āptyá perhaps contain the same suffix. In antastya and prátastya is seen external combination.

d. The y of tya is in RV. always to be read as i after a heavy syllable.

e. त ta forms ekatá, dvitá, and tritá, also muhūrtá *moment*, and apparently avatá *well* (for water).

f. With न na are made purāná *ancient*, víṣṇa *various*, and perhaps samāná *like*.

g. With तन tana or (in a few cases) त tna are made adjectives from adverbs, nearly always of time: e. g. prasná *ancient*, nūtna or nūtna *present*, sanātāna or sanātna *lasting*, divātana *of the day*, çvástana *of tomorrow*, hyastana *of yesterday*. The accent is various. The feminine is in nī.

h. The other quotable examples are: agretana, adyatana, adhunātāna, idamāna, idānīmāna, etarhitana, ciramāna, tadānīmāna, doṣātana, purātana, prāktana, prāstāna, sadātana, sāyāntāna; from adverbs of place, adhastana, arvāktana, uparītana, kutastana; — with tna, parastātna, purastātna. A further vṛddhi-derivative, with equivalent meaning, nāntana (cf. above, c), occurs late. In PB. is once found tvattana *belonging to thee*.

i. Besides the obvious cases, of an assimilated final m before this suffix, we have external combination in prāstāna.

j. वत् vat makes from particles of direction the feminine nouns mentioned above (383k, 1).

k. कट kaṭa, properly a noun in composition, is reckoned by the

grammarians as a suffix, in *utkaṭa*, *nikaṭa*, *prakaṭa*, *vikāṭa* (RV., once, voc.), and *saṁkaṭa* (all said to be accented on the final).

l. A suffix *vana* is perhaps to be seen in *nivanā*, *pravāṇa*;—and *āla* in *antarāla*.

m. Occasional derivatives made with the ordinary suffixes of primary and secondary derivation from numerals and particles have been noted above: thus, see *ana* (1150n), *ti* (1157h), *ant* (1172a), *u* (1178i), *a* (1208i), *ka* (1222c), *mna* (1224c), *mayā* (1225a), *vant* (1233e).

CHAPTER XVIII.

FORMATION OF COMPOUND STEMS.

1246. THE frequent combination of declinable stems with one another to form compounds which then are treated as if simple, in respect to accent, inflection, and construction, is a conspicuous feature of the language, from its earliest period.

a. There is, however, a marked difference between the earlier and the later language as regards the length and intricacy of the combinations allowed. In Veda and Brāhmaṇa, it is quite rare that more than two stems are compounded together—except that to some much used and familiar compound, as to an integral word, a further element is sometimes added. But the later the period, and, especially, the more elaborate the style, the more a cumbrous and difficult aggregate of elements, abnegating the advantages of an inflective language, takes the place of the due syntactical union of formed words into sentences.

1247. Sanskrit compounds fall into three principal classes:

I. a. Copulative or aggregative compounds, of which the members are syntically coördinate: a joining together into one of words which in an uncompounded condition would be connected by the conjunction *and* (rarely *or*).

b. Examples are: *indrāvaruṇāu* *Indra and Varuna*, *satyāṇṛtē* *truth and falsehood*, *kṛtākṛtām* *done and undone*, *devagandharvamānuṣoragarākṣasāḥ* *gods and Gandharvas and men and serpents and demons*.

c. The members of such a compound may obviously be of any number, two or more than two. No compound of any other class can contain more than two members — of which, however, either or both may be compound, or decompound (below, 1248).

II. d. Determinative compounds, of which the former member is syntactically dependent on the latter, as its determining or qualifying adjunct: being either, 1. a noun (or pronoun) limiting it in a case-relation, or, 2. an adjective or adverb describing it. And, according as it is the one or the other, are to be distinguished the two sub-classes: A. Dependent compounds; and B. Descriptive compounds. Their difference is not an absolute one.

e. Examples are: of dependent compounds, *amitrasenā* *army of enemies*, *pādodaka* *water for the feet*, *āyurdā* *life-giving*, *hastakṛta* *made with the hands*; of descriptive compounds, *maharṣi* *great sage*, *priyāsakhi* *dear friend*, *amitra* *enemy*, *sūkṛta* *well done*.

f. These two classes are of primary value; they have undergone no unifying modification in the process of composition; their character as parts of speech is determined by their final member, and they are capable of being resolved into equivalent phrases by giving the proper independent form and formal means of connection to each member. That is not the case with the remaining class, which accordingly is more fundamentally distinct from them than they are from one another.

III. g. Secondary adjective compounds, the value of which is not given by a simple resolution into their component parts, but which, though having as final member a noun, are themselves adjectives. These, again, are of two sub-classes: A. Possessive compounds, which are noun-compounds of the preceding class, with the idea of *possessing* added, turning them from nouns into adjectives; B. Compounds in which the second member is a noun syntactically dependent on the first: namely, 1. Prepositional compounds, of a governing preposition and following noun;

2. Participial compounds, (only Vedic), of a present participle and its following object.

h. The sub-class B. is comparatively small, and its second division (participial compounds) is hardly met with even in the later Vedic.

i. Examples are: *vīrasena*, *possessing a hero-army*, *prajākāma* *having desire of progeny*, *tigmāçṛṅga* *sharp-horned*, *hāritasraj* *wearing green garlands*; *atimātrā* *excessive*; *yāvayāddveṣas* *driving away enemies*.

j. The adjective compounds are, like simple adjectives, liable to be used, especially in the neuter, as abstract and collective nouns, and in the accusative as adverbs; and out of these uses have grown apparent special classes of compounds, reckoned and named as such by the Hindu grammarians. The relation of the classification given above to that presented in the native grammar, and widely adopted from the latter by the European grammars, will be made clear as we go on to treat the classes in detail.

1248. A compound may, like a simple word, become a member in another compound, and this in yet another—and so on, without definite limit. The analysis of any compound, of whatever length (unless it be a copulative), must be made by a succession of bisections.

a. Thus, the dependent compound *pūrvajanmakṛta* *done in a previous existence* is first divisible into *kṛta* and the descriptive *pūrvajanman*, then this into its elements; the dependent *sakalanītiçāstratattvajña* *knowing the essence of all books of behavior* has first the root-stem *jña* (for *yjñā*) *knowing* separated from the rest, which is again dependent; then this is divided into *tattva* *essence* and the remainder, which is descriptive; this, again, divides into *sakala* *all* and *nītiçāstra* *books of behavior*, of which the latter is a dependent compound and the former a possessive (*sa* and *kalā* *having its parts together*).

1249. a. The final of a stem is combined with the initial of another stem in composition according to the general rules for external combination: they have been given, with their exceptions, in chap. III., above.

b. If a stem has a distinction of strong and weak forms, it regularly enters into composition as prior member in its weak form; or, if it has a triple distinction (311), in its middle form.

c. That is, especially, stems in *r* or *ar*, *at* or *ant*, *ac* or *añc*, etc., show in composition the forms in *r*; *at*, *ac*, etc.; while those in *an* and in usually (exceptions sometimes occur, as *vṛṣaṇaṣvā*, *vṛṣaṇvasú*) lose their final *n*, and are combined as if *a* and *i* were their proper finals.

d. As in secondary derivation (1203 d), so also as prior member of a compound, a stem sometimes shortens its final long vowel (usually *i*, rarely *ā*): thus, in V., *rodasiprá*, *pr̥thiviṣṭhā*, *pr̥thiviṣád*, *dhārapūta*, *dhāravākā*; in B., *pr̥thivi-dā*, *-bhāga*, *-lokā*, *sarasvatikṛta*; *senānigrāmaṇyāu*; in S., *garbhīpīprāyaścitta*, *sāmidheniprāiṣa*, *vasatīvarīparīharaṇa*, *ekādaṣiniliṅga*, *prapharvidā*, *devatalakṣaṇa*, *devatāpradhānatva*; later, *devakinandana*, *lakṣmivardhana*, *kumārīdatta*, *iṣṭakacita*, etc.

e. Occasionally, a stem is used as prior member of a compound which does not appear, or not in that form, as an independent word: examples are *mahā great* (apparently used independently in V. in accusative), *tuvi mighty* (V.), *dvi two*.

f. Not infrequently, the final member of a compound assumes a special form: see below, 1315.

1250. But a case-form in the prior member of a compound is by no means rare, from the earliest period of the language. Thus:

a. Quite often, an accusative, especially before a root-stem, or a derivative in *a* of equivalent meaning: for example, *pataṁgā going by flight*, *dhanaṁjayā winning wealth*, *abhayaṁkarā causing absence of danger*, *puṣṭimbharā bringing prosperity*, *vācamīṅkhayā inciting the voice*; but also sometimes before words of other form, as *āqvamiṣṭi horse-desiring*, *ṣubhaṁyāvan going in splendor*, *subhāgaṁkāraṇa making happy*, *bhayaṁkartṛ causer of fear*. In a few cases, by analogy with these, a word receives an accusative form to which it has no right: thus, *hṛdaṁsāni*, *makṣūṅgama*, *vasuṁdhara*, *ātmambhari*.

b. Much more rarely, an instrumental: for example, *girāvṛdh increasing by praise*, *vācāstena stealing by incantation*, *krātṛvāmagha gladly bestowing*, *bhāsāketu bright with light*, *vidmanāpas active with wisdom*.

c. In a very few instances, a dative: thus, *nareṣṭhā serving a man*, *asméhiti errand to us*, and perhaps *kiyedhā* and *mahevṛdh*.

d. Not seldom, a locative; and this also especially with a root-stem or a-derivative: for example, *agregā going at the head*, *divikṣīt dwelling in the sky*, *vaneṣāh prevailing in the wood*, *aṅgeṣṭhā existing in the limbs*, *proṣṭheṣayā lying on a couch*, *sutékara active with the soma*, *divícara moving in the sky*; *ārēṣatru having enemies far removed*, *sumnāpi near in favor*, *māderaghu hasting in excitement*, *yudhiṣṭhira firm in battle*, *antevāsin dwelling near*; *apsujā born in the waters*, *hṛtsvās hurling at hearts*.

e. Least often, a genitive: thus, *rāyāskāma desirous of wealth*,

akasyavid knowing no one. But the older language has a few examples of the putting together of a genitive with its governing noun, each member of the combination keeping its own accent: see below, 1267 d.

f. Ablative forms are to be seen in *balātkāra* violence and *balāt-kṛta*, and perhaps in *parātpriya*. And a stem in *ṛ* sometimes appears in a copulative compound in its nominative form: thus, *pitāputrāu* father and son, *hotāpotārāu* the invoker and purifier. *Anyonya* one another is a fused phrase, of nominative and oblique case.

g. In a very few words, plural meaning is signified by plural form: thus, *apsujā* etc. (in derivation, also, *apsu* is used as a stem), *hṛtsvās*, *nṛṇḥpranetra* conducting men, *rujaskara* causing pains, (and dual) *hanūkampa* trembling of the two jaws.

h. Much more often, of words having gender-forms, the feminine is used in composition, when the distinctive feminine sense is to be conveyed: e.g. *gopīnātha* master of the shepherdesses, *dāsiputra* son of a female slave, *mṛgīdṛṣ* gazelle-eyed, *pranītāpranāyana* vessel for consecrated water.

1251. The accent of compounds is very various, and liable to considerable irregularity even within the limits of the same formation; and it must be left to be pointed out in detail below. All possible varieties are found to occur. Thus:

a. Each member of the compound retains its own separate accent. This is the most anomalous and infrequent method. It appears in certain Vedic copulative compounds chiefly composed of the names of divinities (so-called *devatā-dvandvas*: 1255 ff.), and in a small number of aggregations partly containing a genitive case-form as prior member (1267 d).

b. The accent of the compound is that of its prior member. This is especially the case in the great class of possessive compounds; but also in determinatives having the participle in *ta* or *na* as final member, in those beginning with the negative *a* or *an*, and in other less numerous and important classes.

c. The accent of the compound is that of the final member. This is not on so large a scale the case as the preceding; but it is nevertheless quite common, being found in many compounds having a verbal noun or adjective as final member, in compounds beginning with the numerals *dvi* and *tri* or the prefixes *su* and *du*, and elsewhere in not infrequent exceptions.

d. The compound takes an accent of its own, independent of that of either of its constituents, on its final syllable (not always, of course, to be distinguished from the preceding case). This method is largely followed: especially, by the regular copulatives, and by the great mass of dependent and descriptive noun-compounds, by most possessives beginning with the negative prefix; and by others.

e. The compound has an accent which is altered from that of one of its members. This is everywhere an exceptional and sporadically occurring

case, and the instances of it, noted below under each formation, do not require to be assembled here. Examples are: *medhāsāti* (*médha*), *tilāmiṣṭra* (*tīla*), *khādhasta* (*khādī*), *yāvayāddveṣas* (*yāvāyant*); *ṣakadhūma* (*dhūmā*), *amṛta* (*mṛtā*), *suṁvīra* (*vīrā*), *tuvigrīva* (*grīvā*). A few words — as *vīṣva*, *pūrva*, and sometimes *sārva* — take usually a changed accent as prior members of compounds.

I. Copulative Compounds.

1252. Two or more nouns — much less often adjectives, and, in an instance or two, adverbs — having a coördinate construction, as if connected by a conjunction, usually *and*, are sometimes combined into compounds.

a. This is the class to which the Hindu grammarians give the name of *dvandva pair*, *couple*; a *dvandva* of adjectives, however, is not recognized by them.

b. Compounds in which the relation of the two members is alternative instead of copulative, though only exceptional, are not very rare: examples are *nyūnādhika* *defective or redundant*, *jayaparājaya* *victory or defeat*, *kṛitotpāna* *purchased or on hand*, *kāṣṭhaloṣṭasama* *like a log or clod*, *pakṣimṛgata* *the condition of being bird or beast*, *triṅṣadvinṣa* *numbering twenty or thirty*, *catuṣpañcakaṛtvas* *four or five times*, *dvyeḱāntara* *different by one or two*. A less marked modification of the copulative idea is seen in such instances as *priyasatya* *agreeable though true*, *prārthitadurlabha* *sought after but hard to obtain*; or in *ḡrānta-gata* *arrived weary*.

1253. The noun-copulatives fall, as regards their inflective form, into two classes:

1. a. The compound has the gender and declension of its final member, and is in number a dual or a plural, according to its logical value, as denoting two or more than two individual things.

b. Examples are: *prāṇāpānāu* *inspiration and expiration*, *vṛhi-yavāu* *rice and barley*, *ṛksāmé* *verse and chant*, *kapotolūkāu* *dove and owl*, *candrādityāu* *moon and sun*, *hastyaḡvāu* *the elephant and horse*, *ajāvāyas* *goats and sheep*, *devāsuras* *the gods and demons*, *atharvāṅgirāsas* *the Atharvans and Angirases*, *sambādhātandryās* *anxieties and fatigues*, *vidyākarmāṇi* *knowledge and action*, *hastyaḡvās* *elephants and horses*; of more than two members (no examples quotable from the older language), *ṣayyāsana* *lying, sitting, and eating*, *brāhmaṇakṣatriyaviṭṣūdrās* *a Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaiṣya, and Ṣūdra*,

rogaçokaparitāpabandhanavyasanāni *disease, pain, grief, captivity, and misfortune.*

2. c. The compound, without regard to the number denoted, or to the gender of its constituents, becomes a neuter singular collective.

d. Examples are: iṣṭāpūrtām *what is offered and bestowed*, ahorātrām *a day and night*, kṛtākṛtām *the done and undone*, bhūtabhayaḥ *past and future*, keçaçmaçrū *hair and beard*, oṣadhivanaspati *plants and trees*, candratāarakām *moon and stars*, ahinakulam *snake and ichneumon*, çirogrivam *head and neck*, yūkāmakaçikamatkuṇam *lice, flies, and bugs.*

1254. a. That a stem in ṛ as prior member sometimes takes its nominative form, in ā, was noticed above, 1250 f.

b. A stem as final member is sometimes changed to an a-form to make a neuter collective: thus, chattropānaḥ *an umbrella and a shoe.*

c. The grammarians give rules as to the order of the elements composing a copulative compound: thus, that a more important, a briefer, a vowel-initial member should stand first; and that one ending in a should be placed last. Violations of them all, however, are not infrequent.

1255. In the oldest language (RV.), copulative compounds such as appear later are quite rare, the class being chiefly represented by dual combinations of the names of divinities and other personages, and of personified natural objects.

a. In these combinations, each name has regularly and usually the dual form, and its own accent; but, in the very rare instances (only three occurrences out of more than three hundred) in which other cases than the nom.-acc.-voc. are formed, the final member only is inflected.

b. Examples are: indrāsómā, indrāvīṣṇū, indrābḥaspātī, agnī-ṣómāu, turvāçayādū, dyāvāpṛthivī, uṣāsanāktā (and, with intervening words, nāktā ... uṣāṣā), sūryāmāsā. The only plural is indramarutāḥ (voc.). The cases of other than nominative form are mitrāvārunābhyām and mitrāvārunayoḥ (also mitrāyor vārunayoḥ), and indrāvārunayoḥ (each once only).

c. From dyāvāpṛthivī is made the very peculiar genitive divāspṛthivyōḥ (4 times: AV. has dyāvāpṛthivībhyām and dyāvāpṛthivyōḥ).

d. In one compound, parjanya-vātā, the first member (RV., once) does not have the dual ending along with the double accent (indranāsatyā, voc., is doubtful as to accent). In several, the double accent is wanting, while yet the double designation of number is present: thus, indrapūṣṇōḥ (beside indrapūṣṇāḥ), somapūṣābhyām (somapūṣāṇā occurs only as voc.), vātāparjanya, sūryācandramāsā, and indragñī (with indragñībhyām and indragñyōḥ): somarudrāu is accented only

in ÇB. And in one, *indravāyū*, form and accent are both accordant with the usages of the later language.

e. Of other copulatives, like those made later, the RV. has the plural *ajāvāyas*, the duals *ṛksāmé*, *satyānṛté*, *sācanānaçané*; also the neuter collective *iṣṭāpūrtām*, and the substantively used neuter of a copulative adjective, *nīlālohitām*. Further, the neuter plurals *ahorātrāṇi nycthemera*, and *ukthārkā* *praises and songs*, of which the final members as independent words are not neuter. No one of these words has more than a single occurrence.

1256. In the later Vedic (AV.), the usage is much more nearly accordant with that of the classical language, save that the class of neuter singular collectives is almost wanting.

a. The words with double dual form are only a small minority (a quarter, instead of three quarters, as in RV.); and half of them have only a single accent, on the final: thus, besides those in RV., *bhavārudrāū*, *bhavāçarvāū*; *agnāviṣṇū*, voc., is of anomalous form. The whole number of copulatives is more than double that in RV.

b. The only proper neuter collectives, composed of two nouns, are *keçaçmaçrū* *hair and heard*, *āñjanābhyañjanām* *salve and ointment*, and *kaçipūpabarhaṇām* *mat and pillow*, unified because of the virtual unity of the two objects specified. Neuter singulars, used in a similar collective way, of adjective compounds, are (besides those in RV.): *kṛtākṛtām* *what is done and undone* (instead of *what is done and what is undone*), *cittākūtām* *thought and desire*, *bhadrāpāpām* *good and evil*, *bhūtabhavyām* *past and future*.

1257. Copulative compounds composed of adjectives which retain their adjective character are made in the same manner, but are in comparison rare.

a. Examples are: *çuklakṛṣṇa* *light and dark*, *sthalajāudaka* *terrestrial and aquatic*, *dāntarājatasāuvarṇa* *of ivory and silver and gold* used distributively; and *vṛttapīna* *round and plump*, *çāntānukūla* *tranquil and propitious*, *hṛṣitasragrajohina* *wearing fresh garlands and free from dust*, *niṣekādiçmaçānānta* *beginning with conception and ending with burial*, used cumulatively; *nā* *tiçitoṣṇa* *not over cold or hot*, used alternatively; *kṣaṇadṛṣṭanaṣṭa* *seen for a moment and then lost*, *cintitopasthita* *at hand as soon as thought of*, in more pregnant sense.

b. In the Veda, the only examples noted are the cumulative *nīlālohitā* and *iṣṭāpūrtā* etc., used in the neut. sing. as collectives (as pointed out above), with *tāmrādhūmrā* *dark tawny*; and the distributive *dakṣiṇasavyā* *right and left*, *saptamāṣṭamā* *seventh and eighth*, and *bhadrāpāpā* *good and bad* (beside the corresponding neut. collective). Such combinations as *satyānṛté* *truth and falsehood*, *priyāpriyāṇi* *things*

agreeable and disagreeable, where each component is used substantively, are, of course, not to be separated from the ordinary noun-compounds.

c. A special case is that of the compound adjectives of direction: as *uttarapūrva north-east*, *prāgdakṣiṇa south-east*, *dakṣiṇapaścima south-west*, etc.: compare 1291 b.

1258. In accentuated texts, the copulative compounds have uniformly the accent (acute) on the final of the stem.

a. Exceptions are a case or two in AV., where doubtless the reading is false: thus, *vātāparjanya* (once: beside *-nyāyos*), *devamanuṣyā* (once: QB. *-syā*), *brahmarājanyābhyām* (also VS.); further, *vākopavākya* (QB.), *aṇanāyāpipāse* (QB.).

1259. An example or two are met with of adverbial copulatives: thus, *āhardivi day by day*, *sāyamprātār at evening and in the morning*. They have the accent of their prior member. Later occur also *bāhyantar*, *pratyagdakṣiṇā*, *pratyagudak*.

1260. Repeated words. In all ages of the language, nouns and pronouns and adjectives and particles are not infrequently repeated, to give an intensive, or a distributive, or a repetitional meaning.

a. Though these are not properly copulative compounds, there is no better connection in which to notice them than here. They are, as the older language shows, a sort of compound, of which the prior member has its own independent accent, and the other is without accent: hence they are most suitably and properly written (as in the Vedic pada-texts) as compounds. Thus: *jahy eṣāṁ varam-varam* *slay of them each best man*; *divé-dive* or *dyāvi-dyavi* *from day to day*; *āṅgād-aṅgāl lómno-lomnaḥ* *pārvaṇi-parvaṇi* *from every limb, from every hair, in each joint*; *prá-pra yajñápatiḥ tira* *make the master of the sacrifice live on and on*; *bhūyo-bhūyaḥ ṇvāḥ-ṇvaḥ* *further and further, tomorrow and again tomorrow*; *ékayāi-kayā* *with in each case one*; *vayām-vayam* *our very selves*.

b. Exceptional and rare cases are those of a personal verb-form repeated: thus, *pibā-piba* (RV.), *yājasva-yajasva* (QB.), *vēda-veda* (? QB.);—and of two words repeated: thus, *yāvad vā-yāvad vā* (QB.), *yatamé vā-yatame vā* (QB.).

c. In a few instances, a word is found used twice in succession without that loss of accent the second time which makes the repetition a virtual composite: thus, *nū nū* (RV.), *sām sām* (AV.), *ihé 'há* (AV.), *anāyā- 'nāyā* (QB.), *stuhí stuhí* (RV., acc. to pada-text).

d. The class of combinations here described is called by the native grammarians *āmreḍita added unto* (?).

1261. Finally may be noticed in passing the compound numerals, *ékādaśa 11*, *dvāviṇṣati 22*, *triṇṣata 103*, *cātuṣśahasra 1004*, and so on (476 ff.), as a special and primitive class of copulatives. They are accented on the prior member.

II. Determinative Compounds.

1262. A noun or adjective is often combined into a compound with a preceding determining or qualifying word — a noun, or adjective, or adverb. Such a compound is conveniently called determinative.

1263. This is the class of compounds which is of most general and frequent occurrence in all branches of Indo-European language. Its two principal divisions have been already pointed out: thus, A. Dependent compounds, in which the prior member is a substantive word (noun or pronoun or substantively used adjective), standing to the other member in the relation of a case dependent on it; and B. Descriptive compounds, in which the prior member is an adjective, or other word having the value of an adjective, qualifying a noun; or else an adverb or its equivalent, qualifying an adjective. Each of these divisions then falls into two sub-divisions, according as the final member, and therefore the whole compound, is a noun or an adjective.

a. The whole class of determinatives is called by the Hindu grammarians *tatpuruṣa* (the term is a specimen of the class, meaning *his man*); and the second division, the descriptives, has the special name of *karmadhāraya* (of obscure application: the literal sense is something like *office-bearing*). After their example, the two divisions are in European usage widely known by these two names respectively.

A. Dependent Compounds.

1264. Dependent Noun-compounds. In this division, the case-relation of the prior member to the other may be of any kind; but, in accordance with the usual relations of one noun to another, it is oftenest genitive, and least often accusative.

a. Examples are: of genitive relation, *devasenā* *army of gods*, *yamadūtā* *Yama's messenger*, *jīvalokā* *the world of the living*, *indra-*

dhanūs Indra's bow, *brahmagavī* the Brahman's cow, *viṣagiri* poison-mount, *mitralābha* acquisition of friends, *mūrkhacātāni* hundreds of fools, *virasenasuta* Virasena's son, *rājendra* chief of kings, *asmat-putrās* our sons, *tadvacas* his words; — of dative, *pādodaka* water for the feet, *māsanīcaya* accumulation for a month; — of instrumental, *ātmasādr̥ṣya* likeness with self, *dhānyārtha* wealth acquired by grain, *dharma-patnī* lawful spouse, *pitṛbandhū* paternal relation; — of ablative, *apsaraḥsambhava* descent from a nymph, *madviyoga* separation from me, *cāurabhaya* fear of a thief; — of locative, *jalakriḍā* sport in the water, *grāmavāsa* abode in the village, *puruṣāṇṛta* untruth about a man; — of accusative, *nagaragamana* going to the city.

1265. Dependent Adjective-compounds. In this division, only a very small proportion of the compounds have an ordinary adjective as final member; but usually a participle, or a derivative of agency with the value of a participle. The prior member stands in any case-relation which is possible in the independent construction of such words.

a. Examples are: of locative relation, *sthālipakva* cooked in a pot, *açvakovida* knowing in horses, *vayaḥsama* alike in age, *yudhiṣṭhira* steadfast in battle, *tanūcubhra* beautiful in body; — of instrumental, *māṭṛsadr̥ṣa* like his mother; — of dative, *gohita* good for cattle; — of ablative, *bhavadānyā* other than you, *garbhāṣṭama* eighth from birth, *dr̥çyetara* other than visible (i. e. invisible); — of genitive, *bharataçreṣṭha* best of the Bharatas, *dviyottama* foremost of Brahmins: — with participial words, in accusative relation, *vedavid* Veda-knowing, *annādā* food-eating, *tanūpāna* body-protecting, *satyavādīn* truth-speaking, *patragata* committed to paper (lit. gone to a leaf); — in instrumental, *madhupū* cleansing with honey, *svayāṁkṛta* self-made, *īndragupta* protected by Indra, *vidyāhīna* deserted by (i. e. destitute of) knowledge; — in locative, *hṛdayāvīdh* pierced in the heart, *ṛtvij* sacrificing in due season, *divicara* moving in the sky; — in ablative, *rājyabhraṣṭa* fallen from the kingdom, *vṛkabhīta* afraid of a wolf; — in dative, *çaraṇāgata* come for refuge.

1266. We take up now some of the principal groups of compounds falling under these two heads, in order to notice their specialities of formation and use, their relative frequency, their accentuation, and so on.

1267. Compounds having as final member ordinary nouns (such, namely, as do not distinctly exhibit the character of verbal nouns, of action or agency) are quite common. They are regularly and usually accented on the final syllable, without reference to the accent of either constituent. Examples were given above (1264 a).

a. A principal exception with regard to accent is *pāti* *master, lord* (and its feminine *pātnī*), compounds with which usually retain the accent of the prior member: thus, *prajāpati*, *vásupati*, *átithipati*, *gópati*, *grhāpatnī*, etc. etc. (compare the verbal nouns in *ti*, below, 1274). But in a few words *pāti* retains its own accent: thus, *viçpāti*, *rayipāti*, *paçupāti*, *vasupātnī*, etc.; and the more general rule is followed in *apsarāpatī* and *vrajapātī* (AV.), and *nadipatī* (VS.), *citpatī* (MS.; elsewhere *citpāti*).

b. Other exceptions are sporadic only: for example, *janarājan*, *deva-vārman*, *hiraṇyatéjas*, *prtanāhāva*, *godhūma* and *çakadhūma* (but *dhūmā*); *vācāstena*.

c. The appearance of a case-form in such compounds is rare: examples are *dīvodāsa*, *vācāstena*, *uccāiḥcravas*, *uccāirghoṣa*, *dūrēbhās* (the three last in possessive application).

d. A number of compounds are accented on both members: thus, *çācipāti*, *sādaspāti*, *bḥhaspāti*, *vānaspāti*, *rāthaspāti*, *jāspāti* (also *jāspati*), *nārāçāṇsa*, *tānūnāpṭr*, *tānūnāpāt* (*tanū* as independent word), *çūnaḥçēpa*. And ÇB. has a long list of metonymies having the anomalous accentuation *kāūtsipūtra*, *gārgipūtra*, etc.

1268. The compounds having an ordinary adjective as final member are (as already noticed) comparatively few.

a. So far as can be gathered from the scanty examples occurring in the older language, they retain the accent of the prior member: thus, *gāviṣṭhira* (AV *gaviṣṭhira*), *tanūçubhra*, *māderaghu*, *yajñādhira*, *sānavipra*, *tilāmiçra* (but *tīla*); but *kṛṣṭapacyā* *ripening in cultivated soil*.

1269. The adjective dependent compounds having as final member the bare root—or, if it end in a short vowel, generally with an added *t*—are very numerous in all periods of the language, as has been already repeatedly noticed (thus, 383 f-h, 1147). They are accented on the root.

a. In a very few instances, the accent of words having apparently or conjecturally this origin is otherwise laid: thus, *āṇsatra*, *ānarviç*, *svāvṛj*, *pratyākṣadṛç*, *pūramdhi*, *oçadhi*, *āramiç*, *uçādagh*, *vatsāpa*, *ābda*.

b. Before a final root-stem appears not very seldom a case-form: for example, *pataṁgā*, *girāvīdh*, *dhiyājūr*, *akṣayādrūh*, *hṛdispṛç*, *divispṛç*, *vanesāh*, *diviśād*, *aṅgeṣṭhā*, *hṛtsvās*, *prtsūtūr*, *apsujā*.

c. The root-stem has sometimes a middle or passive value: for example, *manoyúj* *yoked (yoking themselves) by the will*, *hṛdayāvīdh* *pierced to the heart*, *manuja* *born of Manu*.

1270. Compounds made with verbal derivatives in *a*, both of action and of agency, are numerous, and take the accent usually on their final syllable (as in the case of compounds with verbal prefixes: 1148 m).

a. Examples are: *hastagrābhā* hand-grasping, *devāvandā* god-praising, *havidradā* devouring the offering, *bhuvanacyavā* shaking the world, *vrātyabruvā* calling one's self a *vrātya*; *akṣaparājayā* failure at play, *vaṣaṭkārā* utterance of *vaṣaṭ*, *gopoṣā* prosperity in cattle, *aṅgajvarā* pain in the limbs.

b. In a few instances, the accent is (as in compounds with ordinary adjectives: above, 1268) that of the prior member: thus, *marūdvr̥dha*, *sutékara*, *divícara* (and other more questionable words). And *dūgha* milking, yielding is so accented as final: thus, *madhudūgha*, *kāmadūgha*.

c. Case-forms are especially frequent in the prior members of compounds with adjective derivatives in *a* showing *guṇa*-strengthening of the root: thus, for example, *abhayaṁkārā*, *yudhiṁgamā*, *dhanam̐jayā*, *puram̐darā*, *viṣvambharā*, *divākarā*, *talpeçayā*, *diviṣṭambhā*.

1271. Compounds with verbal nouns and adjectives in *ana* are very numerous, and have the accent always on the radical syllable (as in the case of compounds with verbal prefixes: 1150 e).

a. Examples are: *keçavārdhana* hair-increasing, *āyuspratāraṇa* life-lengthening, *tanūpāna* body-protecting; *devahēdana* hatred of the gods, *pumsūvana* giving birth to males.

b. A very few apparent exceptions as regards accent are really cases where the derivative has lost its verbal character: thus, *yamasādanā* Yama's realm, *āchādvidhāna* means of protection.

c. An accusative-form is sometimes found before a derivative in *ana*: thus, *sarūpam̐paraṇa*, *ayakṣmam̐karaṇa*, *subhāgam̐karaṇa*, *vanam̐karaṇa*.

1272. a. The action-nouns in *ya* (1213) are not infrequent in composition as final member, and retain their own proper accent (as in combination with prefixes). Sufficient examples were given above (1213).

b. The same is true of the equivalent feminines in *yā*: see above, 1213 d.

c. The gerundives in *ya* (1213) hardly occur in the older language in combination with other elements than prefixes. The two *nīvibhāryā* and *prathamavāsyā* (the latter a descriptive) have the accent of the independent words of the same form; *balavijñāyā* and *āçvabudhya* (?) are inconsistent with these and with one another.

1273. Compounds made with the passive participle in *ta* or *na* have the accent of their prior member (as do the combinations of the same words with prefixes: 1085 a).

a. Examples are: *hastakṛta* made with the hand, *virājāta* born of a hero, *ghoṣabuddha* awakened by noise, *prajāpatisṛṣṭa* created by *Prajāpati*, *devātta* given by the gods; and, of participles combined with prefixes, *īndraprasūta* incited by *Indra*, *bṛhaspātīpranūta* driven away by *Brihaspati*, *ulkābhihata* struck by a thunderbolt, *vājiravīhata*, *saṁvat-*

sarāsammita commensurate with the year. AV. has the anomalous *apsū-samṛita quickened by the waters.*

b. A number of exceptions occur, in which the final syllable of the compound has the accent: for example, *agnitaptā, indrotā, pitṛvittā, rathakritā, agnidagdā* (beside *agnīdagdha*), *kaviṣastā* (beside *kavī-ṣasta*), *kavipraṣastā.*

c. One or two special usages may be noticed. The participle *gata*, *gone to*, as final of a compound, is used in a loose way in the later language to express relation of various kinds: thus, *jagatīgata existing in the world, tvadgata belonging to thee, sakhīgata relating to a friend, citragata in a picture, putragataṁ sneham affection toward a son*, etc. The participle *bhūta* *been, become* is used in composition with a noun as hardly more than a grammatical device to give it an adjective form: thus, *idaṁ tamobhūtam this creation, being darkness (existing in the condition of darkness); tāṁ ratnabhūtāṁ lokasya her, being the pearl of the world; kṣetrabhūtā smṛtā nārī bījabhūtaṁ smṛtaṁ pumān a woman is regarded as a field; a man, as seed; and so on.*

d. The other participles only seldom occur as finals of compounds: thus, *prāsakārmukabibhrat bearing javelin and bow, aṣāstravidvāṅs not knowing the text-books, arjunadarṣivāṅs having seen Arjuna, apriya-ṣaṁsivāṅs announcing what is disagreeable, gāutamabruvāṇā calling himself Gautama.*

1274. Compounds with derivatives in *ti* have (like combinations with the prefixes: 1157 e) the accent of the prior member.

a. Examples are: *dhānasāti winning of wealth, sōmapīti soma-drinking, devāhūti invocation of the gods, nāmaūkti utterance of homage, havyādāti presentation of offerings; and so tokāsāti, devāhiti, rudrahūti, sūktōkti, svagākṛti, dīviṣṭi.*

b. In *nemādḥiti, medhāsāti, vanādḥiti* (all RV.), the accent of the prior member is changed from penult to final.

c. Where the verbal character of the derivative is lost, the general rule of final accent (1267) is followed: thus, *devahetī weapon of the gods, devasumatī favor of the gods, brahmacitī Brahman-pile.* Also in *sarvājyānī* *entire ruin*, the accent is that of compounds with ordinary nouns.

1275. Compounds with a derivative in *in* as final member have (as in all other cases) the accent on the *in*.

a. Thus, *ukthaṣaṁsin psalm-singing, vratacārīn vow-performing, ṛṣabhadāyīn bullock-giving, satyavādīn truth-speaking, qronipratodīn thigh-pounding.*

1276. There is a group of compounds with derivatives in *i*, having the accent on the penult or radical syllable.

a. Thus, *pathirākṣi road-protecting, havirmāthi sacrifice-disturbing, ātmaḍūṣi soul-harming, pathiṣādi sitting in the path, saḥobhāri strength-*

bearing, *vasuvāni* winning good-things, *dhaṇasāni* gaining wealth, *mano-mūṣi* mind-stealing, *phalagrāhi* setting fruit; and, from reduplicated root, *urucākri* making room. Compounds with *-sāni* and *-vāni* are especially frequent in Veda and Brāhmaṇa; as independent words, nouns, these are accented *sāni* and *vāni*. In many cases, the words are not found in independent use. Combinations with prefixes do not occur in sufficient number to establish a distinct rule, but they appear to be oftenest accented on the suffix (1155 f).

b. From *ghan* are made in composition *-ghni* and *-ghnī*, with accent on the ending: thus, *sahasraghnī*, *ahighnī*, *ṣvaghni*; *-dhi* from *ḡdhā* (1155 g) has the accent in its numerous compounds: thus, *iṣudhī*, *garbhadhī*, *pucchadhī*.

1277. Compounds with derivatives in *van* have (like combinations with prefixes: 1169 c) the accent of the final member: namely, on the radical syllable.

a. Thus, *somapāvan* soma-drinking, *baladāvan* strength-giving, *pāpakṛtvan* evil-doing, *bahusūvan* much-yielding, *talpaçivan* lying on a couch, *rathayāvan* going in a chariot, *drusādvan* sitting on a tree, *agretvárī* f. going at the head. The accent of the obscure words *mātarīçvan* and *mātarībhan* is anomalous.

b. The few compounds with final *man* appear to follow the same rule as those with *van*: thus, *svādukeśādman* sharing out sweets, *āçuhēman* ateed-impelling.

1278. Compounds with other derivatives, of rare or sporadic occurrence, may be briefly noticed: thus, in *u*, *rāṣṭradipsú*, *devapiyú*, *govindú*, *vanargú* (?): compare 1178 e; — in *nu* or *tnu*, *lokakṛtnú*, *surūpakṛtnú*: compare 1166; — in *ṭṛ*, *nṛpātṛ*, *mandhātṛ*, *haskartṛ* (*vasudhātara*s, AV., is doubtless a false reading). The derivatives in *as* are of infrequent occurrence in composition (as in combination with prefixes: above, 1151 k), and appear to be treated as ordinary nouns: thus, *yajñavacás* (but *hiranyatéjas*, AV.).

B. Descriptive Compounds.

1279. In this division of the class of determinatives, the prior member stands to the other in no distinct case-relation, but qualifies it adjectively or adverbially, according as it (the final member) is noun or adjective.

a. Examples are: *nilotpalá* blue lotus, *sarvagūṇa* all good quality, *priyasakha* dear friend, *maharṣi* great-sage, *rajatapātrá* silver cup; *ājñāta* unknown, *sūkṛta* well done, *duṣkṛt* ill-doing, *puruṣtutá* much praised, *pūnarṇava* renewed.

b. The prior member is not always an adjective before a noun, or

an adverb before an adjective; other parts of speech are sometimes used adjectively and adverbially in that position.

c. The boundary between descriptive and dependent compounds is not an absolute one; in certain cases it is open to question, for instance, whether a prior noun, or adjective with noun-value, is used more in a case-relation, or adverbially.

d. Moreover, where the final member is a derivative having both noun and adjective value, it is not seldom doubtful whether an adjective compound is to be regarded as descriptive, made with final adjective, or possessive, made with final noun. Sometimes the accent of the word determines its character in this respect, but not always.

e. A satisfactorily simple and perspicuous classification of the descriptive compounds is not practicable; we cannot hold apart throughout the compounds of noun and of adjective value, but may better group both together, as they appear with prefixed elements of various kinds.

1280. The simplest case is that in which a noun as final member is preceded by a qualifying adjective as prior member.

a. In this combination, both noun and adjective may be of any kind, verbal or otherwise. The accent is (as in the corresponding class of dependent noun-compounds: 1267) on the final syllable.

b. Thus, *ajñātayakṣmā unknown disease*, *mahādhanā great wealth*, *kṣipraçyenā swift hawk*, *kṛṣṇaçaḥkūṇī black bird*, *dakṣiṇāgnī southern fire*, *urukṣitī wide abode*, *adharahanū lower jaw*, *itarajanā other folks*, *sarvātmān whole soul*, *ekavirā sole hero*, *ṣaptarṣī seven sages*, *tṛtīya-savanā third libation*, *ekonaviṇṇatī a score diminished by one*, *jāgrat-svāpnā waking sleep*, *yāvayatsakhā defending friend*, *apakṣīyamāṇa-pakṣa waning half*.

c. There are not a few exceptions as regards accent. Especially, compounds with *viçva* (in composition, accented *viçvá*), which itself retains the accent: thus, *viçvádevās all the gods*, *viçvāmānuṣa every man*. For words in *ti*, see below, 1287 d. Sporadic cases are *madhyāṁdina*, *vṛṣākapi*, both of which show an irregular shift of tone in the prior member; and a few others.

d. Instead of an adjective, the prior member is in a few cases a noun used appositionally, or with a quasi-adjective value. Thus, *rājayakṣmā king-disease*, *brahmarṣi priest-sage*, *rājarṣi king-sage*, *rājadanta king-tooth*, *devajana god-folk*, *duhitṛjana daughter-person*, *çamīlatā creeper named çamī*, *muṣikākhyā the name "mouse"*, *jaya-çabda the word "conquer"*, *ujhitaçabda the word "deserted"*; or, more figuratively, *gṛhanaraka house-hell (house which is a hell)*, *çāpāgni curse-fire (consuming curse)*.

e. This group is of consequence, inasmuch as in possessive application

it is greatly extended, and forms a numerous class of appositional compounds: see below, 1298.

f. This whole subdivision, of nouns with preceding qualifying adjectives, is not uncommon; but it is greatly (in AV., for example, more than five times) exceeded in frequency by the sub-class of possessives of the same form: see below, 1298.

1281. The adverbial words which are most freely and commonly used as prior members of compounds, qualifying the final member, are the verbal prefixes and the words of direction related with them, and the inseparable prefixes, a or an, su, dus, etc. (1121). These are combined not only with adjectives, but also, in quasi-adjectival value, with nouns; and the two classes of combinations will best be treated together.

1282. Verbal adjectives and nouns with preceding adverbs. As the largest and most important class under this head might properly enough be regarded the derivatives with preceding verbal prefixes. These, however, have been here reckoned rather as derivatives from roots combined with prefixes (1141), and have been treated under the head of derivation, in the preceding chapter. In taking up the others, we will begin with the participles.

1283. The participles belonging to the tense-systems — those in ant (or at), māna, āna, vāns — are only rarely compounded with any other adverbial element than the negative a or an, which then takes the accent.

a. Examples are: ānadant, ādadat, ānaçnant, āsравant, ālubhyant, ādāsyant, āditsant, ādevayant; āmanyamāna, āhiṣsāna, āchidyamāna; ādadivāns, ābibhivāns, atasthāna; and, with verbal prefixes, ānapasphurant, ānāgamiṣyant, ānabhyāgamiṣyant, āvirādhayant, āvicācalat, āpratimanyūyamāna.

b. Exceptions in regard to accent are very few: arundhatī, ajārantī, acodānt (RV., once: doubtless a false reading; the simple participle is cōdant); AV. has anipādyamāna for RV. ānipadyamāna (and the published text has asaṁhyant, with a part of the manuscripts); ÇB. has akāmāyamāna.

c. Of other compounds than with the negative prefix have been noted in the Veda -punardīyamāna (in āpunard-) and sūvidvāns. In alalābhāvant and jāñjanābhāvant RV., as in astamhyant and astameṣyant (AV.), we have participles of a compound conjugation (1091), in which, as has been pointed out, the accent is as in combinations with the verbal prefixes.

1284. The passive (or past) participle in *ta* or *na* is much more variously compounded; and in general (as in the case of the verbal prefixes: 1085a) the preceding adverbial element has the accent.

a. Thus, with the negative *a* or *an* (by far the most common case): *ākṛta*, *ādabdhā*, *āriṣṭa*, *ānādhṛṣṭa*, *āparājita*, *āsaṁkhyāta*, *ānābhīrūḍha*, *āparimitasamṛddha*; — with *su*, *sūjāta*, *sūhuta*, *sūsamṛṣṭa*, *svāraṁkṛta*; — with *dus*, *dūccarita*, *dūrdhita* and *dūrhita*, *dūḥṛta*; — with other adverbial words, *dāṁsujāta*, *nāvajāta*, *sānaḥṛta*, *svayamṛta*, *trīpratiṣṭhita*: *āraṁkṛta* and *kakajākṛta* are rather participles of a compound conjugation.

b. Exceptions in regard to accent are: with *a* or *an*, *anāçastā*, *apraçastā*, and, with the accent of the participle retracted to the root, *amṛta*, *adṛṣṭa*, *acitta*, *ayūta* *myriad*, *atūrta* (beside *ātūrta*), *asūrta* (? beside *sūrta*); — with *su* (nearly half as numerous as the regular cases), *subhūtā*, *sūktā*, *supraçastā*, *svākta*, *sukṛtā* and *sujātā* (beside *sūkṛta* and *sūjātā*), and a few others; with *dus* (quite as numerous as the regular cases), *duritā* (also *dūrta*), *duruktā*, *duṣṛtā* (also *dūṣṛta*), *durbhūtā*; with *sa*, *sajātā*; with other adverbs, *amotā*, *ariṣṭutā*, *tuvijātā*, *prācinopavitā*, *tadānīndugdhā*, *prātardugdhā*, etc., and the compounds with *puru*, *purujātā*, *puruprajātā*, *purupraçastā*, *puruṣṭutā*, etc., and with *svayam*, *svayamṛtā* etc. The proper name *aṣādhā* stands beside *āṣādhā*; and AV. has *abhinnā* for RV. *ābhinna*.

1285. The gerundives occur almost only in combination with the negative prefix, and have usually the accent on the final syllable

a. Examples are: *anāpyā*, *anindyā*, *abudhyā*, *asahyā*, *ayodhyā*, *amokyā*; *advigēṣyā*; *ahnavāyyā*; and, along with verbal prefixes, the cases are *asaṁkhyeyā*, *apramṛṣyā*, *anapavṛjyā*, *anatyudyā*, *anādhṛṣyā*, *avimokyā*, *anānukṛtyā* (the accent of the simple word being *saṁkhyēya* etc.).

b. Exceptions in regard to accent are: *ānedya*, *ādābhya*, *āgohya*, *ājogya*, *āyabhya*. The two *anavadharṣyā* and *anativyādhya* (both AV.) belong to the *yā*-division (1213b) of gerundives, and have retained the accent of the simple word. And *āghnya* and *aghnyā* occur together.

c. The only compounds of these words with other adverbial elements in V. are *sūyabhya* (accented like its twin *āyabhya*) and *prathamavāsyā* (which retains the final circumflex), and perhaps *ekavādyā*.

d. The neuter nouns of the same form (1213c: except *sadhāstutya*) retain their own accent after an adverbial prior member: thus, *pūrvapāyya*, *pūrvapēya*, *amutrabhūya*; and *sahaçēyya*. And the negatived gerundives instanced above are capable of being viewed as possessive compounds with such nouns.

e. Some of the other verbal derivatives which have rules of their own as to accent etc. may be next noticed.

1286. The root-stem (pure root, or with *t* added after a short final vowel: 1147d) is very often combined with a preceding adverbial word, of various kinds; and in the combination it retains the accent.

a. Examples are: with inseparable prefixes, *adrúh* not harming, *asú* not giving birth, *arúc* not shining; *sukṛt* well-doing, *suṣrút* hearing well; *duṣkṛt* ill-doing, *dūdāc* (199d) impious; *sayúj* joining together, *samād* conflict; *sahajā* born together, *sahaváh* carrying together; — with other adverbs, *amājúr* growing old at home, *uparispṛc* touching upicard, *punarbhú* appearing again, *prātaryúj* harnessed early, *sadyahkrí* bought the same day, *sākaṁvṛdh* growing up together, *sadaṁdī* ever-binding, *viśūvṛt* turning to both sides, *vṛthāsāh* easily overcoming; — with adjectives used adverbially, *uruvyác* wide-spreading, *prathamajā* first-born, *ṣukrapṛc* brightly adorned, *dvijá* twice born, *trivṛt* triple, *svarāj* self-ruling; — with nouns used adverbially, *ṣambhú* beneficent, *sūryaṣvít* shining like the sun, *iṣānakṛt* acting as lord, *svayambhú* self-existent; and, with accusative case-form, *patamgá* going by flight.

b. When, however, a root-stem is already in composition, whether with a verbal prefix or an element of other character, the further added negative itself takes the accent (as in case of an ordinary adjective; below, 1288a): thus, for example, *ánākṣit* not abiding, *ánāvṛt* not turning back, *ávidviṣ* not showing hostility, *áduṣkṛt* not ill-doing, *ánaṣvadā* not giving a horse, *ápaṣuhan* not slaying cattle, (*anáḡās* would be an exception, if it contained *ṽgā*: which is very unlikely). Similar combinations with *su* seem to retain the radical accent: thus, *supratúr*, *svābhú*, *svāyúj*; *svāvṛj* is an unsupported exception.

c. A few other exceptions occur, mostly of doubtful character, as *prátiprāc*, *sadhástha*, *ádhrigu*, and the words having *añc* as final member (407 ff.: if this element is not, after all, a suffix): compare 1269a.

1287. Other verbal derivatives, requiring to be treated apart from the general body of adjectives, are few and of minor importance. Thus:

a. The derivatives in *a* are in great part of doubtful character, because of the possibility of their being used with substantive value to make a possessive compound. The last ambiguous, probably, are the derivatives from present-stems (1148j), which have the accent on the suffix: thus, *asunvá*, *apaṣyá*, *akṣudhyá*, *avidasyá*, *anāmṛná*, *sadāpṛná*, *punarmanyá*; and with them belong such cases as *atṛpá*, *avṛdhá*, *aramgamá*, *urukramá*, *evāvadá*, *satṛāsahá*, *punaḥsará*, *purahsará*; and the nouns *sāyambhavá*, *sahacārá*, *prātaḥsāvá*, *mithoyodhá*. Differently accented, on the other hand, although apparently of the same formation, are such as *ánapasphura*, *ánavahvara* (compare the compounds noticed at 1286b), *sadāvṛdha*, *sūbharva*, *nyagródha*, *puroḡācā*, *sadhamāda*, *sudúgha*, *supáca*, *suháva*, and others. Words like *adábha*, *durhápa*, *sukára*, *suyáma*, are probably possessives.

b. The derivatives in *van* keep in general the accent of the final member, on the root (compare 1169 c, 1277): thus, *ācupátvan* and *raghupátvan* *swift-flying*, *puroyāvan* *going in front*, *sukṛtvan* *well-doing*; and *sutárman* and *suváhman* and *raghuyāman* are probably to be classed with them. But the negative prefix has the accent even before these: thus, *áyajvan*, *árāvan*, *āprayutvan*; and *satyāmadvan* (if it be not possessive) has the accent of its prior member.

c. A few words in *i* seem to have (as in dependent compounds: 1276) the accent on the radical syllable: thus, *durgṛbhi*, *ṛjuváni*, *tuviṣváni*.

d. The derivatives in *ti* are variously treated: the negative prefix has always the accent before them: as, *ácitti*, *ābhūti*, *ānāhūti*; with *su* and *du*, the compound is accented now on the prefix and now on the final, and in some words on either (*súnīti* and *sunīti*, *dúṣṭuti* and *duṣṭuti*); with other elements, the accent of the prefix prevails: thus, *sáhuti*, *sadhástuti*, *puróhiti*, *pūrvápīti*, *pūrvyástuti*.

e. The derivatives in *in* have, as in general, the accent on the suffix: thus, *pūrvāsín*, *bahucārín*, *sādhudevín*, *savāsín*, *kevalādín*. But with the negative prefix, *ánāmin*, *āvitārin*.

f. Other combinations are too various in treatment, or are represented by too few examples in accentuated texts, to justify the setting up of rules respecting them.

1288. Of the remaining combinations, those made with the inseparable prefixes form in some measure a class by themselves.

1. a. The negative prefix *a* or *an*, when it directly negatives the word to which it is added, has a very decided tendency to take the accent.

b. We have seen above (1283) that it does so even in the case of present and perfect and future participles, although these in combination with a verbal prefix retain their own accent (1085: but there are exceptions, as *avadānt*, *apaṣyānt*, etc. (B.)); and also in the case of a root-stem, if this be already compounded with another element (1286 b). And the same is true of its other combinations.

c. Thus, with various adjective words: *átandra*, *ádabhra*, *ádāquri*, *āṇṇu*, *ádevayu*, *átṛṇaj*, *átavyāṇs*, *ánāmin*, *ádvayāvin*, *āpracetas*, *ānapatyavant*, *ānupadasvant*, *āpramāyuka*, *āmamri*, *āprajāñi*, *ávidīdhayu*, *ánagnidagdha*, *ákāmakarṇana*, *āpaṣcāddaghvan*. Further, with nouns, *āpati*, *ākumāra*, *ābrāhmaṇa*, *ávidyā*, *ācraddhā*, *āvrātya*.

d. But there are a number of exceptions, in which the accent is on the final syllable, without regard to the original accentuation of the final member: thus, for example, *acitrá*, *aqrírā*, *aviprá*, *ayajñiyá*, *anāsmāká*, *asthūrí*, *anācú*, *ajarayú*, *anāmayitnú*; and in *amitra* *enemy*, and *avira* *unmanly*, there is a retraction of the accent from the final syllable of the final member to its penult.

2. e. The prefixes *su* and *dus* have this tendency in a much less degree, and their compounds are very variously accented, now on the prefix, now on the final syllable, now on the accented syllable of the final member; and occasionally on either of two syllables.

f. Thus, for example, *súbhadra*, *súvipra*, *súpakva*, *súbrāhmaṇa*, *súbhiṣaj*; *sutirthá*, *suvasaná*, *suśārathí*, *supāçá*, *sucitrá*; *suçéva*, *suhótṛ*: *suvíra* is like *avíra*; — *durmitrá*, *duṣṣvápnya*; and *duccúná* (168b), with irregular retraction of accent (*quná*).

3. g. The compounds with *sa* are too few to furnish occasion for separate mention; and those with the interrogative prefix in its various forms are also extremely rare in the Veda: examples are *kucará*, *katpayá*, *kábandha*, *kunannamá*, *kumará*, *kúyava*, *kuśáva*.

1289. The verbal prefixes are sometimes used in a general adverbial way, qualifying a following adjective or noun.

a. Examples of such combinations are not numerous in the Veda. Their accentuation is various, though the tone rests oftenest on the preposition. Thus *ádhipatí* *over-lord*, *áparúpa* *mis-form*, *prátiçatru* *opposing foe*, *prápada* *fore part of foot*, *prānapāt* *great-grandchild*, *vípakva* *quite done*, *sāmpriya* *mutually dear*; *upajíhvikā* *side tongue* (with retraction of the accent of *jíhvā*); *antardeçá* *intermediate direction*, *pradív* *forward heaven*, *prapitāmahá* (also [*prápitāmaha*] *great-grandfather*, *pratijaná* *opponent*, *vyadhvā* *midway*. These compounds are more frequent with possessive value (below, 1305).

b. This use of the verbal prefixes is more common later, and some of them have a regular value in such compounds. Thus, *ati* denotes excess, as in *atidūra* *very far*, *atibhaya* *exceeding fear*, *átipūruṣa* (ÇB.) *chief man*; *adhi*, superiority, as in *adhidanta* *upper-tooth* *adhistṛi* *chief woman*; *abhi* is intensive, as in *abhinamra* *much inclining*, *abhinava* *spare-new*, *abhirucira* *delightful*; *ā* signifies *somewhat*, as in *ākuṭila* *somewhat crooked*, *ānila* *bluish*; *upa* denotes something accessory or secondary, as in *upapurāṇa* *additional Purāṇa*; *pari*, excess as in *paridurbala* *very weak*; *prati*, opposition, as in *pratipakṣa* *opposing side*, *pratipustaka* *copy*; *vi*, variation or excess, as in *vidūra* *very far*, *vīpāṇḍu* *greyish*, *vīkṣudra* *respectively small*; *sam*, completeness, as in *sampakva* *quite ripe*.

1290. Other compounds with adverbial prior members are quite irregularly accented.

Thus, the compounds with *puru*, on the final (compare the participles with *puru*, 1284b): as, *purudasmá*, *purupriyá*, *puruçcandrá*; those with *púnar*, on the prior member, as *púnarṇava*, *púnarmagha*, *púnaryuvan*, *púnarvasu* (but *punaḥsará* etc.); those with *satás*, *satíná*, *satyá*, the same, as *satómahant*, *satínámanyu*, *satyámugra*; a few combinations of nouns in *tr* and *ana* with adverbs akin with the prefixes, on the final syllable, as *puraṣṭhātṛ*, *puraṣṭhātṛ*, *upariçayaná*, *prātaḥsavaná*; and miscellaneous cases are *mithóavadyapa*, *háriçcandra*, *álpaçayu*, *sādhvaryá*, *yācchreṣṭhá* and *yāvacchreṣṭhá*, *jyogāmayāvin*.

1291. One or two exceptional cases may be noted, as follows:

a. An adjective is sometimes preceded by a noun standing toward it in a quasi-adverbial relation expressive of comparison or likeness: e. g. *çukababhru* (VS.) *parrot-brown*, *ūrṇāmṛdu* (TB.) *soft as wool*, *prāṇa-priya* *dear as life*, *kuṇḍayavajomṛdu* *soft as lotus-pollen*, *bakālīna* *hidden like a heron*, *mattamātāṅgāmin* *moving like a maddened elephant*.

b. An adjective is now and then qualified by another adjective: e. g. *kṛṣṇāita* *dark-gray*, *dhūmrāroḥita* *grayish red*: and compare the adjectives of intermediate direction, 1257 c.

* c. The adjective *pūrva* is in the later language frequently used as final member of a compound in which its logical value is that of an adverb qualifying the other member (which is said to retain its own accent). Thus, *dṛṣṭapūrva* *previously seen*, *pariṇītapūrva* *already married*, *aparijñātapūrva* *not before known*, *somapītapūrva* *having formerly drunk soma*, *strīpūrva* *formerly a woman*.

III. Secondary Adjective Compounds.

1292. a. A compound having a noun as its final member very often wins secondarily the value of an adjective, being inflected in the three genders to agree with the noun which it qualifies, and used in all the constructions of an adjective.

b. This class of compounds, as was pointed out above (1247. III.), falls into the two divisions of A. Possessives, having their adjective character given them by addition of the idea of *possessing*; and B. those in which the final member is syntactically dependent on or governed by the prior member.

A. Possessive Compounds.

1293. The possessives are noun-compounds of the preceding class, determinatives, of all its various subdivisions, to which is given an adjective inflection, and which take on an adjective meaning of a kind which is most conveniently and accurately defined by adding *having* or *possessing* to the meaning of the determinative.

a. Thus: the dependent *sūryatejās* *sun's brightness* becomes the

possessive *sūryatejas* possessing the brightness of the sun; *yajñakāmā* desire of sacrifice becomes *yajñākāma* having desire of sacrifice; the descriptive *bṛhadratha* great chariot becomes the possessive *bṛhadratha* having great chariots; *āhasta* not hand becomes *ahastā* handless; *durghandi* ill savor becomes *durgāndhi* of ill savor; and so on.

b. A copulative compound is not convertible into an adjective directly, any more than is a simple noun, but requires, like the latter, a possessive suffix or other means: e. g. *vāgghastavant*, *doṣagunin*, *rajastamaska*, *açirogrīva*, *anṛgyajus*. A very small number of exceptions, however, are found: thus, *somendṛā* (TS.), *stōmapṛṣṭha* (VS. TS.), *hastyīṣabha* (ÇB.), *dāsīniṣka* (ChU.), and, later, *cakramusala*, *sadānanda*, *saccidānanda*, *sāṅkhyayoga* (as n. pr.), *balābala*, *bhūtabhāntika*.

c. The name given by the native grammarians to the possessive compounds is *bahuvrīhi*: the word is an example of the class, meaning *possessing much rice*.

d. The name "relative", instead of possessive, sometimes applied to this class, is an utter misnomer; since, though the meaning of such a compound (as of any attribute word) is easily cast into a relative form, its essential character lies in the possessive verb which has nevertheless to be added, or in the possessive case of the relative which must be used: thus, *mahākavi* and *āyurdā*, descriptive and dependent, are "relative" also, *who is a great poet*, and *that is life-giving*, but *bṛhadratha*, possessive, means *who has a great chariot*, or *whose is a great chariot*.

1294. a. That a noun, simple or compound, should be added to another noun, in an opposite way, with a value virtually attributive, and that such nouns should occasionally gain by frequent association and application an adjective form also, is natural enough, and occurs in many languages; the peculiarity of the Sanskrit formation lies in two things. First, that such use should have become a perfectly regular and indefinitely extensible one in the case of compounded words, so that any compound with noun-final may be turned without alteration into an adjective, while to a simple noun must be added an adjective-making suffix in order to adapt it to adjective use: for example, that while *hasta* must become *hastin* and *bāhu* must become *bāhumant*, *hiranyahasta* and *mahābāhu* change from noun to adjective value with no added ending. And second, that the relation of the qualified noun to the compound should have come to be so generally that of possession, not of likeness, nor of appurtenance, nor of any other relation which is as naturally involved in such a construction: that we may only say, for example, *mahābāhuḥ puruṣaḥ* *man with great arms*, and not also *mahābāhur maṇiḥ* *jewel for a great arm*, or *mahābāhavaḥ ṣākṣaḥ* *branches like great arms*.

b. There are, however, in the older language a few derivative adjective compounds which imply the relation of appurtenance rather than that of possession, and which are with probability to be viewed as survivals of a state of things antecedent to the specialization of the general class as

possessive (compare the similar exceptions under possessive suffixes, 1230 g, 1233 f). Examples are: *viçvânara* of or for all men, belonging to all (and so *viçvâkrṣṭi*, -*carṣaṇi*, -*kṣiti*, -*gotra*, -*manuṣ*, -*āyu*, and *sarvâpaçu*, *saptāmānuṣa*), *viçvâçârada* of every autumn, *vipathâ* for bad roads, *dvirājâ* [battle] of two kings, *açvapṛṣṭha* carried on horseback, *virâpastya* abiding with heroes, *pûrṇâmâsa* at full moon, *adévaka* for no divinity, *bahudevata* or -*tyâ* for many divinities, *aparisaṃvatsara* not lasting a full year, *ekâdaçakapâla* for eleven dishes, *somendrâ* for Soma and Indra. And the compounds with final member in *ana* mentioned at 1296 b are probably of the same character. But also in the later language, some of the so-called *dvigu*-compounds (1313) belong with these: so *dvigu* itself, as meaning worth two cows, *dvinau* bought for two ships; also occasional cases like *devâsura* [*saṃgrâma*] of the gods and demons, *narahaya* of man and horse, *çakramusala* with discus of club, *gurutalpa* violating the teacher's bed.

1295. The possessive compound is distinguished from its substrate, the determinative, generally by a difference of accent. This difference is not of the same nature in all the divisions of the class; but oftenest, the possessive has as a compound the natural accent of its prior member (as in most of the examples given above).

1296. Possessively used dependent compounds, or possessive dependents, are very much less common than those corresponding to the other division of determinatives.

a. Further examples are: *mayûraroman* having the plumes of peacocks, *agnîtejas* having the brightness of fire, *jñâtîmukha* wearing the aspect of relatives, *pâtikâma* desiring a husband, *hastipâda* having an elephant's feet, *râjanyâbandhu* having kshatriyas for relatives.

b. The accent is, as in the examples given, regularly that of the prior member, and exceptions are rare and of doubtful character. A few compounds with derivatives in *ana* have the accent of the final member: e. g. *indrapâna* serving as drink for Indra, *devasâdana* serving as seat for the gods, *rayisthâna* being source of wealth; but they contain no implication of possession, and are possibly in character, as in accent, dependent (but compare 1294 b). Also a few in *as*, as *nṛcâkṣas* men-beholding, *nṛvâhas* men-bearing, *kṣetrasâdhas* field-prospering, are probably to be judged in the same way.

1297. Possessively used descriptive compounds, or possessive descriptives, are extremely numerous and of every variety of character; and some kinds of combination which are rare in proper descriptive use are very common as possessives.

a. They will be taken up below in order, according to the char-

acter of the prior member — whether the noun-final be preceded by a qualifying adjective, or noun, or adverb.

1298. Possessive compounds in which a noun is preceded by a qualifying ordinary adjective are (as pointed out above, 1280f) very much more common than descriptives of the same form.

a. They regularly and usually have the accent of their prior member: thus, *anyārūpa* of other form, *ugrābāhu* having powerful arms, *jivāputra* having living sons, *dirghācmaṣru* longbearded, *bṛhācchraṇas* of great renown, *bhūrimūla* many-rooted, *mahāvadhā* bearing a great weapon, *viśvārūpa* having all forms, *çukrāvarṇa* of bright color, *çivābhimarṣāna* of propitious touch, *satyāsaṁdha* of true promises, *sārvāṅga* whole-limbed, *svāyaças* having own glory, *hāritasraj* wearing yellow garlands.

b. Exceptions, however, in regard to accent are not rare (a seventh or eighth of the whole number, perhaps). Thus, the accent is sometimes that of the final member; especially with derivatives in *as*, as *tuvirādhas*, *purupéças*, *pr̥thupákṣas*, and others in which (as above, 1296b) a determinative character may be suspected: thus, *urujrāyas* beside *urujrī*, *uruvyācas* beside *uruvyāc*, and so on; but also with those of other finals, as *ṛjuhāsta*, *çitikákṣa* etc., *kṛṣṇakāṣṇa*, *citrādṛçika*, *tuvicūṣma*, *ṛjukrātu*, *pr̥thupārçu*, *puruvārtman*, *raghuyāman*, *viḍupātman*. In a very few cases, the accent is retracted from the final to the first syllable of the second member: thus, *aṅhubhēda*, *tuvigrīva*, *puruvīra*, *pururūpa*, *çitibāhu* (also *çitibāhū*). The largest class is that of compounds which take the accent upon their final syllable (in part, of course, not distinguishable from those which retain the accent of the final member): for example, *bahvannā*, *nīlanakhā*, *puruputrā*, *viçvāṅgā*, *svapatī*, *tuvipratī*, *pr̥çniparṇī* f., *darçataçrī*, *pūtirajjū*, *asitajñū*, *pr̥thugmán*, *bahuprajās*.

c. The adjective *viçva* *all*, as prior member of a compound (and also in derivation), changes its accent regularly to *viçvā*; *sārva* *whole, all*, does the same in a few cases.

1299. Possessive compounds with a participle [preceding and qualifying the final noun-member are numerous, although such a compound with simple descriptive value is almost unknown.] The accent is, with few exceptions, that of the prior member.

a. The participle is oftenest the passive 'one, in *ta* or *na*. [Thus, *chinnāpakṣa* with severed wing, *dhṛtārāṣṭra* of firmly held royalty, *hatāmātr̥* whose mother is slain, *iddhāgni* whose fire is kindled, *uttānāhasta* with outstretched hand, *prāyataḍakṣiṇa* having presented sacrificial gifts; and, with prefixed negative, *āriṣṭavīra* whose men are unharmed, *ātaptatanu* of unburned substance, *ānabhimlātavarṇa* of untarnished color. Exceptions in regard to accent are very few: there have been noticed only *paryastākṣā*, *vyastakeçī* f., *achinnaparnā*.

b. Examples occur of a present participle in the same situation. In about half the (accentuated) instances, it gives its own accent to the compound: thus, *dyutādyāman*, *dhṛṣādvarṇa* etc., *ṣucādratha*, *rūcad-vatsa* etc., *bhrājajjanman* etc., *saṁyādvīra*, *stanāyadama*, *sādhad-iṣṭi*; in the others, the accent is drawn forward to the final syllable of the participle (as in the compounds with governing participle: below, 1309): thus, *dravātpāṇi* etc. (*dravāt* also occurs as adverb), *rapṣādūdhan*, *svanādratha*, *arcāddhūma*, *bhandādiṣṭi*, *krandādiṣṭi*. With these last agrees in form *jarādaṣṭi* *attaining old age, long-lived*; but its make-up, in view of its meaning, is anomalous.

c. The RV. has two compounds with the perfect middle participle as prior member: thus, *yuyujānāsapti* *with harnessed coursers* (perhaps rather *having harnessed their coursers*), and *dadṛṣṇāpavi* (with regular accent, instead of *dāḍṛṣṇa*, as elsewhere irregularly in this participle) *with conspicuous wheel-rims*.

d. Of a nearly participial character is the prior element in *ṣrūtkaṛṇa* (RV.) *of listening ear*; and with this are perhaps accordant *dīdyagni* and *athāraṣman* (RV., each once).

1300. Possessive compounds having a numeral as prior member are very common, and for the most part follow the same rule of accent which is followed by compounds with other adjectives: excepted are those beginning with *dvi* and *tri*, which accent in general the final member.

a. Examples with other numerals than *dvi* and *tri* are: *ékacakra*, *ékaṣṛṣan*, *ékapad*, *cāturaṅga*, *cātuṣpakṣa*, *pāñcāṅguri*, *pāñcādana*, *ṣāḍaṣva*, *ṣāṭpad*, *saptājihva*, *saptāmāṭṣ*, *aṣṭāpad*, *aṣṭāputra*, *nāvapad*, *nāvadvāra*, *dāṣaṣkha*, *dāṣaṣṛṣan*, *dvādaṣāra*, *triṅṣāda-ara*, *ṣatāparvan*, *ṣatādant*, *sahasraṅāman*, *sahasramūla*.

b. Exceptions in regard to accent are but few, and have the tone on the final syllable, whatever may be that belonging originally to the final member; they are mostly stems in final *a*, used by substitution for others in *an*, *i*, or a consonant: thus, *caturakṣā* etc. (*akṣān* or *ākṣi*: 431), *ṣaḍahā* etc. (*āhan* or *āhar*: 430 a), *daṣavṛṣā* etc. (*vṛṣan*), *ekarātrā* etc. (*rātri* or *rātri*), *ekarcā* etc. (*ṛc*); but also a few others, as *ṣaḍ-yogā*, *aṣṭāyogā*, *ṣatārghā*, *sahasrārghā*, *ekaparā* (?).

c. The compounds with *dvi* and *tri* for the most part have the accent of their final member: thus, for example, *dvijānman*, *dvidhāra*, *dvibāndhu*, *divartanī*, *dvipād*; *tritāntu*, *trinābhi*, *triṣōka*, *trivārūtha*, *tricakrā*, *triṣṛṣan*, *tripād*. A number of words, however, follow the general analogy, and accent the numeral: thus, for example, *dvīpakṣa*, *dvīṣavas*, *dvīṣasya*, *triṣandhi*, *tryāra*, *tryāṣir*, and sometimes *dvīpad* and *trīpad* in AV. As in the other numeral compounds, as substituted stem in *a* is apt to take the accent on the final: thus, *dvivṛṣā* and *trivṛṣā*, *dvirājā*, *dvirātrā*, *tryāyusā*, *tridivā*; and a few of other

character with *tri* follow the same rule: thus, *trikaçá*, *trináká*, *tribandhú*, *tryudhán*, *tribarhís*, etc.

d. The neuter, or also the feminine, of numeral compounds is often used substantively, with a collective or abstract value, and the accent is then regularly on the final syllable: see below, 1312.

1301. Possessive compounds having as prior member a noun which has a quasi-adjective value in qualifying the final member are very frequent, and show certain specialities of usage.

a. Least peculiar is a noun of material as prior member (hardly to be reckoned as possessive dependents, because the relation of material is not regularly expressed by a case: 295): thus, *híraṇyahasta* *gold-handed*, *híraṇyasraj* *with golden garlands*, *áyahsthūṇa* *having brazen supports*, *rajatánābhi* *of silver navel*.

1302. Especially common is the use of a noun as prior member to qualify the other appositionally, or by way of equivalence (the occasional occurrence of determinatives of this character has been noticed above, 1280 d). These may conveniently be called *appositional possessives*. Their accent is that of the prior member, like the ordinary possessive descriptives.

a. Examples are: *āçvaparna* *horse-winged*, or *having horses as wings* (said of a chariot), *bhūmigṛha* *having the earth as house*, *índrasakhí* *having Indra for friend*, *agníhotṛ* *having Agni as priest*, *gandharvápatnī* *having a Gandharva for spouse*, *çūrāputra* *having hero-sons*, *jarāmṛtyu* *having old age as mode of death*, *living till old age*, *agnivāsa* *fire-clad*, *tadanta* *ending with that*, *cāracakṣus* *using spies for eyes*, *viṣṇuçarmanāman* *named Vishnuçarman*; and, with pronoun instead of noun, *tvādūta* *having thee as messenger*, *tādapas* *having this for work*. Exceptions in regard to accent occur here, as in the more regular descriptive formation: thus, *agnijihvá*, *vṛṣaṇaçvá*, *dhūmaçikhá*, *pavinasá*, *asāunāma*, *tatkūla*, etc.

b. Not infrequently, a substantively used adjective is the final member in such a compound; thus, *índrajyeṣṭha* *having Indra as chief*, *mānaḥ-ṣaṣṭha* *having the mind as sixth*, *sōmaçreṣṭha* *of which soma is best*, *ekapará* *of which the ace is highest* (?), *āsthimbhūyas* *having bone as the larger part*, *chiefly of bone*, *abhirūpabhūyiṣṭha* *chiefly composed of worthy persons*, *daçāvara* *having ten as the lowest number*, *cintāpara* *having meditation as highest object or occupation*, *devoted to meditation*, *niḥçvāsa-parama* *much addicted to sighing*.

c. Certain words are of especial frequency in the compounds here described, and have in part won a peculiar application. Thus:

d. With *ādi* *beginning* or *ādika* or *ādya* *first* are made compounds signifying the person or thing specified along with others, such a person or thing *et cetera*. For example, *devā indrādayaḥ* *the gods having Indra as first*, i. e. *the gods Indra etc.*, *marīcyādīn munīn* *Marīci and the other*

sages, *svâyambhuvādyāḥ saptāi 'te manavaḥ* those seven Manus, *Śvâyambhuva* etc., *agniṣṭomādikaṁ* the sacrifices *Agnishtoma* and so on. Or the qualified noun is omitted, as in *annapānendhanādini* food, drink, fuel, etc., *dānadharmādikaṁ caratu bhavān* let your honor practise liberality, religious rites, and the like. The particles *evam* and *iti* are also sometimes used by substitution as prior members: thus, *evamādi vacanam* words to this and the like effect; *ato 'haṁ bravīmi kartavyaḥ saṁcayo nityam ityādi* hence I say "accumulation is ever to be made" etc.

e. Used in much the same way, but less often, is *prabhṛti* beginning: thus, *viçvāvasuprabhṛtibhir gandharvāiḥ* with the Gandharvas *Viçvāvasu* etc.; especially adverbially, in measurements of space and time as *tatprabhṛti* or *tataḥprabhṛti* thenceforward.

f. Words meaning *foregoer*, *predecessor*, and the like—namely, *pūrva*, *pūrvaka*, *purāḥsara*, *puraskṛta*, *purogama*—are often employed in a similar manner, and especially adverbially, but for the most part to denote accompaniment, rather than antecedence, of that which is designated by the prior member of the compound: e. g. *smitapūrvam* with a smile, *anāmayapraṇapūrvakam* with inquiries after health *pitāmahapurogama* accompanied by the Great Father.

g. The noun *mātrā* measure stands as final of a compound which is used adjectively or in the substantive neuter to signify a limit that is not exceeded, and obtains thus the virtual value of *mere*, *only*: thus, *jalamātreṇa vartayan* living by water only (lit. by that which has water for its measure or limit), *garbhacyutimātreṇa* by merely issuing from the womb, *prāṇayātrikamātraḥ syāt* let him be one possessing what does not exceed the preservation of life; *uktamātre tu vacane* but the words being merely uttered.

h. The noun *artha* object, purpose is used at the end of a compound, in the adverbial accusative neuter, to signify *for the sake of* or the like: thus, *yajñasiddhyartham* in order to the accomplishment of the sacrifice (lit. in a manner having the accomplishment of the sacrifice as its object), *damayantyartham* for Damayanti's sake (with Damayanti as object).

i. Other examples are *ābhā*, *kalpa*, in the sense of *like*, *approaching*: thus, *hemābha* gold-like, *mṛtakalpa* nearly dead, *pratipannakalpa* almost accomplished;—*vidhā*, in the sense of *kind*, *sort*: thus, *tvadvidha* of thy sort, *pūruṣavidha* of human kind;—*prāya*, in the sense of *mostly*, *often*, and the like: thus, *duḥkhaḥprāya* full of pain, *trṇaprāya* abounding in grass, *nirgamanaprāya* often going out;—*antara* (in substantive neuter), in the sense of *other*: thus, *deçāntara* another region (lit. that which has a difference of region), *janmāntarāpi* other existences, *çākhāntare* in another text.

1303. In appositional possessive compounds, the second member, if it designates a part of the body, sometimes logically signifies that part to which what is designated by the prior member belongs, that on or in which it is.

a. Thus, *ghṛtāpṛṣṭha* butter-backed, *mādhujihva* honey-tongued, *niṣkāgrīva* and *maṇigrīva* necklace-necked, *pātrahasta* vessel-handed, *vājrabāhu* lightning-armed, *āṣṭmukha* blood-faced, *kīlālodhan* mead-uddered, *vājajaṭhara* sacrifice-bellied, *vāspakaṇṭha* with tears in the throat, *çradhdhāmanas* with faith in the heart; with irregular accent, *dhūmakṣī* f. smoke-eyed, *açrumukhī* f. tear-faced; and *khādihasta* ring-handed (*khādī*). In the later language, such compounds are not infrequent with words meaning hand: thus, *çastrapāṇi* having a sword in the hand, *laguḍahasta* carrying a staff.

1304. Of possessive compounds having an adverbial element as prior member, the most numerous by far are those made with the inseparable prefixes. Their accent is various. Thus:

a. In compounds with the negative prefix *a* or *an* (in which the latter logically negatives the imported idea of possession), the accent is prevailingly on the final syllable, without regard to the original accent of the final member. For example: *anantā* having no end, *abalā* not possessing strength, *arathā* without chariot, *açradhdhā* faithless, *amanī* without ornament, *açatrū* without a foe, *avarmān* not cuirassed, *adānt* toothless, *apād* footless, *atejās* without brightness, *anārambhaṇā* not to be gotten hold of, *apratimānā* incomparable, *aducchunā* bringing no harm, *apakṣapucchā* without sides or tail.

b. But a number of examples (few in proportion to those already instanced) have the prefix accented (like the simple descriptives: 1288 a): thus, *ākṣiti* indestructible, *āgu* kineless, *āgopā* without shepherd, *ājīvana* lifeless, *ānāpi* without friends, *āçiqvī* f. without young, *āmṛtyu* deathless, *ābrahman* without priest, *āvyacas* without extension, *āhavis* without oblation, and a few others; AV. has *āprajas*, but ÇB. *aprajās*. A very few have the accent on the penult: namely, *açéṣas*, *ajāni*, and *avīra* (with retraction, from *vīrá*), *apútra* (do., from *putrá*); and AV. has *abhrātṣ*, but RV. *abhrātṣ*.

c. In compounds with the prefixes of praise and dispraise, *su* and *du*, the accent is in the great majority of cases that of the final member: thus, *sukálpa* of easy make, *subhāga* well portioned, *sunákṣatra* of propitious star, *suputrā* having excellent sons, *sugopā* well-shepherded, *sukīrti* of good fame, *sugāndhi* fragrant, *subāhú* well-armed, *suyāmtu* of easy control, *sukrátu* of good capacity, *suhārd* good-hearted, *susrāj* well-garlanded, *suvárman* well-cuirassed, *suvāśas* well-clad, *suprápīti* well guiding; *durbhāga* ill-portioned, *durdṛṣṭika* of evil aspect, *durdhāra* hard to restrain, *durgāndhi* ill-savored, *durādhi* of evil designs, *durdhártu* hard to restrain, *duṣṭārītu* hard to excel, *duratyétu* hard to cross, *durdhūr* ill-yoked, *durnāman* ill-named, *durvāśas* ill-clad.

d. There are, however, a not inconsiderable number of instances in which the accent of these compounds is upon the final syllable: thus, *suçiprá* well-tipped, *svapatyá* of good progeny, *susaṃkāçá* of good aspect, *svaṅgurí* well-fingered, *sviṣú* having good arrows, *supīvās* well fattened;

and compounds with derivatives in *ana*, as *suvijñānā* of easy discernment, *sūpasarpaṇā* of easy approach, *duṣcyavanā* hard to shake; and AV. has *suphalā* and *subandhū* against RV. *suphāla* and *subāndhu*. Like *avīra*, *suvīra* shows retraction of accent. Only *dūrāçir* has the tone on the prefix.

e. On the whole, the distinction by accent of possessive from determinative is less clearly shown in the words made with *su* and *du*s than in any other body of compounds.

f. The associative prefix *sa* or (less often) *sahā* is treated like an adjective element, and itself takes the accent in a possessive compound: thus, *sákratu* of joint will, *sánāman* of like name, *sárūpa* of similar form, *sáyoni* having a common origin, *sāvācas* of assenting words, *sátoka* having progeny along, with one's progeny, *sábrāhmaṇa* together with the Brahmans, *sāmūla* with the root, *sāntardeça* with the intermediate directions; *sahāgopa* with the shepherd, *sahāvatsa* accompanied by one's young, *sahāpatnī* having her husband with her, *sahāpūruṣa* along with our men.

g. In RV. (save in a doubtful case or two), only *saha* in such compounds gives the meaning of *having with one, accompanied by*; and, since *saha* governs the instrumental, the words beginning with it might be of the prepositional class (below, 1310). But in AV. both *sa* and *saha* have this value (as illustrated by examples given above); and in the later language, the combinations with *sa* are much the more numerous.

h. There are a few exceptions, in which the accent is that of the final member: thus, *sajóṣa*, *sajóṣas*, *sadṛça*, *sapráthas*, *sabādhas*, *samanyū* and AV. shows the accent on the final syllable in *sāṅgá* (ÇB. *sāṅga*) and the substantivized (1312) *savidyutá*.

i. Possessive compounds with the exclamatory prefixes *ka* etc. are too few in the older language to furnish ground for any rule as to accent; *kābandha* is perhaps an example of such.

1305. Possessive compounds in which a verbal prefix is used as prior member with adjective value, qualifying a noun as final member, are found even in the oldest language, and are rather more common later (compare the descriptive compounds, above, 1289; and the prepositional, below, 1310). They usually have the accent of the prefix.

a. Most common are those made with *pra*, *vi*, and *sam*: thus, for example, *prāmahas* having exceeding might, *prāçravas* widely famed; *vīgrīva* of wry neck, *vyāṅga* having limbs away or gone, limbless, *vījāni* wifeless, *vīparva* and *vīparus* jointless, *vyādhvan* of wide ways, *vīmanas* both of wide mind and mindless, *vīvācas* of discordant speech; *sāmpatnī* having one's husband along, *sāmmanas* of accordant mind, *sāmsahasra* accompanied by a thousand, *sāmokas* of joint abode. Examples of others are: *ātyūrmi* surging over, *ādhivastra* having a garment on, *ādhyardha* with a half over, *ādhyaçka* overseer, *āpodaka* without water, *abhīrūpa*

of adapted character, *āvatoka* that has aborted, *āmanas* of favorable mind, *ūdojas* of exalted power, *nīmanyu* of assuaged fury, *nīrmāya* free from guile, *nīrhasta* handless.

b. In a comparatively small number of cases, the accent is otherwise, and generally on the final: thus, *avakeṣā*, *upamanyū*, *viṣaphā*, *viṣikhā* (AV. *viṣikha*), *vikarṇā*, *sammātī*, etc.; in an instance or two, that of the final member: thus, *saṃśīṣvarī* having a common young.

1306. Possessive compounds with an ordinary adverb as prior member are also found in every period of the language. They usually have the accent which belongs to the adverb as independent word.

a. Examples are: *āntyūti* bringing near help, *avōdeva* calling down the gods, *itāūti* helping on this side, *ihācitta* with mind directed hither, *dakṣiṇatāskapardā* wearing the braid on the right side, *nānādharmā* of various character, *purudhāpratika* of manifold aspect, *viṣvātomukha* with faces on all sides, *sadyāūti* of immediate aid, *viṣurūpa* of various form, *smādūdhan* with udder, *adhāstāllakṣman* with mark below, *ekatomukha* with face on one side, *tāthāvidha* of such sort.

b. An instance or two of irregular accent are met with: thus, *puro-rathā* whose chariot is foremost, *evamkratū* so-minded.

1307. a. It was pointed out in the preceding chapter (1222 b) that the indifferent suffix *ka* is often added to a pure possessive compound, to help the conversion of the compounded stem into an adjective; especially, where the final of the stem is less usual or manageable in adjective inflection.

b. Also, the compound possessive stem occasionally takes further a possessive-making suffix: thus, *yaçobhagin*, *suçiprin*, *varavarṇin*, *dirgha-sūtrin*, *pūṇyavāgbuddhikarmin*, *sutāsomavant*, *tādṛgrūpavant*, *trayodaçadvipavant*, *nārapālakuṇḍalavant*, *amṛtabuddhimant*.

c. The frequent changes which are undergone by the final of a stem occurring at the end of a compound are noticed further on (1315).

1308. The possessive compounds are not always used in the later language with the simple value of qualifying adjective; often they have a pregnant sense, and become the equivalents of dependent clauses; or the *having* which is implied in them obtains virtually the value of our *having* as sign of past time.

a. Thus, for example, *prāptayāuvana* possessing attained adolescence, i. e. having arrived at adolescence; *anadhigataçāstra* with unstudied books, i. e. who has neglected study; *kṛtaprayatna* possessing performed effort, i. e. on whom effort is expended; *aṅguliya-kadarçanāvasāna* having the sight of the ring as termination, i. e. destined to end on sight of the ring; *uddhṛtaviṣādaçalyaḥ* having an extracted despair-arrow, i. e. when I shall have extracted the barb of despair; *çrutavistāraḥ kriyatām* let him be made with heard details, i. e. let him be informed of the details; *dṛṣṭavīro me rāmaḥ* Rāma has seen my prowess, *bhagnabhāṇḍo dvijo yathā* like

the Brahman that broke the pots, *uktāṇṛtam ṛṣim yathā* like a sage that has spoken falsely.

B. Compounds with Governed Final Member.

1309. Participial Compounds. This group of compounds, in which the prior member is a present participle and the final member its object, is a small one (toward thirty examples) and exclusively Vedic — indeed, almost limited to the oldest Vedic (of the Rīg-Veda). The accent is on the final syllable of the participle, whatever may have been the latter's accent as an independent word.

a. Examples are: *vidādvasu* winning good things, *kṣayādvīra* governing (*kṣāyant*) heroes, *tarāddveṣas* overcoming (*tārant*) foes, *ābharādvasu* bringing good things, *codayānmatī* inciting (*codāyant*) devotion, *mandayātsakha* rejoicing friends, *dhārayātkavi* sustaining sages, *mañhayādrayi* bestowing wealth.

b. In *sādādyoni* sitting in the lap (*sādat* quite anomalously for *sīdat* or *sadat*), and *spṛhayādvārṇa* emulous of color, the case-relation of the final member is other than accusative. In *patayān mandayātsakham* (RV. i. 4. 7), *patayāt*, with accent changed accordingly, represents *patayātsakham*, the final member being understood from the following word. *Vidādaçva* is to be inferred from its derivative *vāidadaçvi*. Of this formation appear to be *jamādagni*, *pratādvasu* (*prathād?*), and *trasādasyu* (for *trasāddasyu?*). It was noticed above (1299 c) that *yuyujānāsapti* is capable of being understood as a unique compound of like character, with a perfect instead of present participle; *sādhadiṣṭi*, on account of its accent, is probably possessive.

1310. Prepositional Compounds. By this name may be conveniently called those combinations in which the prior member is a participle having true prepositional value, and the final member is a noun governed by it. Such combinations, though few in number as compared with other classes of compounds, are not rare, either in the earlier language or in the later. Their accent is so various that no rule can be set up respecting it.

a. Examples are: *ātyavi* passing through the wool, *atirātrā* overnight, *atimātrā* exceeding measure; *ādhiratha* lying on the chariot, *adhigavā* belonging to the cow; *adhaspadā* under the feet, *adhoakṣā* below the axle; *ānupatha* following the road, *anupūrvā* following the one preceding, one after another, *anuṣatyā* in accordance with truth, *anukūla* down stream, etc.; *āntaspatha* (with anomalously changed accent of *antār*), within the way, *antardāvā* within the flame(?), *antarhastā* in the hand; *āntigrha* near the house; *apiprāṇa* accompanying the breath (*prāṇā*), *āpivṛata* concerned with the ceremony, *apiçarvarā* bordering on night, *apikarṇā* next the ear; *abhiññū* reaching to the knee, *abhīvīra* and *abhisatvan* overcoming heroes; *āpathi* on the road, *ādeva* going to the gods, *ājarasā*

reaching old age, *ādvādaśā* up to twelve; *upakakṣā* reaching to the arm-pits, *upottamā* next to last, penultimate; *upāribudhna* above the bottom, *upārimartya* rising above mortals; *tirojanā* beyond people; *niḥsālā* out of the house; *paripād* (about the feet) snare, *parihastā* about the hand, bracelet; *parōkṣa* out of sight, *parōmātra* beyond measure, *parogavyūti* beyond the fields, *paraḥsahasrā* (*pāraḥsahasra*, (B.) above a thousand; *purokṣā* in front of the eyes; *pratidoṣā* toward evening, *pratilomā* against the grain, *pratikūla* up stream, *pratyākṣa* before the eyes; *bahiḥ-paridhī* outside the enclosure; *vīpathi* outside the road; *samakṣā* close to the eyes, in sight.

b. Compounds of this character are in the later language especially common with *adhi*: thus, *adhyātma* relating to the soul or self, *adhiyajña* relating to the sacrifice, etc.

c. A suffixal *a* is sometimes added to a final consonant, as in *upānasa* on the wagon, *āvyaśā* until daybreak. In a few instances, the suffix *ya* is taken (see above, 1212 m); and in one word the suffix *in*: thus, *paripanthin* besetting the path.

d. The prepositional compounds are especially liable to adverbial use: see below, 1313 b.

Adjective Compounds as Nouns and as Adverbs.

1311. Compound adjectives, like simple ones, are freely used substantively as abstracts and collectives, especially in the neuter, less often in the feminine; and they are also much used adverbially, especially in the accusative neuter.

a. The matter is entitled to special notice only because certain forms of combination have become of special frequency in these uses, and because the Hindu grammarians have made out of them distinct classes of compounds, with separate names. There is nothing in the older language which by its own merits would call for particular remark under this head.

1312. The substantively used compounds having a numeral as prior member, along with, in part, the adjective compounds themselves, are treated by the Hindus as a separate class, called *dvigu*.

a. The name is a sample of the class, and means of two cows, said to be used in the sense of *worth two cows*; as also *pañcagu* bought for five cows, *dvinau* worth two ships, *pāñcakapāla* made in five cups, and so on.

b. Vedic examples of numeral abstracts and collectives are: *divirājā* [combat] of two kings, *triyugā* three ages, *triyojanā* space of three leagues, *tridivā* the triple heaven, *pañcayojanā* space of five leagues, *ṣaḍahā* six days' time, *daśaṅgulā* ten fingers' breadth; and, with suffix *ya*, *sahasrāhnyā* thousand days' journey. Others, not numeral, but essentially of the same character, are, for example: *anamitrā* freedom from enemies, *nikilbiṣā* freedom from guilt, *savidyutā* thunderstorm, *vīhṛdaya* heartlessness, and

sāhṛdaya heartiness, sudivā prosperity by day, sumṛgā and suçakunā prosperity with beasts and birds. Feminines of like use are not quotable from RV. or AV.; later occur such as triçatī three hundred, (481), trilokī the three worlds, pañcamūlī aggregate of five roots.

c. As the examples show, the accent of words thus used is various; but it is more prevallying on the final syllable than in the adjective compounds in their ordinary use.

1313. Those adverbially used accusatives of secondary adjective compounds which have an indeclinable or particle as prior member are reckoned by the Hindu grammarians as a separate class of compounds, and called by the name *avyayībhāva*.

a. This term is a derivative from the compound verb (1094) made up of *avyaya* uninflected and *√bhū*, and means *conversion to an indeclinable*.

b. The prepositional compounds (1310) are especially frequent in this use: thus, for example, *anuṣvadhām* by one's own will, *abhipūrvām* and *parovarām* in succession, *ādvādaçām* up to twelve, *pratidoṣām* at evening, *samakṣām* in sight. Instances given by the grammarians are: *adhihari* upon Hari, *uparājam* with the king, *upanadam* or *upanadi* near the river, *pratyagni* toward the fire, *pratiniçam* every night, *nir-makṣikam* with freedom from flies.

c. A large and important class is made up of words having a relative adverb, especially *yathā*, as prior member. Thus, for example, *yathāvaçām* as one chooses (*vāça* will), *yathākṛtām* as done [before], according to usage, *yathānāmā* by name, *yathabhāgām* according to several portion, *yathāṅgām* and *yathāparū* limb by limb, *yatrakāmam* whither one will, *yāvanmātrām* in some measure, *yāvajjivām* as long as one lives, *yāvatsābandhu* according to the number of relations.

d. These compounds are not common in the old language; RV. has with *yathā* only four of them, AV. only ten; and no such compound is used adjectively except *yācchreṣṭhā* RV., *yāvacchreṣṭhā* AV. as good as possible. ÇB. has *yathākārīn*, *yathācārīn*, *yāthākāma*, *yāthākratu* as adjectives (followed in each case by a correlative *tāthā*). The adjective use in the later language also is quite rare as compared with the adverbial.

e. Other cases than the accusative occasionally occur: thus, instrumental, as *yathāsamkhyena*, *yathāçaktyā*, *yathepsayā*, *yathāpratigupāis*; and ablative, as *yathāucityāt*.

f. A class of adverbs of frequent occurrence is made with *sa*: e. g. *sakopam* angrily, *sādaram* respectfully, *sasmitam* with a smile, *saviçam* especially.

g. Other adverbial compounds of equivalent character occur earlier, and are common later: for example, *ṛtekarmām* without work, *nānārathām* on different chariots, *ubhayadyūṣ* two days in succession, *citrpadakramam* with wonderful progress, *pradānapūrvam* with accompaniment of a gift; etc.

Anomalous Compounds.

1314. As in every language, compounds are now and then met with which are of anomalous character, as exhibiting combinations of elements not usually put together, or not after such a method, or for such a purpose. Some of these, especially of those occurring in the old language, may well be noticed here.

a. Compounds having a particle as final member: as, *apratī* having no equal, *tuvipratī* mightily opposing, *ātathā* refusing, *vitatha* false, *yathātathā* at it really is, *sūsaha* prosperity in companionship, *aniha* and *anamutra* having no here and no yonder, etc.

b. Agglomerations of two or more elements out of phrases: thus, *aham-pūrvā* eager to be first, *ahamuttarā* contest for preëminence, *mamasatyā* contest for possession, *itihāsā* legend (*iti hā* "sa thus, indeed, it was), *naghamārā* and *naghāriṣā* not, surely, dying or coming to harm, *kuvītsa* some unknown person, *tadīdartha* having just that as aim, *kūcidarthin* having errands in every direction, *kācitkarā* doing all sorts of things, *kuhaacidvīd* wherever found, *akutaṣṭidbhaya* out of all danger, *yad-bhaviṣya* What-is-to-be, etc.

c. Agglomerations in which the prior member retains a syntactic form: as, *anyonya* and *paraspara* one another, *avaraspara* inverted.

d. Aggregations with the natural order inverted: e. g. *pitāmahā* and *tatāmahā* grandfather, *putrahata* with his sons slain, *jānvāknā* and *-jānvakta* with bended knee, *dantajāta* provided with teeth, *somāpahṛtā* deprived of soma, *pañktīrādhas* having groups of gifts, *gojara* old bull, *agrajihvā*, *agranāsikā*, etc. tip of the tongue, of the nose, etc. Compare also 1291 c.

e. Aggregations of particles were pointed out above (1111 a); also (1122 e) cases in which *nā* and *mā* are used in composition.

f. In late Sanskrit (perhaps after the false analogy of combinations like *tad anu*, viewed as *tadanu*, with *tad* as stem instead of neuter accusative), a preposition is sometimes compounded as final member with the noun governed by it: e. g. *vrkṣādhas* or *vrkṣādhastāt* under the tree, *dantāntaḥ* between the teeth, *bhavanopari* on top of the house, *satyavinā* without truth.

Stem-finals altered in Composition.

1315. Transfers to an a-form of declension from other less common finals, which are not rare in independent use, are especially common in the final members of compounds. Thus:

a. A stem in an often drops its final consonant (compare 429 a, 437): examples are *akṣa*, *adhva*, *arva*, *astha*, *aha*, *takṣa*, *brahma*, *mūrdha*, *rāja*, *loma*, *vṛṣa*, *çva*, *saktha*, *sāma*.

b. An *i* or *ī* is changed to *a*: examples are *aṅgula*, *aṅjala*, *açra*, *kukṣa*, *khāra*, *nada*, *nābha*, *bhūma*, *rātra*, *sakha*.

c. An *a* is added after a final consonant, and sometimes after an *u*-vowel or a diphthong (compare 399): examples are *ṛca*, *tvaca*; *uda*, *pada*, *çarada*; *apa*; *dhura*, *pura*; *ahna*, *açmana*, *ūdhna*, *rājña*; *anasa*, *ayasa*, *āyuṣa*, *urasa*, *enasa*, *tamasa*, *manasa*, *yajuṣa*, *rajasa*, *rahasa*, *varcasa*, *vedasa*, *çreyasa*, *sarasa*; *bhruva*, *diva*, *gava*, *gāva*, *nāva*.

d. More sporadic and anomalous cases are such as: *apanna-da* (-*dant*), *pañca-ṣa* (-*ṣaṣ*), *ajālka-pa* (-*pad*), *çata-bhiṣā* (-*bhiṣaj*), *vipaç-ci* (-*cit*), *yathā-pura* (-*puras*).

Loose Construction with Compounds.

1316. In the looseness of unlimited and fortuitous combination, especially in the later language, it is by no means rare that a word in composition has an independent word in the sentence depending upon or qualifying it alone, rather than the compound of which it forms a part.

a. Examples are: *rāyāskāmo viçvāpsnyasya* (RV.) *desirous of all-enjoyable wealth*; *aṅhór urucákriḥ* (RV.) *causing relief from distress*; *mahādhané árbhe* (RV.) *in great contest and in small*; *svānām çrāiṣṭhyakāmaḥ* (AÇS.) *desiring superiority over his fellows*; *brāhmaṇāṇ chrutaçilavṛttasampannān ekena vā* (AGS.) *Brahmans endowed with learning, character, and behavior, or with one [of the three]*; *cittapramāthinī bālā devānām api* (MBh.) *a girl disturbing the minds even of the gods*; *vasiṣṭhavacanād ṛṣyaçṛṅgasya co 'bhayoḥ* (R.) *at the words of both Vasiṣṭha and Rishyaçringa*; *sītādravyāpaharaṇe çastrāṇām āuṣadhasya ca* (M.) *in case of stealing ploughing implements or weapons or medicament*; *jyotiṣām madhyacārī* (H.) *moving in the midst of the stars*; *dārupātraṁ ca mṛṇmayam* (M.) *a wooden and an earthen vessel*; *syandane dattadṛṣṭiḥ* (Ç.) *with eye fixed on the chariot*; *tasminn ullambitamṛtaḥ* (KSS.) *dead and hanging upon it*.

APPENDIX.

A. The following text is given (as proposed above, 3) in order to illustrate by an example the variety of Sanskrit type in use. It is given twice over, and a transliteration into European letters follows. The text is a fable extracted from the first book of the Hitopadeśa.

The Hunter, Deer, Boar, and Jackal.

आसीत्कल्याणकटकवास्तव्यो भैरवो नाम व्याधः । स चै-
कदा मांसलुब्धः सन्धनुरादाय विन्ध्याटवीमध्यं गतः । तत्र तेन
मृग एको व्यापादितः । मृगमादाय गच्छता तेन घोराकृतिः
सूकरो दृष्टः । ततस्तेन मृगं भूमौ निधाय सूकरः शरेण हतः ।
सूकरेणाप्यागत्य प्रलयघनघोरगर्जनं कृत्वा स व्याधो मुष्कदेशे
हतश्छिन्नद्रुम इव पपात । यतः ।

जलमग्निं विषं शस्त्रं क्षुद्राधी पतनं गिरेः ।

निमित्तं किञ्चिदासाद्य देही प्राणैर्विमुच्यते ॥

अत्रान्तरे दीर्घरावो नाम जम्बुकः परिभ्रमन्नाहारार्थी तान्मृ-
तान्मृगव्याधसूकरानपश्यत् । आलोक्याचिन्तयदसौ । अहो
भाग्यम् । महद्भोज्यं समुपस्थितम् । अथवा ।

अचिन्तितानि दुःखानि यथैवायान्ति देहिनाम् ।

सुखान्यपि तथा मन्ये दैवमचातिरिच्यते ॥

भवतु । एषां मांसैर्मांसत्रयं समधिकं भोजनं मे भविष्यति । ततः प्रथमवुभु-
क्षायां तावदिमानि स्वादूनि मांसानि विहाय कोदण्डाटनीलपं स्त्रायुबन्धं खा-
दामीत्युक्त्वा तथाकरोत् । ततश्छिन्ने स्त्रायुबन्धे द्रुतमुत्पतितेन धनुषा हृदि
भिन्नः स दीर्घरावः पञ्चत्वं गतः । अतो ऽहं ब्रवीमि ।

कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः ।

अतिसंचयदोषेण धनुषा जम्बुको हतः ॥

आसीत्कल्याणकटकवास्तव्यो भैरवो नाम व्याधः। स चैकदा
मांसलुब्धः सन्धनुरादाय विन्ध्यादवीमध्यं गतः। तत्र तेन मृग एको
व्यापादितः। मृगमादाय गच्छता तेन घोराकृतिः सूकरो दृष्टः।
ततस्तेन मृगं भूमौ निधाय सूकरः शरेण हृतः। सूकरेणाप्यागत्य
प्रलयघनघोरगर्जनं कृत्वा स व्याधो मुष्कदेशे हृतश्चिन्नद्रुम इव
पपात। यतः।

जलमग्निं विषं शस्त्रं जुद्धाधी पतनं गिरेः।

निमित्तं किञ्चिदासाग्र देही प्राणैर्विमुच्यते ॥

अत्रान्तरे दीर्घरावो नाम जम्बुकः परिभ्रमन्नाह्वारार्थी तान्मृता-
न्मृगव्याधसूकरानपश्यत्। आलोक्याचिन्तयद्सौ। अहो भाग्यम्।
महद्भोज्यं समुपस्थितम्। अथवा।

अचिन्तितानि दुःखानि यथैवायान्ति देहिनाम्।

मुखान्यपि तथा मन्ये देवमत्रातिरिच्यते ॥

भवतु। एषां मांसमौसत्रयं समधिकं भोजनं मे भविष्यति। ततः प्रथमबुभुक्षायां
तावदिमानि स्वादूनि मांसानि विहाय कोटरडाटनीलनं स्त्रायुबन्धं खादामीत्युक्त्वा
तथाकरोत्। ततश्चिन्ते स्त्रायुबन्धे द्रुतमुत्पतितेन धनुषा हृदि भिन्नः स दीर्घरावः पञ्चत्वं
गतः। अतो ऽहं ब्रवीमि।

कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः।

अतिसंचयदोषेण धनुषा जम्बुको हृतः ॥

āsīt kalyāṇakaṭakāvāstavyo bhāiravo nāma vyādhaḥ. sa
cāi 'kadā māṁsalubdhaḥ san dhanur ādāya vindhyāṭavīmadhyaṁ
gataḥ. tatra tena mṛga eko vyāpāditaḥ. mṛgam ādāya gacchata
tena ghorākṛtiḥ sūkaro dṛṣṭaḥ. tatas tena mṛgaṁ bhūmau ni-
dhāya sūkaraḥ ṣareṇa hataḥ. sūkareṇa 'py āgatya pralayagha-
naghoragarjanaṁ kṛtvā sa vyādho muṣkadeṣe hataḥ chinnadruma
iva papāta. yataḥ:

jalam agniṁ viṣaṁ ṣastraṁ kṣudvyādhiḥ patanaṁ gireḥ,
nimittaṁ kiṁcid āsāya dehī prāṇair vimucyate.

atrāntare dīrgharāvo nāma jambukaḥ paribhramann āhār-
ārthi tān mṛtān mṛgavyādhasūkarān apaṣyat. ālokyā 'cintayad
asāu: aho bhāgyam. mahad bhojyaṁ samupasthitam. athavā:
acintitāni duḥkhāni yathāi 'vā 'yānti dehinām,
sukhāny api tathā manye dāivam atrā 'tiricyate.

bhavatu; eṣāṁ māṁsāir māsatrayaṁ samadhikaṁ bhojanaṁ
me bhaviṣyati. tataḥ prathamabubhukṣāyāṁ tāvad imāni svā-
dūni māṁsāni vihāya kodaṇḍāṇilagnāṁ snāyubandhaṁ khādāmi
'ty uktvā tathā 'karot. tataḥ chinne snāyubandhe drutam utpa-
titena dhanuṣā hṛdi bhinnāḥ sa dīrgharāvāḥ pañcatvaṁ gataḥ.
ato 'haṁ bravīmi:

kartavyaḥ saṁcayo nityaṁ kartavyo nā 'tisaṁcayaḥ;
atisaṁcayadoṣeṇa dhanuṣā jambuko hataḥ.

B. The following text is given in order to illustrate by a suffi-
cient example the usual method of marking accent, as described
above (87). In the manuscripts, the accent-signs are almost invariably
added in red ink. The text is a hymn extracted from the tenth or
last book of the Rig-Veda; it is regarded by the tradition as uttered
by Vāc voice (i. e. the Word or Logos).

Hymn (X. 125) from the Rig-Veda.

श्रुत्वा रुद्रेभिर्वसुभिश्चराम्यकुर्मोदित्यैरुत विश्वेदेवैः ।
श्रुत्वा मित्रावरुणोभा बिभर्म्यकुर्मिन्द्राग्नी श्रुत्वाश्चिनोभा ॥ १ ॥
श्रुत्वा सोममाकुनसं बिभर्म्यकुं तष्टारमुत पूषणं भगम् ।
श्रुत्वा दधामि ऋविणं कृविष्मते सुप्रोच्येऽ यज्ञमानाय सुन्वते ॥ २ ॥
श्रुत्वा राष्ट्री संगमनी वसूनां चिकितुषी प्रथमा युज्ञियानाम् ।
तां मा देवा व्यदधुः पुरुत्रा भूरिस्वात्रां भूर्यविशयन्तीम् ॥ ३ ॥
मया सो अन्नमन्ति यो विपश्यन्ति यः प्राणिन्ति य ईं प्रृणोत्युक्तम् ।
अमृतवो मां त उप तियास्त अग्निं श्रुतं अद्विवं तं वदामि ॥ ४ ॥
श्रुत्वा मेव स्वयमिदं वदामि बुष्टे देवेभिरुत मानुषेभिः ।
यं कामये तंतमुग्रं कृणोमि तं ब्रह्माणं तमृषिं तं सुमेधाम् ॥ ५ ॥
श्रुत्वा रुद्राय धनुरा तनोमि ब्रह्मद्विषे शरवे कृत्वा उ ।

श्रुत् जनाय समदे कृणोम्युक्तं यावापृथिवी या विवेश ॥ ६ ॥

श्रुत् सुवे पितरमस्य मूर्धन्मन् घोनिर्प्स्वपुतः समुद्रे ।

ततो वि तिष्ठे भुवनानु विश्रोतामूं यां वर्ष्मणोप स्पशामि ॥ ७ ॥

श्रुमेव वात इव प्र वाम्यारभमाणा भुवनानि विश्रा ।

प्रो दिवा प्र एना पृथिव्यैतावती मक्तिना सं बभूव ॥ ८ ॥

ahám rudrébhir vásubhiḥ carāmy ahám adityāir utá viśvá-
devāḥ, ahám mitrávárūṇo 'bhā bibharmy ahám indragñi ahám
aśvīno 'bhā. 1.

ahám sómam āhanāsam bibharmy ahám tvāṣṭāram utá pūṣānam
bhāgam, ahám dadhāmi drāviṇam haviṣmate suprávyē yāja-
mānāya sunvaté. 2.

ahám rāṣṭrī saṁgāmanī vāsūnām cikitūṣī prathamā yajñīyānam,
tām mā devā vy ādadhuḥ purutrā bhūristhātrām bhūry
aveśāyantim. 3.

māyā só ānnam atti yó vipāśyati yāḥ prāṇiti yā īm ṣṇóty uktām,
amantāvo mām tā ūpa kṣiyanti ṣrudhī ṣruta ṣraddhivām te
vadāmi. 4.

ahám evā svayām idām vadāmi jūṣṭam devébhir utá mānuṣebhiḥ,
yām kāmāye tām-tam ugrām kṛṇomi tām brahmānam tām ṣṣim
tām sumedhām. 5.

ahám rudrāya dhānur ā tanomi brahmadvíṣe śārave hāntavā u,
ahám jānāya samādam kṛṇomy ahám dyāvāpṛthivī ā viveṣa. 6.
ahám suve pitāram asya mūrdhān māma yónir apsv āntāḥ sa-
mudré, táto ví tiṣṭhe bhūvanā 'nu víṣvo 'tā 'mūm dyām varṣ-
māṇo 'pa sprṣāmi. 7.

ahám evā vāta iva prā vāmy ārabhamāṇā bhūvanāni víṣvā,
paró divā parā enā pṛthivyāi 'tāvati mahinā sām babhūva. 8.

C. On the next page is given, in systematic arrangement, a synopsis of all the modes and tenses recognized as normally to be made from every root in its primary conjugation, for the two common roots bhū *be* and kṛ *make* (only the precative middle and periphrastic future middle are bracketed, as never really occurring). Added, in each case, are the most important of the verbal nouns and adjectives, the only ones which it is needful to give as part of every verb-system.

Vbhu be. Active:	Present-system.	Perfect-system.	Aorist-system.	Future-systems.	
Indic.	bhāvēāmi	babhūva		bhaviṣyāmi	bhavīṣāmi
Opt.	bhāveyaṃ		bhūyāṣaṃ		
Impr.	bhāvēāni				
Ple.	bhāvānt	babhūvēhās		bhaviṣyānt	
Augm.-Pret.	ābhavaṃ		ābhavaṃ	ābhaviṣyaṃ	
Middle:					
Indic.	bhāve	babhūvē		bhaviṣyē	[bhavīṣhe]
Opt.	bhāveya		[bhaviṣyā]		
Impr.	bhāvēāi				
Ple.	bhāvamaāna	babhūvēānā		bhaviṣyāmaāna	
Augm.-Pret.	ābhave		ābhaviṣi		
Vk make. Active:		Pas,iple bhūtā;—Indu. bhāvītum;—Gerunda bhūtvē, -bhūya.			
Indic.	karōmi	cakāra		karīṣyāmi	karīṣāmi
Opt.	kuryām		kriyāsaṃ		
Impr.	karāvāṇi			karīṣyānt	
Ple.	kurvānt	cakrīvāhās		ākariṣyaṃ	
Augm.-Pret.	ākaravaṃ		ākariṣaṃ		
Middle:					
Indic.	kurvē	cakré		karīṣyē	[karīṣhe]
Opt.	kurvīyā		[kriyīyā]		
Impr.	karāvāṇi				
Ple.	kurvāṇā	cakrīvāṇā		karīṣyāmaāna	
Augm.-Pret.	ākurvi		ākriṣi		

Pas,iple kṛtā;—Indu. kārtum;—Gerunda kṛtvā, -kṛtya.

SANSKRIT INDEX.

The references in both Indexes are to paragraphs. In this one, many abbreviations are used; but it is believed that they will be found self-explaining. For example, "pron." is pronunciation; "euph." points out anything relating to phonetic form or euphonic combination; "pres.", to present-system; "int." is intensive; "des." is desiderative; and so on. A prefixed hyphen denotes a suffix; one appended, a prefix.

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ERRATA.

p. 147, 391, Plur. Loc.	— for त्रिवत्सु	read त्रिवृत्सु
265, 736, last l.	— " bhāvāntai	" bhāvāntāi.
357, 992c, l. 2	— " guhya	" gūhya.
401, 1091a, l. 3	— " akkhalikṣṭya	" akhkhaliṣṭya.

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